and Treas. P'NY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOAKS, SHOES, ETC,



Prices Demoralized, Values Ignored, Profit a Thing of the Past.

Our one and only thought for the next twenty days will be to convert into Cash every item of Winter Stuff now owned by us. The figures below include only a few selected Specials, which serve as an Index to the MARVELOUS VALUES which may be had at High's ONLY.

Cloaks.

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The Cloak season with us has been immense Despite the mild winter we have sold double the amount of Cloaks ever sold by us in any one fall before. The season to date has been a profitable one, therefore we can afford to sacrifice stock now on hand.

When we say sacrifice, we don't mean any half-way business. We go the whole length, and place every garment in stock at from onehalf to one-fourth of actual value. Newmarkets, Connemaras, Modjeskas and

Jackets to be made short work of. Original price or value not considered. The loss is ours, and we accept it as best we can. Turn it to your profit by paying the department a call the coming week. The prices at

which the goods are offered will surprise you. Down They Go.

Entire lot of Children's fine Cloaks marked m plain figures at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00, now at

\$5.50.

Entire lot of Misses' Newmarkets, marked

In stock at from \$10 to \$20, now at \$8.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Cloth Modjeskas that were \$10 and \$12, now reduced to

\$5.00.

Entire lot Ladies' Cloth Modjeskas that were \$6, \$7 and \$9, now down to

\$3.00.

Entire lot of Ladies' tailor-made Jackets that were \$8, \$9 and \$10, now to be sacrificed

\$5.00.

Entire lot Ladies fine Jackets extra value at \$12.50, \$15 and \$17.59, now fall under the

\$8.

Entire lot Ladies' Newmarkets and Connemaras that were \$5 to \$8, now to go at

\$3.50.

Entire lot Ladies' Newmarkets that were \$8 to \$11, now at

\$5.

Entire lot Ladies Newmarkets that were

\$11.50 to \$15, now at \$7.50.

Every garment mentioned above is new and fresh-not one in stock over three months.

If the prices named don't tempt you, then

you don't want to buy a Cloak. Embroidered Scarfs.

100 colored fingered embroidered shoulder Scarfs worth \$1 each, cut this week to 59c. 250 embroidered shoulder Scarfs, extra fine quality, worth \$2.50, cut to \$1.65.

Curtains. Special.-100 pairs imported Nottingham

ace Curtains, worth \$3.50, for this week at \$1.98 pair. 50 pairs Portieres, elegant Chenille Dado, at

\$2.25 pair, worth \$5. 30 pairs Portieres, with hand Chenille Dado, \$3.50 pair. All Chenille, elegant quality, Portiers at \$6,

Jerseys.

200 Children's all wool Jersey Jackets at fore they are all gone.

Gossimeres.

500 Ladies' Rubber Gossimeres, gray, tans, etc., at \$1 each, worth double.

Scrim.

30,000 yards open work Curtain Scrim at 7c yard, sold all over Atlanta at 10c yard.

Cassimeres.

20 pieces extra fine wool Cassimeres for Men and Boys' suits at 47c yard, worth 65c.

Domestics.

This week, on Monday and Friday, from 8 to 10 in the mornings, and from 2 to 4 in the afternoons, we will sell 4-4 Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Domestics at 77-8 cents yard. This price is strictly retail, and is only good for the hours men-

Dress Goods.

Colored Woolens also share in the general reduction.

The prices named under this heading are dirt cheap, and will sell every piece mentioned

Down! Down! Down!

36-inch wool' mixed Cheviots worth 17c all over Atlanta, cut to 10c yard. Side Band Novelties, 20 pieces 38 inches

wide to be closed at 25c yard, worth 40c. 60 pieces 58 inch Fancy Wool Stripes to be closed at 31c yard, worth 50c.

44 inch all Wool Serge, complete line colors 75c yard to be closed at 59c yard.

120 pieces All Wool Silk finished Henrietta at 75c yard. Every known shade. Same goods being sold all over Atlanta at \$1 yard. Broadcloths.

Special Sales.

40 pieces 52 inch Cloths, one dollar grade and good value at that price, now at 69c yard. 60 pieces 54-inch Broadcloth, our \$1.25 quality now down to 90c.

Our \$1.50 and \$1.75 Broadcloth all down now to \$1.21.

350 Ends.

Many Dress Patterns among them. Marked on bargain counters in plain figures to close. Remember these are the leavings of the choicest goods in the house and are sold at a

great sacrifice from bolt pieces.

Black Goods.

Honest Merit Wins.

In this our favorite department. We have already won glory enough for another decade of Black Goods selling. The marvelous values have been made more marvelous still by the great reduction made for this January sale. Prices are given for this week only.

20 pieces all wool extra fine Twill, Foule Serge, 40-inches wide, to be sold this week at 51c yard, worth 65c. 5 pieces Biaritz cord, Henrietta finish on

one side and Ottoman Cord on the other now offered at 98c, worth \$1.55. 10 pieces Silk Warp French Henriettas, a special job, worth \$1.75 yard, offered this week

at \$1.35. 18 pieces B. Priestley & Co.'s celebrated Silk Warp Henriettas, \$2.50 quality, this week for \$1.85 yard.

Silks.

High's Silk Department ranks first and fore most in Atlanta It's well known values have made for it a reputation which it is the pride of the house to

The dull season prices are on.
Odds and ends are to be closed out and Bar-

J. M. High & Co. J. M. High & Co.

Note the Prices:

1,000 yards Evening Satins, evening shades worth 50 to 75c, to be closed at 21c yard.

15 pieces Peau De Soie, in Havana brown, worth \$1.25.

and \$2. Nets now to be closed at 75c. Extre fine Tinseled Nets worth \$1.50, now

effects, were \$2.25. One line guaranteed Black Dress Silks at 98c, worth \$1.35. Every style of Silk manu-

Special value in one line of Black Dress Silks at \$1.23. Reduced from \$1.65.

Blankets.

Staple articles and never out of style. But we have too many, and they must be sold. 10-4 white Blankets, all more or less soiled,

\$10, now \$7.25. and Lap Robes, fully twenty per cent under

Flannels.

value, to be closed at 221c yard, worth 35c. wool and extra quality, at 48c yard.

Embroidered Flannels.

ors, reduced from \$1.35 to 95c yard.

Knit Underwear.

tion—the stock must be closed. 60 dozen Men's Scotch grey Shirts

value at old price-\$4.

Men's fine Australian wool Suits, in two shades, tan and London Brown, at \$2.60 suit, were \$4. Ladies' fine Egyptian cotton, Jersey ribbed

Vests, high neck and long sleeves, 45c each. each, were \$1.50.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed, all wool non-shrinkable Vests, in all colors, \$1.20, reduced from

Men's Shirts.

nomenal values to be had as we offer.

High's Homestead,

Made of homestead cotton, 3-ply linen bosom facing, 50c each.

High's Puritan,

Made of Utica nonpareif cotton, 2100 linen bosoms and bands, full re-inforced, patent extension facings in back, 75c each.

Night Robes.

extraordinary values at 72c.

25 pieces Silk Moires in dark shades at 39c

125 lengths French Faille, all less than dress patterns, worth in stock \$1.25 and \$1.50, now to be closed at 60c yard.

seal brown, garnet and cardinal at 69c yard, Closing sale of Evening Nets, \$1.50, \$1.75

At \$1.39 entire lot Evening Nets in Ribbon

factured.

worth \$3.50; cut to \$1.98. 10-4 white wool Blankets, reduced from \$5

Fine Australian wool Blankets, reduced from

Extra fine California Blankets that were Extraordinary values in colored Blankets

6 pieces, all wool, red twilled Flannel, extra 8 pieces Gilbert's yard wide Flannel, all

Gilbert's best yard wide Flannel, embroidered with best silk twist, at 59c yard;

Embroidered Flannels for Skirts, grays, reds browns, etc., embroidered in contrasting col-

Every item at a sacrifice. Profit not a ques-

Drawers, at 35c each; worth 50c. 40 dozen Men's natural undyed wool Shirts and Drawers, at 87½c each, reduced from \$1.25. Men's Camel hair Suits at \$2.40 suit, good

Ladies' lamb's wool Vests and Pants, at 92c 50 dozen Ladies' scarlet, all wool Vests and

Full line Children's cotton half and all wool Shirts, all sizes, at less than New York

cost.

Pants, at 90c, were \$1.25.

Nowhere in this country are such phe Superior workmanship, best material, low-

re-inforced fronts, patent extension back

Plain white and embroideried, extra length

Collars on the market. 'Barker Brand' Collars. We have added a complete line of the celebrated "Jarker Brand" Collars, which are su-

ceptions. Styles to suit everybody, 19c each, 3 for 50c.

Umbrellas. 225 Gingham Umbrellas, worth 85c; to be closed out at 55c each.

175 Gloria Silk Umbrellas, oxidized handles, reduced from \$3.50 to \$1.59. 200 all silk, paragon frame, 26-inch_Umbrel-

las, at \$3.10; worth \$4.50.

spect our prices.

121c; worth 15c.

Linens. The quantities we handle of these goods gives us purchasing power unequaled by any

dealer in this state We buy direct from the importers and manufacturers and sell at closer margin than any of our neighbors ever dared to do. We make some phenomenal reductions for the coming week and ask that all intending purchases in-

200 dozen Linen Huck Towels, at 10c; worth 100 dozen Huck and Damask Towels, at

50 dozen Linen Huck hemstitched Towels. at 20c; worth 25c. The very best Huck and Damask Towels ever shown on the American continent, at

25c each. One lot slightly soiled book fold linen Napkins, at 21c dozen—a bargain. 5-8 book fold Satin Damask Nankins, at

\$1.25 dozen; worth \$1.75.

Special Job. 60 pieces full width table Linen, white, with colored border and Turkey red,

offered on bargain counter at 22c yard, worth 40c. 8 pieces half bleached table Damask at 47c yard, worth 65c. 5 dozen Linen Table Cloths-the bargain the department-sizes 10x10 and 10x12, extra,

heavy, doublel Satin Damask, floral center piece, with deep border all round, at \$2.98 each, worth \$4.50. 2 cases extra weight honey comb Quilts, 10-4 size, at 72c each.

150,000 yards of Hamburg and Nainsook Embroideries in trimming widths, just to hand

Embroideries.

this week, imported direct for our own trade and placed on sale Monday morning. Special drives at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c. Torchons. Medicis, Smyrnas, etc., direct from the

hands of the Swiss, the best collection of

styles and the most remarkable values we

Note the bargain tables at 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c.

have ever shown.

Neckwear. New Vandyke and Effeil Points in Ruch ings, Laces and Collars. Fluted turnover Collars.

All the latest novelties at Heh's popular

Fauntleroy sets in Linen and Lace.

Gloves. 50 dozen Ladies' real Kid Gloves, in all the popular standard shades, at 75c pair. Charmant, our great French dollar Kid Glove, has a wonderful record this season, black and popular shades. Unquestionably

Mignon, our great \$1.50 Glove, French Men's Collars. made perfect fitting, and as good as any \$2

Our 4-ply linen, 10c Collars have been the Glove in the market. Fitted and warranted talk of the town for the past twelve months. every pair. Dozens of futile efforts have been made by opera shades, at about 25 per cent less than other dealers to duplicate it, but all to no

other dealers get for them. avail. 18 styles, including all the latest cuts. Three Shoes. new styles out for spring. This Collar is just as good as any of the 200

department, adds another to our list of In four months we have forged to the front, and are now universally recognized as the

foremost dealers in first-class Shoes in the city of Atlanta perfor to my 25c Collar on the market-no ex-Infants' kid button Shoes, 50c reduced from Child's kid button Shoes, sizes 4 to 8, 95c reduced from \$1.25.

Misses' pebble goat spring heel Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, \$1.15, reduced from \$1.50. Ladies' kid and goat lace, 75c, worth \$1.25. Ladies' dongola kid button, \$1, reduced from \$1.25.

Full line 16, 24 and 30 button lengths in

The unprecedented success of this, our new

Ladies' dongola kid button, common sense and opera, \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75. Ladies' dongola kid button, Spanish arch instep, \$1.45, reduced from \$2. Ladies' French dongola kid button, patent

leather tips, \$2.45, reduced from \$3. Ladies' French kid button, hand sewed, \$3, Gents' congress and bals plain and cap toe, \$1.25, reduced from \$1.75.

Gents' genuine calf Shoes, congress and bals, \$2.50, reduced from \$3. Gents' fine calf Shoes, hand sewed, \$3.50,

reduced from \$4.50. Ziegler Bros.' Shoes. We keep every style of Shoe made by Ziegler Bros., and at prices so much lower than any other dealer in Atlanta that some people are inclined to question the genuineness of the Shoes. We guarantee them to be Ziegler

Bros.' make, of Philadelphia, and identically the same as those you have always paid \$1.50 per pair more than our price. Ziegler Bros.' gents's calf Shoes, hand

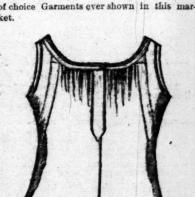
sewed, \$3.75; sold at \$6. Ziegler Bros.' ladies' dongola kid butto Shoes, \$2.25; sold at \$3.50. Ziegler Bros.' ladies' pebble goat button

Ziegler Bros.' ladies' kid congress Shoes \$2.25; sold at \$3. Ziegler Bros.' old ladies' kid and goat bals, solid comfort, \$1.85; sold at \$2.50. Ziegler Bros,' misses' kid and goat spring

Shoes, \$2; sold at \$2.75.

heel Shoes, \$1.75; sold at \$2.75. Ziegler' Bros.' child's kid and goat spring heel Shoes, sizes 4 to 8, \$1; sold at \$1.50. Ziegler Bros.' infants' kid button Shoes sizes 1 to 5, 50c; sold at 75c.

Domestic Underwear. Our immense spring purchases of Ladies' Domestic Underwear now on sale. The most complete and comprehensive line



bove at 25c each. 30 dozen Ladies' Chemise, handsomely trim-

med with Hamburg Embroidery and fine cluster tucks 55c each. 20 dozen Ladies' Chemise, extra fine ma terial, trimmed with Nainsook Embroidery



50 dozen Ladies' Gowns, Sacque style, trimmed with Embroidery and fine tucks as per

illustration, 59c.
25 dozen Ladies' fine quality. Gowns, elegantly trimmed with hand-made medici lace, 98c each.
50 dozen Ladies' Drawers, with deep hem and four tucks, 23c pair.

25 dezen Ladies' Drawers, trimmed with embroidery and inserting, with double cluster tucks, 75c pair.

50 dozen Ladies' Corset Covers, nicely made up, with deep hem, 25c each.

20 dezen Corset Covers, made of Lonsdale

20 dozen Corset Covers, made of Lonsdals Cambric, trimmed with nainsook embroidery, 73c each.

Ladies' Corsets. The finest line in the city; all the popular



We have opened a full line of the celebrated Ferris Waists for Ladies and Children, and offer them at lowest prices. Note our central display window. It is the finest exhibition of Ladies' Domestic Under-

Hosiery.

wear ever seen in the south.

200 dozen Ladies' black, navy and sea!, all wool, seamless Hose, 25c. 138 dozen Infant's black and solid colored, ribbed, wool Hose, 10, 12, 15 and 25c. 150 dozen Gents' Merino Half Hose, seam-

wool Hose, 25c. 100 dozen Ladies' black and unbleached fleece lined, full regular made Hose, 25c 50 dozen Ladies' fine cashmere Hose, doub!e

75 dozen Ladies' black ribbed seamiess Hose,

sole, navy, seal and black, 50c.

87 dozen Misses' black ribbed, seamless, all

all wool, 40c. Infant's Crochet Bootes, 15, 25 and 35c. Infant's, Children, Ladies and Gents' fast black, cotton Hosiery, guaranteed stainless or

money refunded, 25c.

less, 124c.

Notions. 5,000 papers imported English Pins, full count, at 3c paper.

1,000 papers needles, best English tempered. steel, at 2c paper.

100 gross black roll skirt Braid, at 3c roll. Wire Hair Pins, 100 in wood box, at 5c box. 200 bolts, Webb Elastic, good quality, at 46 yard. 110 Hair Brushes, best English bristlen, hard wood handles, 29c each; worth 65c. Hard Rubber Combs, extra quality, at 10c each; worth 25c.
J. & P. Coats' nickel plated spools, with 5

pools thread, at 25c each.
Cheeseborough Vasoline, at 7e bottle; not to
be had for less than 10c elsewhere.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH AN ENTERTAINING TALKER.

Mr. A. J. Miller Recites Some of the Feature of His Travels in Central America-The Development of the Country.

"There are few parts of the civilized world so little known to the general reader as Cen-ral America. Though it is a wide expanse of herritory, habited by nearly five millions of people; possessing a magnificent climate and rich natural productions, scarcely anything authentic has been written in regard to it. Nearly all maps of the country are defective, the leading geographical features being quite misrepresented, statistical information abso-Intely wanting, and what little there has been written appears to have been gathered more or less from hearsay, or still worse, from draughts on the imagination, calculated rather to mislead than instruct.

"But to the botanist and ornithologist it is truly an elysium for their favorite pursuits; to the paleontologist and antiquary, it affords an Inexhaustible mine for study and speculation; to the minerologist and geologist, it is rich in innumerable resources, while to the general traveler or the lover and worshipper of nature It opens a rich and ever-changing beauty of landscape, a picture of luxuriant vegetation and rugged mountain grandeur, unsurpassed in any other part of the world."

Such was the unmeasured praise showered apon Central America by Mr. A. J. Mil-ler, who has just returned from there, and who is at present stopping in the city upon a wisit to his sister, Mrs. W. H. Venable

At the request of a representative of THE CONSTITUTION, Mr. Miller has given some of his impressions and experiences of this important division of the new world.

LAND OF THE SAMBOS. During the past seven months, I have vis-ited all of the five republics of Central America, in the interest of a large newspaper syndicate. But the most interesting part of my work was the exploration of the hitherto unknown country of the Sambos, in northwestern Nicaragua. It is a wild section, reached only by tortuous Indian trails, covered with vast virgin forests of mahogany and cedar, and under the dominion of the savage Sambos who have never yet yielded to the authority of any government but their own, giving a nom-inal allegiance to the Mosquito king, the last remnant of monarchy in the western world. These Sambos are as black as ebony, possessne generic identities with the Congo, but widely differing from him in other mental and physical features. The origin of this tribe is traced to the black Indians found upon the isthmus when first visited by the daring adventurer, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific. They are still in a very barbarious state, going without any wearing apparel and observing a religion that is a quaint admixture of mythology and supern. They entertain a blind faith in witchcraft, and invest their sukias (success) with unlimited authority over temporal and spiritual affairs.

A MODERN PUZZA.

The religion of the Sambo and his worship of the god, Rushika, has a strong similarity to

Puzza, an old god of the Japanese and Chinese. The Sambo believes that at certain seasons, this god goes into certain plants and animals, as well as giving visible manifestations of himself in the sun, moon and stars, As a consequence, they have a great many objects of veneration. The medicinal plants are supposed to receive their virtues and to have been given supernatural powers through the breath of Rushika. The anaconda, which furnishes a superior oil for the cure of rheu-matism, swollen joints, etc., is venerated for the same reason, and religiously protected during the generative season. They believe that all unusual commotions in nature, such as earthquakes and tornadoes, are the visible angry moods of Rushika, but that the same can be appeased or warded off by charms or even by physical force. For in-stance, they think that the storm-cloud is sup-ported by an evil messenger, whom they can kill, by discharging their arrows into the ap-proaching ominous cloud.

The native doctors, or wise men, amor The native doctors, or wise men, among the sambos occupy high places in the estimation of the natives. They use a few medicinal herbs in sickness, but rely mostly upon charms and spells to drive away the demon of disease. To this end, they carry with them certain stones, seed, teeth of wild animals or the anaronda and other things, which are concealed conda and other things, which are concealed about the patient, who has a blind faith in the curative virtues of the charm. The sukia does not encreach upon the domain of the doctors, in the power of healing, but assumes, by the exercise of the "black art" to visit the direst calamities upon any one that incurs her displeasure. One of these witches came near remains the massace of our entire party becausing the massacre of our entire party, be cause of an inexplicable dislike she had taker to one of the native guides. We only escaped destruction by the providential intervention of a thunder storm, which was construed as the anger of Rushika at the deed.

After the recital of other interesting incidents Mr. Miller was asked concerning the effort now being made to form these five republics into a compact federal union.

"The result," said he, "of that feeble effort is furnished by the serious troubles now pre-

"The result," said he, "of that feeble effort is furnished by the serious troubles now precipitated between Salvador and Guatemala. Unless something unforeseen intervenes, this difficulty will involve all of these countries before the end of the year, as it arises from the old time, presumption of Guatemala to lay down the terms of union and to force the other republies to accept them. This unification is no impossibility, under present conditions, and republics to accept them. This unification is an impossibility, under present conditions, and will require to be often repeated before the desired result can be attained. What now seems to be an apparent disposition of at least four of the republics to enter into a federal union, is a patch-work arrangement to delegate a few federal powers to one president, but to leave the republics practically as they are today, so far as a general government is concerned. The protocol, which was first drawn up by Guatemala, and subsequently signed by Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, is merely an experiment, proposing only a commercial treaty, vesting in a federal president only full authority over foreign relations for the period of ten years.

EDUCATION A BASIS OF UNION.

To one familiar with the history and career of these semi-civilized states, the emptiness of these semi-civilized states, the emptiness and inefficieny of the present plan, will be clearly apparent. It takes away none of the objective features that have always opposed a federal union, simply supplying a meagre experiment that could hardly be dignified by the title of union. Jealousy of each other, ignorance, defective communication and race prejudices, very similar to the negro problem in the states, are among the great drawbacks to such a compact, and will always menace it, until the fruits of a more general system of education shall have taught the people the wisdom of such a course.

The effort has often before been made and failed. It was attempted soon after their

The effort has often before been made and failed. It was attempted soon after their declaration of independence of Spain in 1821; again, under the terms of the Mexican "Plan of Ignala," which resulted in winning Iturbide from the imperial cause; again in 1827, when its failure caused Salvador and Gautemala to ask admission into the United States; again in 1847, by the "Pact of Nacasome," which came to naught; again by President Barrios in 1875, when he attempted to first make himself dictator and finally in 1884, when this, Guatemalan, Nero, abandoned diplemacy and adopted force to bring about his aims. His ignoble failure and death upon the battle field, ended the last attempt at a federal union, until the recent agitation."

DESIRABLE GOODS FROM UNITED STATES.

DESIRABLE GOODS FROM UNITED STATES. "It is conceded," continued Mr. Miller, "that the United States can supply these countries nearly everything that they need as cheaply, and in many cases, much cheaper than they can be furnished by continental countries. Still there are certain lines, which will continue, under all circuastances, to be brought from Europe. Bohemia will no doubt continue to furnish glassware, France cognacs and champagnes, Barcelona wines, Germany cutlery, and England paints, salt, crockery and some lines of dry goods. These are a few things which common observation has taught me that the European countries would continue to furnish, even though the United States should establish commercial supremacy down there.

premacy down there.

"But then there is the boundless field for our groceries, provisions, dry goods, boots and shoes, machinery, castings, etc., which we can sell cheaper than any country of the world and they constitute the class of goods that make up the great bulk of commerce of those countries.

ountries.
"In canned goods we are at present outstripped down there by England in prices. She can also sell them salt cheaper. Liverpool salt in bags of 112 pounds, brings seventy-two cents in Puerto Cortez, in a depreciated currents of the contract of t rency, worth perhaps, in our money fifty cents, while the United States charges sixty-five cents for the same sait. The same can be said of rice, which England can sell the cheapest.

BEST MEANS OF SECURING THE TRADE.

BEST MEANS OF SECURING THE TRADE.

"The recent international congress of American nations gave out some important hints as to how this can be done, and the points advanced above furnish a key to the situation, which any shrewd business man can turn to his advantage. I believe that I have covered all of the questions of complaint, and their recital furnishes an answer to the question how best to secure the trade.

"Those American houses which have already established trade relations with Central America, are sending out drummers periodically to look after their interests. I encountered quite a number of these commercial travelers along the coast, though they seldom, if ever, go down into the interior, for the reasons we have already given. Observation inclines me to the firm belief that this system of trade by drummers down there is the best and most profitable, if men are secured who are masters of the Spanish tongue and are not inclined to drink to excess. Any man of even are masters of the Spanish tongue and are not inclined to drink to excess. Any man of even meagre abilities, can do this work and do it cheaply along the coast. Transportation from New Orleans is only \$25, and from New York \$60, while board on the coast can be obtained at an average of \$1.25 in gold per day. Nearly all of the fruit steamers touch at the various points along the coast, and a traveling man can, in fifty to sixty days, visit the entire eastern coast of Central America, from British Honduras to Costa Rica. There is no necessity and no profit in his going into the interior."

BORN WITHOUT A HEART.

Siamese Twins of a Wealthy Family-On Black and One White.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Marriage and then—children. It is the most delightful moment in human existence. Ah, who would blot out the pleasures of anticipa-What then must be the revulsion of feeling, the disappointment and misery that enter the heart, when the child of whom so much was expected turns out to be a mon-

One of the rarest forms of the monsters spe-

One of the rarest forms of the monsters species was given birth to about four years ago by Mrs. Bryant, the wife of Edgar Bryant, a wealth young broker of this city. It was the first born, and of course was a great disappointment to the parents because of the deformity. Two children were joined together similarly to the famous Siamese twins. The connecting link was six inches long and three inches in diameter. It was attached to each body just below the ribs and was much firmer than the muscular tissue in any other part of the body. The children were pronounced types of two distinct races. The larger one was as fair as a lily, with a fine head and well-proportioned body, while the other was as black as night, with the features of an African, a long body with protuberant abdomen and very short legs and arms.

The dark child's head was badly formed, resembling an idiot. They were of different to the town the child head was a bare about the context of the context of the child head was badly formed, resembling an idiot. They were of different to the context of the context was a back.

sembling an idlot. They were of different sexes, the white child being a boy. The workings of nature are past finding out.

The parents being fashionable people could not stand the constant annoyance of hiding the existence of the children and sent them to a private nursery. At three years of are the

not stand the constant annoyance of hiding the existence of the children and sent them to a private nursery. At three years of age the boy was a big, bouncing fellow, while the girl was small and sickly, and required medical treatment all the time. The future existence of the children, which had always given rise to a great deal of apprehension on account of their color and sex, was settled by a fall down a flight of stairs. The boy escaped with a few bruises, while the girl, being weak, was severely hurt, one of her arms being broken. She was also injured internally.

Dr. Murat, a French surgeon, attended the children, and after a careful study of the case, came to the conclusion that it was possible to sever the connecting link without causing dearh or permanent ipjury. There seemed to be good ground for the belief, and there was a further encouragement to try the experiment in the fact that the boy evidently absorbed a large share of the girl's vitality and nourishment, and if this were not changed the girl could not possibly recover from her injuries. If one should die while they remained joined together the death of the other would certainly follow, it was believed, as in the case of the Siamése twins.

An operation having been decided upon, the siamese twins

An operation having been decided upon, the children were put under the influence of an anæsthetic. The connecting tissue had hardened since the birth of the twins, and at this

anasthetic. The connecting tissue had hardened since the birth of the twins, and at this time it was like gristle. The surgeon was puzzled as to the place to make the separation. There was no guide to indicate the best location, and a point midway between the bodies was finally settled upon.

A circular incision was made through the skin, and it was slowly carried toward the center. There was not much hemorrhage. Almost in the center line four large arteries were found, two of them pulsating much stronger than the others. The direction of the flow of blood appeared to be from each body to the other and back again, making two arteries and two veips. This seemed to indicate that each child—had a separate arterial stem, which was extended through the link to the body of the other one. This being so, was a strong point in favor of success. A ligature was put loosely upon each artery and yein and they were sewed. The ligatures were instantly tightened. An alarming change cannot contain the strong sevent of the other one cannot contain the strong contains the strong cannot contain the strong cannot vein and they were sewed. The ligatures were instantly tightened. An alarming change came over each child. They went into a state of collapse, and there was every indication that they would both die in a few moments. The black child stopped breathing in five minutes. The surgeon labored over the boy for an hour, using artificial respiration and stimulants, and his effort was rewarded by a return lants, and his effort was rewarded by a return

lants, and his effort was rewarded by a return of consciousness and subsequent recovery. An autopsy was held upon the girl's body to find the cause for the sudden death, and the remarkable discovery was made that this child was without a heart. The other organs were normal. The arterial system, it was thought, depended for its supply of blood on the other child. This opinion was changed several days afterward while the wound on the child's side was being dressed. The stump was gangrenous and the diseased portion was cut away. The removal of this flesh revealed, in all its perfection, a human heart imbedded in the tissue. It was the heart of the dead girl, and when the artery was severed it stopped the when the artery was severed it stopped the supply of blood. It was something that could not have been foretold, and it is probably the first time in the world's history that a human being has lived without a heart in the body.

No Bothering About Juries.

The editor of the Chicago News, who has just returned from Europe, relates this incident, which he witnessed in St. Petersburg: "One day I saw a carriage containing a gendarme and another person. I asked our guide who it was, and he said it was a political prisoner. I asked him what would become of him. 'Oh, he'll never be heard of again. We don't have any bother about juries and trials. The papers won't take up the matter and his friends won't attempt to do anything for him.' 'But if he were your brother wouldn't you try to do something for him?' I asked. 'No, sir. If I went to the officers and said I wanted to know what they were going to do No Bothering About Juries. wanted to know what they were going to do with him, they would say: 'Come right in. You can have the cell next to his and go with him to Siberia to see what becomes of him.'"

A Wise Woman

Will try and preserve her charms. She may lack classic outline of form, but she should use SOZODONT, and retain the beauty and usefulness of her teeth. A fine set of teeth is one of the highest charms. SOZODONT will do

No cold so stubbern that it will not yield to Brewer's Lung Restorer.

STREET LIFE IN THE CITY.

The Young Imposter and His More Experienced School Master, with Some Thoughts on the Mystery of Life.

Coming and going! Going and coming. rges of humanity beating upon the ores of time. The lights and shadows of life like the fleet-

ing panorama of the drifting clouds of winter ross the mysterious expanse of the distan heavens. It is so strange, so unreal, so unaccountable. Who hath defined the boundary between the visions of the night and the fantastic

realities of the day? Who can say of a surety: To the quiet observer, who stands in the midst of the restless current, whose waves break about him, there are a thousand weird mysteries that haunt the fairest light of a

golden day. There are troops of indefinable actualities betwixt the night-shrouded earth and the star-emblazened skies. And the pathetic echoes of hidden voices

moan among the broken murmurs of the rest-less winds,— "Alone, alone, alone!"

There is one consolation, and one only. Among the eloquent silence of the night, and the mute expressions of the day, humanity feels and knows that God is near. That still small voice is heard above the raging of the wildest tempest; it rises above the most seductive songs of the summer gales. Through the dim of the crashing thunder; distinct from the wail of the night winds.

"Poor wanderers of a stormy day! From wave to wave we're driven, And fancy's flash and reason's ray Serve but to light the troubled way, There's nothing true but heaven!

Environed by the wrecks of shattered hopes; veeping amid the ruins of broken idols; dis consolate over the graves of cherished hopes; there is ever something that causes us to raise our teary eyes toward that Great Principle with which our souls have been blessed with a

The dummy was pretty well filled with passengers. On one of the seats sat a little blue-eyed boy with a violin. He thrummed away, one pathetic air after another, and the passengers listened with indifference.
Suddenly a lady entered the car and seated herself near the little musician. There was a light in her eyes and a smile on her lips that betokened the gentle heart within her bosom.
"Can't you play something lively?" she was asked.

The boy reached for his cap, half in saluta-tion, and more than half from habit, for he had learned his lesson in the school of mendi-

cants.
"I don't know," he replied as he keyed up
his instrument, and a wistful look came in his blue eyes as he gazed on the radiant face be-

side him.

"Suppose you try 'Johnny, Get Your Hair Cut?"

The boy seemed electrified. He had played meloncholy airs, and lugubrious ditties so much that he had almost forgotten those merry lays that belong to childhood's happy thoughtlessness. In a moment he was rattling away like a good fellow, patting with his foot in time to the folly tune. He worked his arms so glibly that she asked him as he paused:

his arms so glibly that she asked him as he paused:

"That card around your neck says, 'Help the Crippled Boy.' Is your brother crippled? You are not, surely?"

With a flush on his tanned features, he glanced at the card, and muttered:

"My arm's out of place."

She looked disappointed, but her charity was of the sort that seeketh no evil, and she reached down into the pockets of her Newmarket, brought out a handful of nuts and candies, and with a jingling nickel the contribution fell into his cap.

Her goodness of heart was contagious, and by the time the cars reached the terminus a number of nickels and dimes made a silver lining for the tattered cap.

number of nickels and dimes made a silver lining for the tattered cap.

She never stopped to hear his words of grateful thanks, but with a thoughtful expression on her face she hurried up the street.

Was this her first disappointment? No. Perhaps she wondered if she had ever disappointed others.

The shadows had fallen and the bleak winds The shadows had fallen and the bleak winds were piping a roundelay to the wild dance of the storm wracks that flaunted their flimsy robes in the face of the melancholy moon.

A policeman entered the stationhouse, holding by the arm a stout and ablebodied looking man. The fiddler boy followed.

"This man is just living off the earnings of the boy, who he says is his son," said the officer.

"Well, he is my son. Hain't I a right to what he makes?" exclaimed the prisoner.

nat he makes?" exclaimed the prisoner.
"What do you do for a living?" asked the 'I don't do much of nothin'," he answered,

"for I'm not able to work."
"You look stout."
"Yes, but I'm afflicted; I've got the He spoke with the most insolent, but supplicating air of a vagabond, and all present knew that he was an imposter.

"Well, sir, we'll just give you a few hours to get out of town. We have been watching you for a long while. You are only a loafer, living off the misplaced charity of benevolent people."

Vainly I scanned the face of the boy to dis Vainly I scanned the face of the boy to discover some sign of natural shame and being caught in such a flagrant piece of deceit.

He thrummed a beggar's appeal on his violin, and his face was as expressionless as a stone.

Then I felt grieved. I was not surprised at the conduct of the man, for he had schooled his tongue to do the bidding of his pitiable soul. But the boy—well, I felt more disappointed than she had, when she found she had cast her pearls before swine.

than she had, when she found she had cast her pearls before swine.

And yet, hers was the consoling consciousness that she had but followed the purest impulse of a charitable heart, even if in so doing she had encouraged the youthful imposter in pursuing his career of deception.

"There faith lifts up her radiant eyes,
To brighter prospects given,
And views the tempest passing by,
And evening shadows swiftly fly,
But all serene in in heaven!"

After the storm of the earlier evening comes the listless calm of morning hours.

Few are abroad during these ghostly hours when the shrill echoes call from nooks and corners and the mouths of dismal alleys, to tell that some intruder is poaching on the preserves of sleep.

tell that some intruder is poaching on the pre-serves of sleep.

Worn and weary, I was tramping along the deserted steet, wondering if there were many such as I abroad at this hour.

"Say, there, friend. A word with you."

"All right. What is it?"

Turning I beheld a familiar figure. His wrinkled face and the scattered locks of his poverty-blanched hair indicated the homeless wanderer who is so well known to the people of this busy city. of this busy city.

There was a time when his step was as elas

There was a time when his step was as elastic and his head as high as any of that princely blood, the flower of Georgia's young aristocracy in the olden days.

He frequented the fashionable watering places in summer, he was a welcome gues in the drawing rooms as the proudest of the land when winter reacher was at its balcht.

in the drawing rooms as the proudest of the land when winter revelry was at its height. He was as handsome as Apollo; his dress was fastidiously neat and of the latest style; his blooded horses were the envy of hosts of his less fortunate fellows.

That was long ago. His slaves delved among the fertile valleys of middle Georgia, and he flung gold about in a manner most lavishly gratifying to those who belonged to his set.

his set.

He was one of the lords of the land in those days. But tonight—

"Say, do you know where I can get a place to stay till 6:30 o'clock? I don't want anything to eat, but I can't leave for the almshouse before then."

"Have you tried the station house?"

"They won't let me stay there. They'd lock me up, if I insisted, but I have too much respect for myself"—drawing himself up proudly on his strong leg. "Feelin's is feelin's, you

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS. | know. I don't want to loaf around the streets. If I could get a place to sit down till daylight."

"Sorry, but I can't direct you to any place."

"Well, I'll have to tough it out, but it's

Yes, and it was hard. But even those who know his dark history have little sympathy. He threw away his money. Gambled, raced horses, dissipated and debauched. Then, when the cruel crisis came, he had no moral strength left to aid him in breasting the waves. He just drifted with the tide. He is just waiting leisurely for death. No need to hasten. Death cares little for such as he. Life cares less. Disinherited by the latter; unwelcome to the former; he exists, a crumbling ruin of sin and folly.

THE TALE OF A HORSE-SWAPPER. A Newnan Merchant Has a Singular Expe-

rience Which Did Not Pay Him. NEWNAN, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—A very amusing incident occurred here at the usual monthly sale day. Those who are not permitted to mingle with the crowd that as-embles at the various county seats on their sembles at the various county seats on their regular sale day, can form no idea how entertaining these little gatherings are. For instance, on Monday night before the first Tuesday, a large delegation of mule-traders and jolly horse-swappers from Heard, Carroll and Meriwether, came to town and put their old mules and broken-down horses in the various lots adjoining the city, while they lodge with their friends or take rooms at the hotels. Next morning, bright and early, they will be seen morning, bright and early, they will be seen driving rapidly around the city behind a dashing steed hitched to a dog-cart, going at a 2:40 page. His ing steed hi pace. His

will stand on the corners and brag on the fine qualities of the animal, and how easily he moves. Thus they guy the rustic and artless speculator, and finally the owner unloads his Kentucky stepper at high figures. One of our young merchants, because he is thinking seriously of getting married, and as his prospective father-in-law regards business sagacity as one of the chief incentives to an alliance with him on that line, has of late entered into the mule trade as a kind of side issue in connection with his mercantile business. Beconnection with his mercantile business. Be-fore leaving the farm for business pursuits of a more varied nature, he was a horse-swapper of no mean ability, and often entertains his friends with his early experience in that line. Twelve months ago he gave one of the boys from Carroll from Carroll

Twelve months ago he gave one of the boys from Carroll
\$30 FOR A GRAY MULE,
who had been previously fed highly on beladons and other narcotics until the old fellow moved around like a young colt in spring time. as soon as the affects of his medicine had died out he had to employ a veternary surgeon to treat him, and hired a special man to look after him. He paid this man ten dollars a month to feed and water him, besides buying oats, hay and corn to keep him up. This time he decided to sell him at public sale, and told the auctioneer to boom the mule and he would give him five per cent of the sale. He made the same kind of a dicker with the clerk. Just at the time his doctored animal was pulled up on the public square where a thousand men had gathered to bid against each other, some friend of his called him into the store to settle a small account. The mule was offered by the officer in the meantime, but not a bid

settle a small account. The mule was offered.
by the officer in the meantime, but not a bid
was offered. Finally an
OLD NEGRO STARTED HIM
at seventy-five cents, and the bidding became
spirited for a few moments, and was knocked
off at one dollar and five cents. He paid the
boy that lead him to the stand for sale ten
cents, the clerk took a cigar for his commission and the auctioneer went off laughing with
a bunch of bananas as his reward, while our
young merchant says he is done trading mules
with the boys from Carroll.

CARROLL'S BIG CROP.

The Farmers Satisfied with the Result of the Year's Work.

CARROLLTON, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-Carroll county farmers have just finished gathering the best corn and cotton crops there for several years.

Mr. W. T. Ogletree, a farmer living near this place, had a forty-acre field of cotton that he has gathered thirty-five bales of cotton from, each bale weighing over 500 pounds.

Your correspondent has met several farmers of late who have gathered a bale of cotton per acre from their entire cotton crop.

Farmers have paid their debts and have more money than for several years past. It seems that we are to have better times ahead.

DR. W. J. TUCKER



500 DOLLARS

posited with the Lowry Banking Co., of Atlan-Ga., which I will promptly pay to any one who Il disprove any of the following statements: Deposited with the Lower Statements:

A, Ga., which I will promptly pay to any one who will disprove any of the following statements:

This means just as it reads. The following persons are all reliable. I have hundreds of other statements similar to these in my office:

Colonel Wash Roach, attorney-at-law, 132 Broughton street, Savanuah, Ga., says that he has for five years suffered with severe stricture and ulceration of the rectum. After having tried many of the most eminent physicians in Georgia, and having traveled nearly all over the country in search of health, I found no relief until I put myself under Dr. W. J. Tucker, and in the short space of three moths I find myself nearly well.

Mrs. H. P. Stevens, an estimable lady of Waycross, Ga., says: Five years ago I was given up to die by the best physicians of southeast, Georgia, all of whom said I could not live but a few weeks. As the last resot I determined to try Dr. W. J. Tucker, of Atlanta, Ga. In less than three months the doctor had me restored to health. I am confident I would have died had it not been for his marvelous skill.

W. H. Phillips, Simsboro, La., says: I have suffered for ten years with liver disease and chronic diarrhoea, and after being treated by Dr. W. J. Tucker a very short time am almost entirely well.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga., one of the

W. J. Tucker a very short time am almost entirely well.

Dr. Fred B. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga., one of the best known and most popular druggists of Georgia, and also himself a physician, suffered for many years with piles, was cured by Dr. W. J. Tucker and remains perfectly well.

Mrs. J. F. Kinsey, Camak, Ga.: Spinal disease, nervous prostration and diseases peculiar to her sex, confined to her bed, helpless for many months, treated by Dr. W. J. Tucker three or four years ago, and since that time has been able to attend to her household duties.

Mrs. J. H. Seme, Dawson, Ga., says: I have experienced the most remarkable benefit from Dr. W. J. Tucker's treatment, gained fifteen or twenty pounds in the last few months. I advise all suffering ladies to give him a trial.

Hon. E. E. Foy, Egypt, Ga., says as suffered for many years with a chronic malady, was cured by Dr. W. J. Tucker three years ago, and loses no opportunity to tell the afflicted of Dr. Tucker's skill. The above statements are

all true, no sane man would publish them if they were not, and if you do not be-satisfy yourself. I treat successfully chronic diseases and weaknesses of both sexes. I treat all who have dealings with me honestly and conscientiously. I am responsible for what I say and do professionally, financially and individually. If you are afflicted write to me or call and you shall have an honest opinion. Treating Patients by Correspondence

It is rarely necessary for me to see my patients.

Many patients can be better treated that way thau by meeting the physician direct. Patients should always give age, sex, married or single, present and former weight (as near as possible) and occupation. Follow this with history of case in your own language, giving all symptoms, inclosing stamp for reply. Address:

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,



elegant and effective of all skin purifiers and beautifiers. Abealutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprising ly effective, it is simply incomparable as an Infantile Skin Soap. May be used from the mo-

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sure to prevent rough-

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es of the skin and scatp. Guara the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts. Sale greater than the combined sales of out the civilized world. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 300 diseases of the hie Testimonials. Potter Drug and Scalp, and Blood, with Loss of Hair, and 50 Renical Corporation, Boston, U. S. A.

"Paris Exposition, 1889.

Pears obtained the only gold medal awarded solely for toilet SOAP in competition with all the world. Highest possible distinction."

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Ask your Grocer for MENIER CHOCOLATE (YELLOW WRAPPER). BRANCH HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.,

FOR SALE AT JACOBS' PHARMACY.

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Ely's Cream Balm COLD HEAD



50C the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50C ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK.

SOUNDSTROM'S QUADRUPLE



PERFUMES.

Handkerchief Extracts. Toilet Waters and Colognes, Are the Standard of Excellence Perfection. The only Perfumes made from NATIVE FLOWERS. ATLANTA PERFUMERY CO., Sole Manufacturers,

Laboratory and Office, ATLANTA, GA. Distillery and Manufactory, ISLAND GROVE, FLA.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Trustee's Sale of Gold Mine.

DY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF A DEED OF Drust, executed by the Chattanooga and Gum Log Mining company, a Tennessee corporation, with principal office at Chattanooga, which deed is dated 12th of July, 1889, and is recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Towns county, Georgia, in book "C," at page 598, and in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Union county, Georgia, in book "D," page 229, I will, as the trustee and grantee named in said deed, at the stamp mill of said company, on Gum Log creek, in Towns county, Georgia, on Thursday the 30th day of January, 1890, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, and in bar of the equity of redemption, the following described property, to wit: All the gold, silver and other minerals, and all mineral and mining rights of said company in, upon and appertaining to certain lands in Union and Towns counties, in the state of Georgia, described as lots No. 18 and 19, in the 9th district, 1st section, except a fraction of about eleven acres conveyed to Ashbel Rhodes by Sanford Carpenter; also the right, title and interest of the said company in and to the mines, metals, minerals and mining privileges in and upon lot of land No. 34, in the 17th district of the lst section known as the Nancy Brown mine, la Towns county. Also all the right, title and interest of said company in lot No. 1, in the 17th district of the section known and Union counties, the same being an undivided interest in the fee as well as mineral rights. Also all the mills, machinery, buildings, structures, improvements, tooks, cables, implements and personal property of every description on said premises belonging to said company, with all water rights and powers appurtenant to said premises. Terms strictly cash. H. B. McFARLAND, dec22 su wed til d

FAST BLACK STOCKINGS.



"CLEANFAST"

WHITE-HOUSE AGENTS WANTED

PUNITE MORE STEVARS COOK-BOOK

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The Spread of Leprosy-Possibilities of Elec-tricity-Putting Niagara to Work-A Greener Old Age. Last May a press dispatch mentioned briefly

the discovery of a marble coffin with the remains of a bride that had been buried under the foundations of Rome for fifteen centuries. The antiquarian who made the discovery the story in detail and it makes an interesting romance quite out of the ordinary run. "Elec-tricity and the Weather" is an interesting article suggested by recent observations, show-ing that electricity is communicated by the sun's rays in proportion to their intensity and inversely in proportion to their intensity and inversely in proportion to the moisture of the air. "A Greener Old Age" is the heading given a notice of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's article in the January Atlantic. It will be found as readable as the breakfast table chat which charmed the world. "Development of Genius by Education," "Democracy in Eng-land," etc., will be found interesting and in-

Possibilities of Electricity.

Park Benjamin in the Forum.

The statement of the possibilities of elec tricity is as dazzling as a romance from Jules Verne. What were to us only fictions of the Imagination a year or so ago have now reached the stage of actual experiment. In Georgia a company is being organized and has already applied for a charter under which it is pro-posed to turn the wheels of a city by elec-

posed to turn the wheels of a city by elec-tricity, generated at a waterfall.

Already the Georgia legislature has granted a charter for an electric railway whose ultimate termini are to be Atlanta and Savannah. Electricity no longer excites open mouthed wonder alone. The far-sighted business men of Georgia are taking hold of it, and will be pioneers in the application of the nev power as they were in the construction of railways. The following are extracts from Park

Benjamin's article in the December Forum: "What, may be asked, are the possible offects on the human optic nerve of electrical
radiation directly applied? Ritter discovered
that a feeble current transmitted through the
eyeball produced the sensation as of a bright
flash of light, and that a stronger current
gave the impression of blue and green colors,
in flowing between the forehead and the hand;
so also different colored lights are perceived
when one pole or the other of a circuit is applied to the eye, or when the circuit is made
or broken. How if the electrical vibrations be modified to accord with light
vibrations? What will the brain perceive?
Can it be made artificially cognizant of light
and color? For example, light waves, having
a length of about 1-29,000 of an inch, acting on
the nervous substance of the retina, produce
the sensation which we call red; if they are
shortened to 1-41,000 of an inch, they cause
the sensation of yellow; and so on in different lengths for other colors. Suppose to
the retina of a blind man (nerve being
healthy) electrical waves of corresponding What may be asked, are the possible of the terms of a bring man had been beauthy electrical waves of corresponding lengths were transmitted; would be recognize color and differences of color?

"The fact that it is now believed that there

color and differences of color?

"The fact that it is now believed that there is actually in the selenium an electro-motive force, and not a mere change of resistance to an existing current, shows the possibility of converting light into electricity. It is no novelty to regard the solar emanation as a vast storehouse of electrical energy awaiting the discovery which will enable us to isolate it from the attending heat energy. The selenium cell acts as a medium for the conversion; but can the transformation be made without this intervention? Can light vibrations be directly changed so as to become electrical vibrations? Is the sun the great electrical vibrations? Is the sun the great electrical reservoir of the future?

The dynamo itself has already reached a point of very high efficiency, utilizing, as it may, may, minety-seven per cent of the mechanical energy applied to its driving pulley; so that while improvement in the details of construction of the machine will tend to augmentits life time and to simplify it, the possible margin of increased efficiency to be gained is small. The great loss in the production of electricity through the agency of the dynamo, lies in our inability to utilize more than a small raction of the total energy due to the consumption of fuel. The conditions of temperature under which we live make great waste inevitable in the transformation of heat into any other form of energy. This is due to a law of nature which no heat engine, however ingeniously constructed, can avoid. Under ordinary working conditions, the engine, however ingeniously constructed, can avoid. Under ordinary working conditions, the only about five per cent of the energy developed by the burning of coal under the boiler, and even under the best conditions does not utilize more than ten per cent. To say that if heat could be converted into electricity at a loss of eighty per cent., the efficiency of the apparatus would still be one hundred per cent. greater than that of the steamengine, is merely to restate the fore-

going.
"But the possibilities of chemical combina-"But the possibilities of chemical combinations are endless, and we have always before
us the wonderfully compact animal-machinery
whereby the oxidation of fuel in the form of
food gives rise, by muscular action, to
mechanical energy. Can we, for example,
obtain electricity cheaply from the chemical
decomposition of now unutilized or refuse substances? The converse operation of decomposing sewage, disinfecting it, and rendering it
harmless to health, by electricity, has already
been accomplished. been accomplished.

"As soon as it becomes cheaper to generate "As soon as it becomes cheaper to generate electrical power than to generate steam power, the reign of steam will be practically ended. Meanwhile, the applications of the electric motor are increasing in number almost daily. The replacing of cars drawn by horses in cities and towns with cars electrically driven, has been going on with great rapidity during the past year. That electric locomotives will replace steam locomotives upon the regular railroads of the country, is believed to be simply a question of time. The main difficulty to be overcome is the distribution of the current over long distances without great waste of energy. The use of currents of very high pressure, to allow of reduced size of conductors and for losses by leakage, etc., is attended with pressure, to allow of reduced size of conductors and for losses by leakage, etc., is attended with correspondingly increased difficulties in insulation of the line, greater danger in handling, and obviously augmented expense. What is wanted is a practical means of distribution along the entire length of a continuous working conductor of electrical energy, so that

wanted is a practical means of distribution along the entire length of a continuous working conductor, of electrical energy, so that from any point along that conductor a current of a given uniform pressure may be taken off; this pressure, or the strengh of the current, being regulated to suit the load which the motor is required to draw.

"Whether the economy of the electric locomotive will compare favorably with that of the steam locomotive, is not settled. A recent writer on the subject, estimating the consumption of fuel in locomotives on elevated roads in cities at six pounds per horse-power hour, and in locomotives on surface roads at four pounds for same period, concludes that electricity as now produced can successfully rival steam in the former case, but not in the latter. It certainly seems, however, that if the problem of distribution be satisfactorily solved, the superior economy in fuel of large stationary engines and boilers might well be a much more powerful factor on the side of the current than the foregoing opinion indicates. The speed attainable on such a railway would probably far exceed that now reached on any steam road. One hundred miles per hour is not without the range of reasonable possibility.

Two new systems for quick dispatch have lately been proposed in this country. One includes a long, narrow car of small cross-sectional area, running on an elevated track, and claimed to be capable of making a speed of

cludes a long, narrow car of small cross-sectional area, running on an elevated track, and claimed to be capable of making a speed of two miles per minute. The other employs a series of electro-magnetic coils, inclosing the elevated track at intervals, through which coils the small car is successively drawn by the action of the current entering the several coils in turn. The practical efficiency of the seystems may be open to question; but they indicate that the possibility of electrically driving small vehicles between distant points at very high rates of speed, is engaging the close attention of inventors. It is not impossible that we may be able to project mail and express matter throughout the country at the rate of two

or three hundred miles an hour, either on elevated structures or through subterranean pipes; or that some day the mails may be sent across the Atlantic by the aid of electric motors, traversing tubes laid on the ocean bed. "The chief obstacle to aerial navigation is still, as it always has been, the lack of a sufficiently light motor apparatus, whether for controlling direction merely, or for keeping the air ship aloft also. Recent experiments with electro-motors, made chiefly of aluminium, have given fair results. The most successful electrically-driven air ship thus far is that tested in 1884 by Messrs. Renard and Krebs, which made five miles per hour against a nine-mile breeze (so that her actual speed was fourteen miles per hour), and was able to return to her starting point.
"It is possible to make telephones which will transmit the voice when merely placed against the chest or head of the user; or which, when buried in the ground, will reveal the proximity of passing troops, or even the ground of a greate digressir in the aerth any

which, when buried in the ground, will reveal the proximity of passing troops, or even the sound of a spade digging in the earth anywhere within a radius of several hundred feet. It is possible to telephone speech over short distances by induction without connecting wires, and equally possible that in time we shall be able so to do over long distances. It is already possible to transmit telephonically the recorded sounds of the phonograph; and in the latter, speech has been received and reproduced after traversing telephonically 103 miles of wire.

"The mechanical adaptations of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis and treatment

"The mechanical adaptations of electricity to purposes of medical diagnosis and treatment have been of great value, and their wide extension is probable. The electric light applied to the illumination of the bodily cavities, the induction balance and the electric probe to the location of foreign substances, the electric motor to the driving of dental engines and drills, the electrically-heated wire to the extingation of abnormal growths, and even the telephone to the purposes of a stethoscope, are but a few of the instances of existing achievements. The use of the exceedingly sensitive thermopile in an alarm-circuit, which shall warn the physician in his office of the feverish condition of his distant patients, has already condition of his distant patients, has already been proposed.

Echo Song.

I.

Who can say where Echo dwells?
In some mountain-cave, methinks,
Where the white owl sits and blinks.
Or in deep sequestered dells,
Where the foxgloves hang its bells,
Echo dwells,
Echo!
Echo!

II. Phantom of the crystal Air,
Daughter of sweet Mystery!
Here is one has need of thee;
Lead him to thy secret lair,
Myrtle brings he for thy hair—
Hear his prayer,
Echo!

III. Echo, lift thy drowsy head,
And repeat each charmed word
Thou must needs have overheard
Yestere'en, ere rosy-red
Daphne down the valley fled—
Words unsaid,
Echo!

IV. Breathe the vows she since denies! She hath broken every vow; What she would she would not now-Thou didst hear perjuries. Whisper, whilst! shut my eyes, Those sweet lies,

Those sweet lies,
Echo!
Echo!
-Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in the Atlantic.

A Romance of Old Rome. All the world loves a romance and even after fifteen cold centuries have passed over its chill ashes it has power to touch and in-

tone the cords of the human heart.

The simplest things seem to be the most immortal and the pathetic story of a young bride's death told even in the unimpassioned language of the antiquarian exales with fresh fragrance from the tomb.

Last May, when Professor Rodolfo Lancieni

opened a marble coffin under the foundations of the halls of justice near the Emperor Hadrion's mausoleum in Rome, he found the remains of a bride who had lain there fifteen hundred years. There she was with the dust of her bridal robes about her, and a wreath of myrtle clasped upon her forehead. On her hand was an engagement ring with the name of her beloved Philetus, and about her lay the accompaniments of the marriage ceremonial.

Even the old antiquarian stood awe struck for a moment, but, recovering his equanimity, after the grim manner of his kind, he gathered the remnants of a life and with the aid of a surgeon, reconstructed the frame that spoke, even in its ashes, with

the voice of perennial youth.
Out of his learning, fragment by fragment he brings out her history and her social status last she rises, after fifteen centuries with a local habitation and a name

After describing the opening of the Sarcopha-After describing the opening of the Sarcophagus, he says in the North American Review: "Who was this. woman, whose sudden and nnexpected appearance has created such a sensation among us? When did she live? At what age did she die? What was her condition in lite? Did she have a happy existence, loving and loved? Was she handsome? Why was she buried with her doll? The careful examination of the tomb, as described above, enables us to answer satisfactorily all these enables us to answer satisfactorily all thes estions—with certainty in some cases, with obability in others.

questions—with certainty in some cases, with probability in others.

"Crepereia Tryphaena must have lived at the beginning of the third century after Christ, under the empire of 'Septimius Severus or Caracalla, as shown by the form of the letters and by the style of the bas-relief engraved on the sarcophagus. She was not a noble woman by birth; her Greek surname, Tryphaena, proves that she belonged to a family of freedmen—that is to say, of former servants of the noble family of the Creperei. She was well proportioned, tall, and erect. Professor Alessandro Ceccarelli, the distinguished surgeon, who at our request has kindly examined and rearranged the skeleton, states her age as seventeen or eighteen. We know nothing about her features, but we can at least state that she had a strong and fine set of teeth.

"Three in the death that the tree was takent to be supported by the street of teeth."

at least state that she had a strong and fine set of teeth.

"There is no doubt that she was betrothed to the young man Philetus, whose name is engraved on the stone of the second ring, and that the two happy and loving youths had exchanged the oath of faith and mutual devotion for life, as represented by the symbol of the two hands clasped together.

"The story of her sad death, and of the sudden grief which overtook her family on the very eve of a joyful wedding, is told plainly by the presence in her coffin of the doll and of the myrtle wreath.

"Beginning from this last emblem, there is

the myrtle wreath.

"Beginning from this last emblem, there is no doubt that it was meant to represent the corona nuptialis, the myrtle being notoriously the sacred plant of Venus. I believe, in fact, that the girl was buried in her full bridal costhat the girl was buried in her full bridal costume, and then covered with the white shroud. This costume comprised a white tunic, called "tunica recta or regilla, the specialty of which consisted in being "woven on a tela, the stamen of which was not drawn horizontally, but vertically, and woven, besides, upwards from below." The regilla was fastened by a woolen girdle tied in a Hercules knot. It comprised also a bridal veil, called flammeum, of a bright yellow hue. The shoes, called socci, were probably of the same color. In the antique fresco known by the name of Nozze Aldobrandine, the bride wears yellow shoes: the same detail has been noticed very often in the wall paintings of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The dressing of the hair is described by Festus: there were three locks or curls on each side of the forehead—a characteristic arrangement shown by many portraits statues and busts."

A touching feature of the story was the doll tume, and then covered with the white shroud

A touching feature of the story was the doll ound in the bride's coffin. It shows not only the love of the children of those days for toy

the love of the children of those days for toys and the affectionate provisions of parents for their youthful pleasures, but it is also an accompaniment of the wedding ceremony.

Professor Lanciani says:

"The fact that dolls have been constantly found in Greece as well as in Italy, in pagan as well as in Christian tombs, shows how generally and constantly they must have been used. These dolls are of every kind and description, of wood, of clay, of ivory, of wax, and mostly articulated. Varro compares the fascination which dolls exert on children to the fascination

of flowers, of gems, of money, of cakes. The ancient custom of placing children's toys either inside or above tombs is too well known to need further illustration.

"The doll was probably dressed, and in the thumb of her right hand were inserted two gold key-rings, in imitation of those worm by housewives. The figure, the articulations of which at the hips, knees, shoulders, and elbows are still in good condition, is thirty centimetres high. It was customary for young ladies to offer their dolls to Venus or Diana on their wedding-day. But this was not the end reserved for Crepereia's doll. She was doomed to share the sad fate of her young mistress, and lie down by her corpse before the marriage ceremony could he accomplished."

This girl of low estate survives the pageantry and the fretting pomp of those who passed her by with their supercilious eyes averted.

her by with their supercilious eyes averted. How vainly proud do mortals surround them selves with baubles while simpler souls are gathering immortells by the still waters of quiet life.

The Revival of Leprosy. For a long time the civilized world has had no dread of leprosy, the dreaded plague of the orientals. Of late the spread of leprosy has claimed a great deal of attention from the medical profession of Europe, and the matter has been given especial prominence by the review articles of Dr. Morrell Mackenzie on

review articles of Dr. Morrell Mackenzie on "The Dreadful Revival of Leprosy", and of Dr. Robson Reose on "Leprosy in Norway."

As to the extent to which leprosy prevails, Dr. Mackenzie says: "It is impossible to estimate even approximately the total number of lepres now dying by inches throughout the world, but it is certain that they must be counted by millions." Norway is the European country in which leprosy is most prevalent. It is estimated that the number of lepers in Norway today is between 1,000 and 1,100. Lepers are found also in Portugal, Greece and Italy. In Sicily the disease has been steadily spreading for the last forty years. It is spreading to an alarming degree in the Baltic provinces of Russia, and recently a leper hospital has been established at Riga. There is an increasing amount of leprosy in France, and there are a number of cases in the British Islands. North America is by no means free from the scourge. America is by no means free from the scourge. Cases have been found in California, in some Cases have been found in California, in some of the northwestern states, in Salt Lake city, and in Louisiana. Dr. Biane-recently saw forty-two cases in New Orleans alone. The cases in the Lazaretto, at Tracadie, do not comprise all the lepers in New Brunswick. Other cases exist among the Acadians. In the Sandwich Islands the disease first broke out in 1853. There are now about 1,100 lepers in the Molokai settlement alone. In the West Indies the disease has been steadily growing. There were three lepers at Trinidad in 1805; there were 860 in 1878. Five hundred lepers were treated in 1889 in one asylum, and it is bewere treated in 1889 in one asylum, and it is bewere treated in 1889 in one asylum, and it is be there were 800 in 1878. Five hundred lepers were treated in 1889 in one asylum, and it is believed that in the colony there are more than a thousand, a number equal to one in 250 of the whole population. Leprosy is found in Australia and New Zealand, and it is estimated that India has a quarter of a million of these unfortunate creatures. Neither Dr. Roose nor Dr. Mockeyria attempts to give the cause of that India has a quarter of a million of these unfortunate creatures. Neither Dr. Roose nor Dr. Mackenzie attempts to give the cause of leprosy; Dr. Mackenzie says that upon that question "we are at present entirely in the dark." There has been what he calls a "stream of tendency" pointing to a fish diet as the cause; sometimes it is a certain species of fish; sometimes putrid fish; sometimes the eating of fish and milk at the same meal. Both of these eminent physicians, however, express their strong belief that the disease is contagious. Many proofs are cited. The case of Father Damien, a young and healthy European, who contracted the disease in a leper settlement in the Sandwich islands and died of it, is familiar to every one. Dr. Goddard, a young French physician who went to Palestine and took up his abode in a lazar house in order to demonstrate the non-contagiousness of leprosy, died a leper. Out of sixty-six helpers in the settlement of Molokai, twenty-three became lepers, and in eleven

giousness of leprosy, died a leper. Out of sixty-six helpers in the settlement of Molokai, twenty-three became lepers, and in eleven more leprosy was suspected. In the middle ages leprosy was one of the scourges of Europe. "So terrible," says Dr. Roose, "were the ravages of the disease that it seemed as though some altogether new plague had been sent to punish mankind." The people of that day had no doubt that the disease was contagious. Lepers were carefully isolated, and for this purpose it is estimated that 19,000 hospitals were established throughout Christendom. "The gradual disappearance of leprosy from almost every country in Europe," says Dr. Roose, "was due to no single cause; but the measures taken for isolating the sufferers must have largely contributed toward the production of the result." This is a strong argument in favor of the theory of contagion, and, by consequence, of the benefit of segregation. Dr. Mackenzie says:

The whole system of medical police, by which leprosy was finally driven out of Europe was based on the notion that it was contagious, and no measures not based on that principle have ever had the slightest effect in checking its ravages. The alarming spread of this loathsome pest in recent years is in my opinion due to the fact that for some time the opposite doctrine gained the ascendency and held captive the minds of men. For this pernicious error, and for the disastrous consequences that have flowed and continue to flow from it, the Royal College of physicians of London is chiefly responsible.

The fact that a general importation of Chinese into Germany for farm laborers, is proposed, adds gravity, to the discussion and

Chinese into Germany for farm laborers, is proposed, adds gravtiy to the discussion and the advent of leprosy on the Pacific slope gives t a special interest to Americans.

It seems almost impossible by any law, to prevent the coming of Chinese emigrants, who are literally crushed out of existence at home by the pressure of a population of four hundred millions.

A Greener Old Age. None of the older writers is so lovable or so

imply great as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes In him every reader feels that he has a personal friend who understands and sympathizes like the intimate and true friend of a life-He rallies the young on their follies, and

laughs them out of what is unseemly into what is delightful and wise without being prudish. The men and women of all ages he good-naturedly laughs out of their little concerts and opens for them the very kernel of His genial philosophy is wisdom without its philacteries. There is an irresistible candor in his way of brushing aside the trappings of a man and looking at the man elf, whether he is clad in the thoughtlessness of youth or the wise mantel that old age oves to put on. A man's a man for all that. to him,

But with his relentlessness in tearing off the mask he has infinite sympathies for the old and young of every disposition and degree, and when he exposes a wound that folly, the the common enemy, has made, he never fails to pour in the oil and wine, while the priest and the Levite are passing by on the other side. How infinitely comforting is this old man's talk to old men. He laughs at their foibles like a boy at his playmate who is fudg-ing at marble, and when he is through laughing he offers them the clixir of com The following is from his talk to old men in

the January Atlantic:

"I am afraid that old people found life rather a dull business in the time of King David and his rich old subject and friend, Barzillai, who, poor man, could not have told a teal from a canvass back, nor enjoyed a symphony concert, if they had those luxuries in his day. There were no pleasant firesides, for there were no chimneys. There were no daily newspapers for the old man to read, and he could not read them if there were, with his dim eyes, nor hear them read, very probably, with his dulled ears. There was no tobacco, a soothing drug, which in its various forms is a great solace to many old men, and some old women—Carlyle and his mother used to smoke their pipes together, you remember. the January Atlantic:

women—Carlyle and his mother used to smoke their pipes together, you remember.

"Old age is infinitely more cheeful, for intelligent people at least, than it was two or three thousand years ago. It is our duty, so far as we can, to keep it so. There will always be enough about it that is solemn, and more than enough, alas! that is saddening. But how much there is in our times to lighten its burdens! If they that look out at the windows be darkened, the optician is happy to supply them with eye-glasses for use before the public, and spectacles for their hours of privacy. If the grinders cease because they are few, they can be made many again by a third dentition, which brings no toothache in its train. By tem-

perance and good habits of life, proper clothing, well warmed, well drained, and well ventilated dwellings, and sufficient, not too muck exercise, the old man of our time may keep his muscular strength in very good condition. I doubt if Mr. Gladstone, who is fast nearing his eightleth birthday, would boast, in the style of Caleb, that he was as good a man with his ax as he was when he was forty, but I would back him—if the match were possible—for 100 shekels, to cut down and chop up a cedar of Lebanon. I know a most excellent clergyman, not far from my own time of life, whom I would pit against any old Hebrew rabbi er Greek philosopher of his years and weight, if they could return to the flesh, to run a quarter of a mile on a good, level track.

"The feeling must of necessity come to many aged persons that they have outlived their usefulness; that they are no longer wanted, but rather in the way, drags on the wheels rather than helping them forward. But let them remember the often-quoted line of Milton—

'They also serve who only stand and wait.'

'They also serve who only stand and wait.'

"It is time to be old, To take in sail.
The God of bounds,
Who sets to seas a shore,
Came to me in his fatal rounds
And said, 'No more!"

It was early in life to feel that the productive at was early in the to teel that the productive stage was over, but he had received warning from within, and did not wish to wait for outside advices. There is all the difference in the world in the mental as in the bodily constitution of different individuals. Some must 'take in sail' sooner, some later. We can get a useful lesson from the American and the English elms on our common. The get a useful lesson from the American and the English elms on our common. The American elms are quite bare, and have been so for weeks. They know very well that they are going to have storms to wrestle with; they have not forgotten the gales of September and the tempests of the late autumn and the early winter. It is a hard fight they are going to have, and they strip their coats off and roll up their shirt-sleeves and show themselves bare-armed and ready for the contest. The English elms are of a more robust build, and stand defiant, with all their summer clothing about their sturdy all their summer clothing about their sturdy frames. They may have yet to learn a lesson frames. They may have yet to learn a lesson of their American cousins, for notwithstanding their compact and solid structure, they go to pieces in the great winds just as ours do. We must drop much of our foliage before winter is upon us. We must take in sail winter is upon us. We must take in sail and throw over cargo, if that is necessary, to keep us afloat. We have to decide between our duties and our instinctive demand of rest. I can believe that some have welcomed the decay of their active powers because it furnished them with peremptory reasons for sparing themselves during the few years that were left them. vere left them.

were left them.

"Age brings other obvious changes besides the loss of active power. The sensibilities are less keen, the intelligence is less lively, as we might expect under the influence of that narcotic which nature administers. But there is another effect of he "black drop" which is not so commonly recognized. Old age is like an opium dream. Nothing seems real except what is unreal. I am sure that the pictures painted by the imagination—the faded frescoes on the walls of memory—come out in clearer and brighter colors than belonged to them many years earlier. Nature belonged to them many years earlier. Nature has her special favors for her children of every age, and this is one which she reserves for our second childhood.

"No man can reach an advanced age withmethying of the great change to which in

out thinking of that great change to which, in the course of nature, he must be so near. It has been remarked that the sterner beliefs of has been remarked that the sterner beliefs of rigid theologians were apt to soften in their later years. All reflecting persons, even those whose minds have been half palsied by the deadly dogmas which have done all they could to disorganize their thinking powers—all reflecting persons, I say, must recognize, in looking back over a long life, how largely their creads, their course of life. nize, in looking back over a long life, how largely their creeds, their course of life, their wisdom and unwisdom, their whole characters, were shaped by the conditions which surrounded them. Little children they came from the hands of the Father of All; little children in their helplessness, their ignorance, they are going back to Him. They cannot help feeling that they are to be transferred from the rude embrace of the boisterous elements to arms that will receive them tenderly. Poor planetary foundlings, they have known hard treatment at the hands of the brute forces of nature, from the control of which they are soon to be set free. There are some old pessimists, it is true, who believe that they and a few others are on a raft, and that the ship few others are on a raft, and that the ship which they have quitted, holding the rest of mankind, is going down with all on board."

When the Light Goes Out. When the Light Goes Out.

Tho' yer lamp o' life is burnin' with a clear an' steady light,

An' it never seems ter fileker, but it's allers shinin' bright;

Tho' it sheds its rays unbroken for a thousan' happy days—
Father Time is ever turnin' down ther wick that feeds her blaze.
So it clearly is yer duty if you've got a thing ter do, Ter put yer shoulder to the wheel an' try ter push her through; Ef yer upon a wayward track yer better turn Ef yer upon a waywaru track
about—
You've lost ther chance ter do it when the
Light
Goes

I'd ruther die with nothin' then ter hev the people say Thet I had got my money in a robbin', graspin' way; No words above my restin' place from any tougue or pen
Would hev a deeper meanin' then "He helped his
fellow-men." So ef you hev a fortune and you want to help the poor, Don't keep a stavin' off until you get a little Ef yer upon a miser's track you better turn out—
ord keeps on burnin' when the
Light
Goes

-Chicago Inter Ocean. Electricity and the Weather. The intimate connection between electricity, light and heat has been the subject of many curious speculations and much experiment.

Just what it the frelation is no one has been able to explain, though their intimate connection is apparent to all.

Of late Albert Modon has demonstrated by experiment, that the sun's rays convey a

Out!

Of late Albert Modon has demonstrated by experiment that the sun's rays convey a charge of positive electricity to copper plate.

The plate was fixed inside a large metallic cylinder, under an opening through which the sun's rays poured down upon it. The cylinder afforded protection against the wind, which alone would convey a charge. A wire connected the plate with an electrometer so arranged that the deflection of a needle showed the slightest charge of electricity. The results of the observations were carefully confirmed by comperative experiments, which showed the charge possible meter ordinary circumstances. After due allow-

ance for these it was ascertained beyond doubt that the sun's rays conveyed a positive charge to the copper plate. Another interesting fact established by the experiment was that the charge varied, not only with the intensity of the sun's rays, but with the amount of moist-ure in the air, the charge increasing with the sun's heat and decreasing with the increase of moisture in the sir.

sun's heat and decreasing with the increase of moisture in the air.

This suggests a new field of investigation in meteorology and throws new light on the electrical phenomena of the thunderstorm and the cyclone. The observation showed that a cloud passing over the sun stopped the communication of electricity. This is in accordance with the well-known fact, that clouds coming between, stop the radiation of heat from the earth at night, or from the sun to the earth by day.

arth at hight, or from the sun to the earth by day.

Some curious ideas are suggested. When experiment shall have determined the strength of the electric charge communicated by rays of given intensity upon a given area of metallic or other surface, it may be possible to estimate the amount of electricity communicated to the earth or the air in a given length of time, and to indicate to some extent the electrical phenomena that may in a given length of time, and to indicate to some extent the electrical phenomena that may be expected after a long dry spell. As saturated air seems to be less susceptible of communicating electricity, perhaps it is less susceptible of holding it; and the increase of moisture in the air may account for the repeated discharges to the earth during the thunderstorms that always occur in an excessively moist atmosphere.

always occur in an excessively moist atmosphere.

This is one of the most promising fields of
investigation for the electrician, and it
promises to give the meteorologist more of the
power to forecast where he now can only
follow movements already originated and telegraph their advent ahead.

A further idea suggested is that if solar
rays communicate electricity of varying
strength at different times of the year, the reflected rays from the greater planets may do
the same in less degree. Why then should
not the occasional approach of the long year
planets by supplementing the electricity in
our great storage battery affect our weather?
This thought gives strength to the theories of
Rev. Irl Hicks who bases his predictions
upon the movements of the planets and upon
the idea that their approach causes electrical
disturbances that throw the well-known ordinary course of the weather out of gear. disturbances that throw bile well-and dinary course of the weather out of gear.
G. C.W.

The Mocking Bird. The Mocking Bird.

Oh, Mocking bird!

Oh, mocking bird!

I heard at morn thy first soft, trembling note Across the dewy freshness of the upland float, And lo! my heart in praise was lifted up E'en as the lily rears its snowy cup;

I saw the white rose on the south wall twined; I watched the dassies surging in the wind—The dawning world was fair and green to see, And every leaf and flower breathed joy to me.

Oh, mocking bird!
Oh, mocking bird!
Oh, mocking bird!
I heard at noon the wild, triumphant song
Float like a leaf the garden path along,
And all the world throbbed round me like
dream,
I caught afar the poppies' scarlet gleam;
I saw the sky burn clear and blue above,
And every leaf and flower breathed "Love, swee
Love."

Oh, Mocking bird!
Oh, mocking bird!
I heard at night when all the world was still
Thy murmured music from the wind-swept hill,
And lo! the heart weighed down with pain and
grief.
Found in thy song surcease and sweet relief.
I saw behind the clouds the moon rise higher;
I saw the moonbeams gid the gray church spire-I knew they kissed the grave I could not see;
Yet every leaf and flower breathed peace to me.
Oh, mocking bird!
—Maurice Gordon, in New Orleans Picayune.

Development of Genius by Education. Professor Joseph Buchanan in the Arens asks what is education but the development of every faculty, and then he goes on to enumerate. He discusses this question in a vague and trite manner, but finally he approaches the light when he comes to the definition of genius, the very core of which is self-reliance

genius, the very core of which is self-reliance. He gives this definition:

"When conspicuously developed in an individual it realizes the consequences of which Carlyle speaks, when God lets loose a thinker on this planet. Genius recognizes no authority in precedent, but questions and criticises with a sharp destructive criticism, the accumulated habits fashions and institutions transmitted. a sharp destructive criticism, the accumulated habits, fashions and institutions transmitted down from a remote ancestry, which it refuses to venerate. It is utterly intolerant of habit, which prescribes a fixed method in all things, instead of ascertaining the best method in each particular case. It is thus an eccentric and disturbing element, incompatible with the established order of society; born heir to the old conflict of that which is and that which should be; the old contest between the 'still small voice' of reason and the multitudinous roar of national voices; the old conflict of barbarian races with their prophets and martyrs, as it was somewhat gloomily expressed by Bulwer when he spoke of 'Love, Philanthropy and Demagogy' as the never-ending sacrifice of the noble few to the ignoble many.

"Genius does not belong to the present, for the present is interwoven with the past, of which it is an enlarged copy, while genius is identified with the future, which it is ever trying to realize in the present, and struggles nabits, fashions and institutions transmitted

identified with the future, which it is ever trying to realize in the present, and struggles with the present as the dawn struggles with the mists of night—as Christ struggled with Jewish barbarism, Socrates with Athenian superstition, and Bruno with intellectual and theological barbarism. Crushed and martyred in the present, but triumphant in the future, genius is the ever present savior of mankind; the glimmering on earth of that divine wisdom which is ever revealing, but never revealed."

From this he argues that with the development of all the powers of the mind and body, an education which develops self-reliance will develop genuis. This is plausible, but it does not by any means follow self-reliance, inde-pendence, emancipation of the mind from the shackles of custom, are undoubted ingredients, but there are thousands of self-reliant men whom no one would accuse of being genuises, and as many free thinkers on various subjects, who delight to whack at time-hon ered ideas without ever a pretense of setting up anything new in their place.

In this connection we must admit the force of the homely phrase, which declares that you cannot get blood out a turnip, no matter how carefully you cultivate it. It is admitted that a perfect system of education, when that is nd, will develop a man's faculties for all they are worth, and preserve a due among them, but there is an element of heredity that cannot be left out. What education may do for successive generations of men we may infer from its effect upon animals under the hand of the breeder, from shrewd Jacob who defrauded Laban out of his cattle to the learned cattle men of today who dote on their dumb aristocracy. Even chance has thrown men under such circumstances that the effect of three or four generations of special culture can be traced. There are families of actors, families of musicians and dynasties of orators on whom the coveted mantel has suc-cessfully fallen, but it is more common for genius to lapse for a few generagenerations and reappear when least expected. The prodigious energy with which it works seems to tire out the frame and exhaust the vitality of the stalk so that it has to rest for two or three generations. Then it is divided as it goes, and moreover heredity seems to have many of the surprises of chemical combinations. The combined elements produce a new something entirely different, from its constituents, sometimes retaining their character istics, and sometimes substituting them with others totally different. There is a strange alchemy in life that the Creator seems to have locked away from the curiosity of prying men. They may study it and philosophise about it for-ever and a day, and then find that they have gone to the east by way of the west.

In general, however, we know that if the

parents be well developed their offspring are likely to profit. It is a law as inexorable as that the sins of the fothers will be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation. If then there is a general development of all the faculties, especially independence, for several generations, we are likely

to see a genus bursting out of the ranks and leaping far ahead. If the body be strengthened at the same time so that if will better stand the prodigious strain that genus puts upon it, we may look for more in the successive generations, and so long as there is a well rounded development of mind and body, we may look for a larger crop of geniuses; but when a mind is left indecently exposed, as Sidney Smith said, we may not look for it to reappear soon where it was so poorl yprotected.

Democracy in England. Henry Labouchere in a characteristic ar ticle in the Forum, gives a radical diagnosis of the situation in England. He speaks unsparingly of the tories, saying they are a set of flunkies who are herded by the whips of their party and neither take part in debate or listen to discussion. He gives a sareastic description of the Primrose league and makes it out a kind of social mutual admiration society by which the good will of local digna-tories is obtained by social recognition among their superiors, step by step from the village

to London.

The home rule question, he says, is a godsend to the tories, because it diverted the at-attention of the country from the issue beween the aristocracy and monarchy on the

He thinks the liberal unionists cannot form a third party, because they will have no following, and predicts that they will be absorbed by the tories who call themse inservatives, because they are ashamed of the name tory, "though their principle's remain the

He says the tories are in the minority and are bound to lose eventually, but they were elected for seven years and are not likely to surrender their advantage by dissolving parlia-ment at a time when the liberals would be

very likely to have a majority.

He predicts the triumph of democracy in this sanguine spirit:

"From the above resume of the present state

"From the above resume of the present state of parties, it will be seen that on one side are ranged the classes, anxious to retain their privileges, and yet ready, like the sailors in the vessel in which Jonah was a passenger, to throw over some of them to still the tempest that they fear may wreck their craft; that the classes are using the home-rule question to stave off changes nearer home, and that they are ready to corrupt and cajole all over whom they can hope to exercise any influence, in order to win elections by their votes; and that on the other side are the bone and sinew of the nation, men long disassociated from all share nation, men long disassociated from all share in its government, fairly educated, largely in-telligent, and so strong in numbers that they could carry all before them if only they would

could carry all before them if only they would act together.

"The result of the struggle can hardly be doubted. Every year we shall become more democratic. The monarchy, shorn of its wasteful and expensive tomfooleries, will continue. The aristocracy, as political leaders and as hereditary legislators, will disappear. The established church will be deprived of is endowments, which will be devoted to purposes of education. Our great landlords will, by the effect of natural laws, be improved off the face of the country, and the occupier of land will to all intents and purproved off the face of the country, and the occupier of land will to all intents and purposes become its owner. Taxation will be apportioned as shoulders are best able to bear it. Education will be free and its scope enlarged. All privileges that are due to the law will be swept away. The social lines of demarcatio between classes will be less sharply defined. Economy will replace extravagance in our public departments. Sinecures and excessive salaries will no longer exist. Our foreign policy will be modeled on that of the United States. In our villages, village councils will replace the rule of the squire and of the parson. There will be fewer very rich men in the land, and fewer very poor men. Every institution that conflicts with democracy will vanish. Ireland will have her own parliament, and her own executive, paramount in all local matters, and will become a source of strength, and no longer of weakness, to the empire. This will probably be followed by a general federalization of the united kingdom. England, Wales and Scotland will each have, like Ireland, a local parliament, and an imperial senate will replace our present lords and commons.

"Greatly as we admire the constitution of cupier of land will to all intents and pur-

"Greatly as we admire the constitution of "Greatly as we admire the constitution of the United States, we deplore the excessive influence of the plutocracy in that country. We shall do our best to prevent an aristocracy of money replacing an aristocracy of birth and acres. All this may be a pleasing dream. Its realization will depend upon the amount of common sense vouchsafed to the masses. They may be led astray by knaves, fools and political quacks. Who knows? All that we can do, whose creed is democracy, and who believe in it as the only fitting government for freemen, is, while we endeavor to secure to the masses the reality as well as the name of power, to make it clear to them that the! social machine is too delicate and too complicated to be rudely handled, and that, no matter ted to be radely handled, and that, no matter what the laws and the form of government may be, the days of the garden of Eden are not likely to return, but that every man's destiny is of his own making and dependent upon himself, and that any nation's destiny is dependent upon its councils being the outcome

Putting Niagara to Work. The typical American who said, when taunted with the idea that we had no Vesuvius over here, "No, but we have a waterfall that will put it out," would doubtless be overjoyed to hear that the waters of Niagara are to be applied to a more useful purpose nearer home. The long considered problem of utilizing the great water power appears to have been solved

by a Canadian commission.

These famous falls, it is estimated by the Electrical Review, would, if fully utilized, afford all the way from ten to fifteen million horse-power; probably enough to run all the machinery in the New England states. The machinery in the New England states. The magnitude of the undertaking, as well as the fact that no water-wheel has ever been found adapted to such conditions, has heretofore discouraged any attempts to make use of this stapendous power. Turbine wheels, it is well known, can not be operated under any such head as these falls afford, their usefulness being limited to heads ranging from ten to thirty and forty feet and as there are many other streams from which this much fall can be obtained that do not present such difficulties of application, the great wealth of energy Niagara affords has been allowed to run to waste. A commission from the Canadian authorities, consisting of a member of parliame. and several noted engineers, recently viri authorities, consisting of a member of parliame. and several noted engineer, recently vidited the Pacific coast to investigate the merits
of the Pelton water-wheel with reference to its
adoption in various enterprises projected in the provinces, but more
particularly for the purpose of utilizing the water-power of Niagara Falls from
the Canadian side. The result of the investiizing the water-power of Niagara Falls from the Canadian side. The result of the investigation was satisfactory in the highest degree, and will undoubtedly result in the first attempt to make this gigantic force available for for manufacturing and commercial purposes. The height of Niagara Falls is 176 feet. By carrying water in steel conduits a distance of about three-quarters of a mile to a point below the rapids, a fall of 240 feet can be obtained. This entire fall it is proposed to utilize, placing the wheels above high-water mark along the bank of the river, and locating various manufactories on accessible sites above, the power from the wheels to be carried up by a system of cable transmission. Anywhere from 100,000 to 500,000 horse-power can, it is estimated, be obtained in this way without any appreciable loss in the current which sweeps along with such irresistible force. In addition to local manufactories, dynamos will be run to supply power and light to the adjacent towns and cities, as also to transmit electrical energy for power and light to the cities of Buffalo and Toronto, which are only about twenty miles distant. The project, though one of great magnitude, is now believed, with the means at hand, to be perfectly practicable, and there has been more discussion than any other problem of modern times, seems about to be realized.

Go and do likewise. If your whiskers are

Go and do likewise. If your whiskers are grizzly and unbecoming use Buckingham's Dye and they will look as when you were

Chamberlin, Johnson THE LARGEST STORE IN THE SOUTH. THE MECCA OF TRADE. RICES A REIN Not in the Newspapers.

When we say that we are going to clear out certain lines of goods, we mean a clearance sale, full and complete to cover every article in our advertisement. Last Sunday we said we had brought up to the present time, on account of the warm weather, a number of articles, such as Furs, Ladies' Cloaks, heavy woolens, and thousands of dollars in odd lots, short ends, etc., and during the past week we have had such a trade as our most sanguine hopes had not expected. Things moved right out, while the prices in many instances did not really cover manufacturers' cost, we got the money on that class of stuff which would have been sent to the "WE DREAD AN AUCTION HOUSE," and yet we are determined to keep a clean and first class stock. To do this we must get rid of certain classes of goods some way. For in stance, our Furs, Blankets, Robes, Eiderdown Quilts, heavy Flannesl, Wools, etc., with thousands of yards in the very best imported Dress Goods of the season, in lengths from 3 to 9 yards. To keep them is suicide to price as they will have to be sold as old goods next season. To hold the price up is to keep a large amount of them to be packed and carried over to be brought out next season and sold at what they would bring as old goods. Now,

NOTICE THE CLASS OF GOODS WE ARE GOING TO OFFER: Furs at prices, "for the quality we offer," never heard of in Atlanta, because we are determined to close all we have left. Ladies' Cloaks, heavy weight—not light weight, imported Woolen Suits in combinations, the most elegant and most favored styles, are cut to clear the lot. Misses' Jackets, Children's Cloaks, Plush Goods, Broadcloths, Flannels etc., and all short lengths in Silks from 1 to 18 yards, in Wools up to 9 yards, in Linens to 31/2 yards, in Lawns to 5 yards, in Carpets to 20 yards, in Hosiery. Gloves, Shoes, Underwear, etc., etc., and all odd lots will go during our clearance sale at some price, if it is possible to sell such as we have thrown out from our regular stocks. WE HAVE MARKED THEM TO SELL.

We have never had such trade in these goods as last week, and still they seem NOT TO GROW BEAUTIFULLY LESS. The price is made and they are going for a song, considering the quality. The whose lot must and will be cleared out this month.

BEAUTIFUL, STYLISH, ELEGANT, NEW GOODS. Let us talk a moment of New Goods—we are receiving them every day. White Embroidered Suits. The most superbly magnificent imported goods of the century are now just opened and on our counters. Silks, the styles for the coming season, in black and colors, in immense quantities, bought before the price was put up as it is now.

SLIPPERS!

-We deal with the factories, and sell nothing but first-class goods. -

BURT'S IS

We have, however, the best medium-priced Shoe in the world, for Men, Ladies' and Misses', and any width can be had from our stock. Our Children's School Shoes are not only perfect, but far surpass anything offered in any market this side of Boston. In Slippers, we have the most complete stock in all the southern states. Slippers made to order to match color of dress at short notice. IN ODDS AND ENDS IN SHOES.—Like the other departments, we are not only willing, but anxious and glad to sell at some price for this month. Gents' fine hand-sewed, worth \$7.50; to go at \$5. Don't forget that every foot can be fit, as we have all widths as well as lengths.

FURNITURE!

These are clean Stocks. However, in the Carpets we have a few remnants left and some made Rugs. Don't forget to call for them, the prices will prove that they will go with the clearance sale.

We honestly believe that we have the best stock of Furniture south of the Mason and Dixon line. We mean by best, that we have by far'the largest and the only hard-wood stock in the south. We guarantee everything we sell and the wear will prove the guarantee. We have no trouble nor bickering with customers. We can't afford after twenty-six years to do business that way. We have no shoedies. No common cheap goods. But in this clearance sale we propose to put first-class goods in reach of any and all buyers.

For Instance Our Combination Suits.

The very best French and English goods worth from \$15 to \$40 per suit, will be priced during this clearance sale regardless of former prices and many regardless of cost. We not only desire, but are determined that these goods must go while they are in favor, they are now new and stylish, and now is the time if you want a genuine bargain in Dress Goods. This is an opportunity of a life time. Remember one thing in regard to these suits. they are new stylish and elegant goode, but are just of that class that cannot be carried over, or rather we are determined not to carry them over if the trade will take hold of them at 5 per cent less than their value.

For Furniture and Carpets, or for Dry Goods and Shoes, it will be to your interest to see and price with us. We deal with factories with cash and are disposed to sell such as we can't carry over at a price that will clear them out. See for yourself

amberli

GEORGIA A CENTURY AGO.

Geography.

One hundred years ago the people of the outside world knew less about Georgia than they now know about Africa.

The first American Geography, published in Boston at the beginning of the present century, was intended to be a matter-of-fact work. It has improved with age, and is now as readable as novel, and fully as imaginative in some

According to the Boston book, the people of Georgia all fled from the colony during the revolution. Some returned to their homes at e end of the war, and a stream of immigra tion flowed in from New England, Pennthe Carolinas. sylvania, Virginia and The country was then almost a wilderness, and the white settlements were widely scattered. There were only twenty-four counties. Savannah and Augusta were the leading towns, but they were closely pushed by Sunbury, Ebeneezer, Frederica and Petersburg. Brunswick and its fine harbor re-ceived high praise from this early geographer, but he cautiously qualified his tribute by saying "The town is laid out but not yet built."

At that time some few of Oglethorpe's original colonists were still living in commonwealth. Among them were Salzburgers, Highlanders who had beaten off the Spaniards, and Englishmen who had fought in many lands under many flags. These old men thought, one hundred years ago, that Georgia had made wonderful progress. had seen the population increase from a small ship load to about 50,000 whites and 30, 000 blacks. It seemed to these bold pioneers that they were in danger of being crowded for plbow room, and they began to think seriously of extending their settlements into middle Georgia and the northern part of the state. In the year of grace, 1790, the Georgians thought that they were enjoying all the blessings of civilization. They could reach New York and Boston in a month, or by very rapid transit in two weeks. They could get the news of Europe when it was three months old. What more could reasonable people want?

These old-timers were well satisfied with their government. They had just abolished their parishes and substituted counties. No worthless, genteel loafer could slip into office That had been carefully guarded against. No man could be governor unless he owned 500 acres of land or other property worth \$5,000. A state senator was required to own 200 acres of land or \$1,250 worth of property. A repre sentative had to be worth 200 acres of land or \$750. The legislature had increased from one house to two houses. There was no supreme court, but the superior and inferior courts amply sufficient. Things were and orderly in those days. A judge was a very big man, and when he walked abroad he held his head very high, and a sheriff or a tip-staff attended him as a body guard. The lawyers were black gowns. Ministers were specially distinguished by being made ineligible to office.

In the closing decade of the last century, Georgia's material prosperity was at high tide. The wealthy planters went in for indigo, to-bacco, silk and rice. The poorer classes were planting cotton, and far-seeing economists predicted that the cotton crop of Georgia would some day reach 20,009 bales a year. Of course no lunatic among them ever looked forward to anything like 800,000 bales!

It is to be feared that even a century ago of Atlanta, nicely bound in cloth 25c, by mail 30c.

John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

there was a little sectional prejudice affoat. Our Boston writer deliberately expressed the opinion that the leading trait of the Georgians was their aversion to all kinds of labor, and he was righteously severe upon their favorite amusements of cock-fighting and horse-racing. Another thing that struck him was the enormous quantity of liquor consumed by the dwellers along the coast, but he attributed this to the bad water in that locality. As for characteristics the geographer said that none could be that locality. As for character-istics, the geographer said that none could be expected of all sorts of people who had drifted in from everywhere.

One bright chapter in this remarkable book is devoted to Okefeenokee swamp. The author took pains to get nothing but facts. took pams to get nothing but facts. The swamp was then known to be three hundred miles in circumference. It was a vast sea in wet weather, and the Lord knows what at other times. Reliable Indians told the story that in the interior of the swamp was a beautiful sidered commission. was a beautiful island occupied by a civilized settlement of nearly white Indians. Several wandering Creeks who had lost their way in the swamp once met a party of ravishingly beautiful women, who gave them food and sent them back home, saying that their husbands were very fierce warriors and would certainly kill all strangers. For many years the young Creeks were crazy to capture the wonderful island with its unknown inhabitants. but the creess were crazy to capture the wonderful island with its unknown inhabitants, but the swamp had a strange way of shifting about. It was always trembling in an earthquaky way. Lakes turned into islands, and islands into lakes, and sulphurous smoke sometimes rose in clouds from its course is the greater from the control of the control in clouds from fissures in the ground.

The geography accounted for the white tribe in Okefenokee by saying that they were probably the remnant of a superior race that had fled before the Croeks across the Mississippi and through Georgia until they Mississippi and through Georgia until they reached this fairy island.

So much for this old book. It was authority in its time, but now it must take its place alongside the travels of Baron Munchausen and Robinson Crusoe. The few facts in it are now as strange as fiction. We may laugh, but how will it be with some of the histories and geographies of today, when they are tories and geographies of today, when they are read a century hence? Time works wonder WALLACE P. REED.

SIMON-PURE COMPULSORY EDUCATION. In Inforcing the New Law Shelbyville, Ill.,

Officers Send a Mother to Jail.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., January 10.—The Shelbyville school board for some months have been using all ordinary means in its power to inforce the provisions of the compulsory education law. In cases ordinary means in its power to inforce the provisions of the compulsory education law. In cases where the parents of pupils were too poor to supply the necessary clothing, books, etc., these have been supplied, or, at least, offered without cost. In most cases this has had the desired effect, and harsher terms were not found necessary. However, one day last week the school board struck a snag, so to speak. Mrs. Jane Axford, a widow, and mother of one child, a boy of twelve or thirteen years, had neglected or refused to send the lad to school. At first she claimed it was because of a lack of money to buy books and supplies. These were furnished. Then it was lack of suitable clothing. This lack was supplied, and yet the boy did not make his appearance. All other means failing, the board at a meeting Friday night, decided to resort to severe measures. Mrs. Axford was arrested and tried for repeated violations of the law, fined five dollars and costs, and failing to pay the fine and costs, she was sent to jail. Monday the boy was admitted to the school. The woman's last claim, and one that creates no little sympathy in her favor, is that she depends largely on the lad's earnings for a living. There is some opposition to such a rigid enforcement of the law, but the board believes that the only way to make the law of any effect is to enforce it to the letter. It has already had a good effect on other recalcitrants.

The Stowaway. The Stowaway.

This will be the grand sensation of the season.

Some of the scenes are grand, like the \$5,000 yatcht scene. Some are queer and novel, like the appearance on the stage of two famous reformed burglars of New York fame, "Spike" Henness and "Kid" McCoy, who, in full sight of the audience, will blow open a real safe with their robbers' tools, in true "scientific," realistic style Bankers and money men will do well to go and study the modus operandi of these two "artists."

New Revised City Mar

A STORY OF THE SEA.

It was the prospect of a roving life and the desire to travel in strange lands that first induced me to try a seafaring life.

It was the fear of being ridiculed that made me stick to salt water long after I was weary of the very sight of a ship. And it was a ter rible occurrence which weighted me for many years with the oppressive feeling that I was responsible for the life of a fellow being which at last made me change my manner of living and seek an occupation far in the interior of the country where the sound of the might waves breaking on the shore could never reach me and remind me of the horrible past.

I had been following the sea for some time and was over twenty years old when I shipped in New York on the Black Raven as able seaman for a voyage to Shanghai and return. It was the first time I had been classed as an A. B., and I was consequently somewhat nervous though I fully understood all the duties which would be required of me, and even something more, because, besides my seamanship I had a smattering of navigation, and when necessary I could take an observation and work it up as well as most of the officers.

Whether it was that something in my appearance annoyed the chief officer, or be cause he imagined that I was seeking a berth in the cabin and was anxious to become a mate, I never learned; but certain it was, that be fore we had been out a week he evinced a per sonal hatred for me, which kept on increasing until the fatal day, when, blinded by pas-

sion, I took the law in my own hands and in a moment did that which caused me unhappiness for many years.

The chief officer's name was Smart, and it was a favorite saying of his that he was smart

The chief officer's name was Smart, and it was a favorite saying of his that he was smart by name and smart by nature. He was a thin, tall man, all muscle and sinew, and the exposure of many years had tanned his skin to a deep mahogany color which, with his long, grizzled beard and flowing hair gave him much the appearance of a typical pirate.

My place as an able seaman was on one of the lower yards when sail was either made or taken in. It seemed Mr. Smart's pleasure, however, to send me up on the royal yards whenever work was to be done there, and if there was any place of peculiar danger during a storm he never failed to choose me for the service. Much of the dirty work, too, fell to my share, which by rights should have been done by the boys, and in fine weather I was generally to be found way up on one of the masts, with a slush bucket round my neck, greasing down.

Never but once did Mr. Smart go so far as to raise his hand to me, and that was one night when I was at the wheel. We were in the tropics, only a few degrees south of the equator, and the breeze was so light that not even the best helmsman could prevent the ships falling off a point or two. I was standing looking at the southern cross, which shone just ahead of us, when I suddenly became aware that Mr. Smart was standing at my side.

"You lubber," he cried, and his voice shook with anger, "can't you keep her to her course?"

with anger, "can't you keep her to her I saw that his fist was raised to strike, and

I saw that his net was raised to strike, and like a flash I seized the handle of the sheath-knife which never leaves a sailor's side.

For a moment we stood looking into each other's eyes. Then he slowly lowered his arm, and as he did so he said:

"I believe you would."

"I believe you would."

"I believe you would."

"Just as sure as your hand falls on me I will,' I replied. What might have happened at that time I can not tell, for suddenly the captain's voice demanding the cause of the trouble startled us both, and the mate hastened to explain that I threatened him with my knife because he remonstrated with me for letting the ship fall off from her course.

I suppose the captain must have noticed the mate's hatred of me, and have surmised the true state of affairs, because, though, he was a stern man, he said nothing to me, and the next day I was transferred to his watch and a big Greek was place in the chief officer's.

After that time I had no trouble until we

reached Shanghia and the final catastrophe came. It was the dead of winter, and one morning a sudden cold storm arose which made morning a sudden cold storm arose which made the water freeze as it fell upon the deck. The captain had gone ashore and the chief officer had full sway to work his will without let or hindrance. He had at last found a chance to have it out with me, and he lost no time in doing so. With brutal language, of which I took no notice, he ordered me aloft to do some unnecessary job in the freezing rigging. I had on my hands a pair of mittens to protect them from the cold, and I saw that he was watching me closely. When I had done what was ordered I started for the deck.

As my foot touched the planks Mr. Smart was there to meet me. He had in his hand a two-inch manilla strap with an iron thimble

wo-inch manilla strap with 'an iron thimble let in at one end. Without turning, he raised this above his head and brought it down with all his force across my face.

The iron ring struck the corner of my eye, nearly blinding me, and causing me to fall back against the bullwark dazed and half stunned.

"That," he said, "will teach you to goaloft

with mittens on your hands."

He raised the strap to strike again, but see raised the strap to strike again, but seeing the angry looks of the men, he desisted and went aft. In a moment I recovered and staggered to the main hatch, where I sat myself, while one of the men brought me some water with which to bathe my wound. While I was still wiping the blood from my face, Mr. Smart

still wiping the blood from my face, Mr. Smart came toward me again, still carrying his strap, and the sight of me seemed to madden him.

When he was at my side, he again raised the strap and said, "get up and go to work, you mutinous blaegard, or—

He never got any further. The hatred I had kept under rose like a mighty wave and swamped me. Before any one could interfere I was on him with my sheathe knife. I struck for the heart, but blinded by blood my aim swerved, and the knife entered his vitals. Up to the d, and the knfie entered his vitals.

ed, and the knfie entered his vitals. Up to the hilt it sunk, and as I drew it out, dripping, to strike again, he sank to the deck and stiffened out as though he were dead.

The captain returned to the ship in half an hour, and when he learned what had taken place, he had me brought into the cabin and heavy irons were placed upon my arms. I was locked in a little store room, and all day I re-

heavy irons were placed upon my arms. I was locked in a little store room, and all day I remained there, suffering agony from my wounded eye, and still more from the terrible feeling that I was a murderer.

At night when the steward brought me my supper he brought me also some comfort. He told me that I might make my escape, and gave me full directions, at the same time telling me where the keys to the irons I wore were kept in the main cabin.

At ten o'clock that night I slipped from my prison, which had been left unlocked, and stole quietly to the deck, after having removed my handcuffs. I found a Chinese san-pan fastened to the stern, and into it I quickly slid. The man appeared to have received his instructions, for he immediately took me to the side of an American ship which was hoisting her anchor, and when the sun rose next morning I was far away from Shanghai, bound for home.

home.

That was my last voyage. I always thought the captain had ordered the steward to help me escape, but I was never certain of it until two years ago, when I met him on shore, and he told me that the mate had recovered from the wound I had given him, and that knowing it would not prove fatal, he had connived at my escape, to save me from the horrors of several months passed in a Chinese prison.

L. M. W.

On and after Sunday, January 12th, "The West India Fast Mail" which now leaves Atlanta via the E. T., Va. and Ga. railway at 12 noon, will leave at 7 p. m., arrive at Macon 10 p. m. and Jackson ville following morning 7:20, making close and positive connections for all Florida points and

This Just Suits Florida Travelers

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W. F. Parkhurst, Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership and public officers, books and accountenested up and settlements made individual and on boards of abitration. Also notary public Office, 27½ Whitehall st.

A STRANGE CAREER.

The Story of a Veteran of Many Cam-

paigns. "Hello, old man. You look like a veteran." "Well, yes, I am somewhat of an old tager," answered a battered looking individual, with one eye gone, a long-livid scar on his wrinkled cheek, an empty sleeve and a wounded leg, as he scrambled into a corner at the stationhouse and took a seat.

"Where are you from?" "Young man, you had better ask from whence am I not, for I've taken in all the big circuses and most of the side-shows of life."

The police reporter drew up a chair and put himself in an itemizing attitude.

"You want my story, eh? Well, I see how it is. You are young yet, and I am even older than I look, for I was born on the isle of

St. Heleña, a long time ago."

"Ah, indeed, you have seen where Napoleon was imprisoned, then?"

"I've seen Napoleon himself. I was ten years old when they brought him there a prisoner. My father was an Irish surgeon in one of the British regiments. Many's the day I've played marbles with Bonaparte. The only trouble was he would hit the middle man so often from taw, that there was not much fun. St. Helena, a long time ago.

often from taw, that there was not muc unless I made him knuckle down to it.' Indeed!"
Ah, young feller, I've seen life in my day.

"Ah, young feller, I've seen life in my day. I joined the regiment as soon as I was old enough, and we rambled around a great deal. When the Crimean war broke out I was there and saw the famous charge of. the Light Brigade. That is where I got this scar on my cheek. I thought they had me that day, and it came near giving mea distaste against warfare, but I stuck to it till the Indian mutiny. I was getting to be a veteran then, but I was one of the men who marched to the relief of Lucknow, and I head the famous march, "The Campbells are Coming," on that day."

"That must have been a thrilling experience."

"That must have been a thrilling experience."

"Oh, it was. I tell you what, it was enough to make a man's blood run cold to witness the scenes of atrocity committed in India. In that battle I lost my eye, by the bursting of a shell. That made me sick, and I left the service, and decided to emigrate to peaceful America."

"I came over in the ship that breacht the

merica."
"I came over in the ship that brought the eastern end of the Atlantic cable, and I landed in New York with mighty little cash. I tramped through the north for a year or two, and for the first time I fell in love."

"Ah?"

"Yes, you may laugh if you like, but I was desperately in love. You know my previous life had been one of a soldier's vicissitudes, and I had had little time to indulge in tender sentiments. I loved that girl as man never loved before. True, she had passed the callow stage of salt and green plums, but she had developed into a beautiful and accomplished woman. But why elaborate? You have seen her picture a thousand times, for she became a woman of world-wide fame afterwards." came a woman of world-wide fame wards." "Would you mind giving her name?"

"It was—heaven bless her memory—Lydia. Afterward she married a fellow named Pink-ham. You know her as Lydia E. Pinkham."

"That is so. Many's the day I've spent grub-bing roots and picking herbs for the manufact-ure of her salves and contments, long before

ure of her salves and ointments, long before she became so famous."
"That is interesting, sure."
"Well, to make a long story short, I became interested in the Dred Scott desision. She held views opposite to mine, and it wound up as such often do. With a heavy heart I joined a New York regiment at the breaking out of the war, and started on a new career of soldiering. I went through the war and at Gettysburg I faced Pickett's charge. There I was wounded in the left arm, and after a hard spell the doctors had to take it off."
"Then you left the service of course?"

tors had to take it off."
"Then you left the service of course?"
"Yes, by the time the wound was well cured
the war was over. I was in Washington then,
and was in the theater on the night that Booth
shot President Lincoln. In some way they

mixed me up in the matter, because I had boarded in the same house, and I skipped out to Mexico just in time for the winding up of the Maximillion affair. "One day, in the streets of Mexico, a crowd of soldiers got into a brawl, and a stray shot struck me in the head. You see this silver plate," pulling off his cap and pointing to a naked spot on his crown, "that was the result. They like to have got me that time."
"A narrow escape, sure."

They like to have got me that time."

"A narrow escape, sure."

"I had picked up a good many vices during my long career, and one of them was gambling. I loafed around in Mexico for sometime, and finally raised a stake and decided to

try the states again.
"While roaming around in the west, I got

"While roaming around in the west, I got position as watchman at a bridge on the Kansas Pacific road. One evening, Jesse Jamet and his gang held up a train at the bridge, and because I showed fight, Jesse shot me in the leg, and I lost that."

"That was pretty rough?"

"Yes, it laid me out. I had a fine education, in my youth, and finding myself so badly disabled, I brushed it up a little and started a weekly never, in a small town. badly disabled, I brushed it up a little and started a weekly paper in a small town. I wrote short stories, now and then a poem of the dashing, offhand sort. By the way, I can give you another piece of information in that line—and my editorials were models of fire and brimstone. Not long after I set up in business another fellow came to town and started a paper in opposition. We soon got to hitting each other, and the wind up was a duel."

"At your age?"

"Never mind my age. I'm still older now, and I'm spunky as dingnation yet. Both ohour guns were loaded, and both shots took effect. Do you see here—"pulling open hivest and unbuttoning the front of his flannel shirt—"the hole there is where his built went in? Mine hit still closer the mark, and I never waited for the inquest."

"You have killed your man then?"

"Seems like it, from that. I monkeyed around, first one place and then another, until lest waiter.

"Seems like it, from that. I monkeyed around, first one place and then another, until last spring when the Oklahoma boombegan. I was the first man to enter a lot in one of the mushroom towns, Oklahoma City. But the stinkers who rushed in immediately afterwards, changed the site of the town, just for spite, and left me in the country."

"That was hard luck; but what was that secret town were evice to tell me best over?"

secret you were going to tell me just now "Oh, I had forgotten. I have got the nal manuscript and can prove all I say. the author of 'Beautiful Snow.'" Great Cæsar! who in the very brimstone and molasses are you, anyway?"
"My name is McGin—"

MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM. Fine Havana Cigars

We have lately increased our facilities and are prepared to supply the constantly growing de-mand of our fine Havana cigars. Both our large Coronas and the small size Coronas challenge the inest brands imported from Cuba. Smokers should bear in mind distinctly that no

fine Havana cigar is fit to smoke unless it is made by hand. Having an experience of twenty years in the business we can say the Spanish method of making cigars by hand is perfect; in fact, it is an art in the highest sense of the word. In making recently, our annual purchase of Havana leaf tobacco, we took particular pains to seclect just such qualities of leaf suited especially seciect just such qualities of leaf suited especially for this market, namely: a thin silky leaf; rich in color, not too light or too dark; mild and sweet in taste, coupled with that brilliancy of fragrance which is an exclusive property of the very best Cuban leaf tobacco. There is nothing bitter about this genuine Vuelta Ahaja leaf; it has not the slighest touch of rankness, and mark well, it does not make you dry in the throat neither does it bite vour tonerse when you snoke it. bite your tongue when you smoke it. Our cigars are for sale in all first-class drug tores, eigar stores, saloons and restaurants and

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first-class drug restaurants and actory at No 2 tree street, by L. C. CUESTA.

THEY WRITE POETRY.

SOME OF THE LADY CONTRIBUTORS
TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Maude Andrews Tells of the Work and the Personality of Several Well-Known At-tanta Writers.

Atlanta has every reason to be proud of the woman poets, and those who have admired their writings in THE CONSTITUTION, will doubtless be interested in a nearer view of their work and personality.

In touching the personality and genius of Orelia Key Bell, any appreciative critic of the writer would be delicate and chary. To take up her poetry for reviewing, is like lifting before the eyes a delicate glass filled to the brim with crystal clear water. The glass is so fine and so overflowing with its sparkling contents that there is a feeling of trembling, lest one's hand should waver or be too rough.

The personality is equally delicate, equally exquisite. She is essentially an artist, a poetess. You would know her to be one in-



stantly. About her there is nothing pronounced, nothing studied. She is above mem height, with a slender willowy figure, which is carried with smooth, unconscious grace. Her head is well poised, and her face is of that sensitive, refined caste which one

ikes to study and think of.

I don't know what it is which makes an
artist's mouth different from all others, but this something-a tender sensativeness, a sweet firmness—is strong in the delicate lips which part over exquisitely white teeth. The eyes are gray; the hair, which is worn in soft waves off of the fine brow, is light. One would not have to read this young girl's verses to know she had a rarely pure soul, and a mind as clear and bright as the stars to where her genius often soars.
Of herself, she says: "I have made a failure.

I have accomplished nothing, as yet," and her words are said in all sincerity, for the true artist is never satisfied.

Like all successful people, Orelia Key Bell is an optimist. She started out in her career with this faith: "The world is just and good. I will give my talent to it, and if there is no response to my voice, why, that voice has failed to reach the heart of mankind." With this view, she perservered, writing what came to her, sending it to one publication, and, if it returned, sending it clearfully to another. It takes a great deal of hope to succeed as a

poet, and she realized it.

The first verses were sent to The Constitu-TION and Mr. Grady at once recognized her talent. He said to her brother who had just returned from college with honors:
"You will have to be very clever to keep up

with your sister. She is a genius and I want to help her some way."

Mr. Grady was the first editor who gave her an order and paid her for a poem. Her verses

in The Constitution were widely copied and most highly commended in other leading jour

About two years ago she commenced cor tributing to a number of leading northern publications, and also to the Times-Democrat, the editor of which, Mr. Page Baker, gave her much praise and encouragement. A number of her sweetest songs were accepted by the Detroit Free Press, then Mr. Gilde, of the Century, accepted a poem and during these two years that magazine has published some dozen of her poems, a fact very flattering to a writer since the Century has so large a num-



MISS MARGIE K. BELL

ber of gifted authors to choose from, that creditable work is often returned for lack of space. Mr. Gilder has been one of her stanchest friends and warmest admirers in the literary world, and his kindness and encouragement is a stimulant to the ambition that her genius must fulfill. The New York Sun has also

published and paid her well for a number of her poems. The latter fact is one of note since the Sun seldom pays for original poetry, but generally makes up its verse column from the exchanges. In this paper was first published that exquisite poem of hers, "Gathering Roses," which was copied and admired so

That paper paid her one dollar a line for ter lines on the earthquake, written shortly after it occurred.

Miss Bell is not a poetess of the people. Her work, as a whole, will never reach the hearts of the multitude. It is too spiritual, too ideal. One has to climb high before one can catch the One has to cumb high before one can catch the music of her voice. R. L. Stanton has called her the "Mrs. Browning" of the south, and in a measure she resembles that great woman poet, but her poetry, altogether, is even less material and seldom has that intricacy in which one sometimes gets wound in Mrs. Browning's lines.

At first Miss Bell seemed sometimes to make

poems of nature she is at her finest, and, with her deeper feeling there is a winsome lightness and grace as airy as the delicate woodland grasses and flowers which her pen paints on her pages.

To her friend, Mrs. Livingston Mims, she has dedicated what she deems her finest work in the sonnets written recently. Into them she has thrown the truest and finest part of her personal emotion and the inspiration of the subject has given an added grace, and beauty. One of the most graceful and exquisite is the one given below, which is from the advance sheets of the Times-Democrat:

Since our souls cross'd, sweet soul, my soul hath dwelt
In the Eternal Now. No might have been,
No was, no will be, but the great screne
It is,—Light is, Life is, Love is,—I felt
It at the moment at thy side I knelt,
And when I arose and op'd mine eyes—'twas

And when I have and the seen, Seen, God's kingdom in this beauteous land terrene, God's kingdom in this beauteous land terrene, Not in one chosen spot, one narrow belt, But outspread o'er the earth, which is not sad, Which is not sinful, is not wee-predoom'd, But by the fire of love updrawn, consum'd Into Truth's sun, upleapeth and is glad. It is,—Light is, Life is, Love is, and even Now dwell we in the kingdom of His Heaven.

Another exquisite gem, and one which will oon appear in the Century, is:

Touch love with prayer,
It is a holy thing;
No dove with snowier wing
Fanned Eden air.

To mortal care
Heaven's whitest angel, Truth,
Entrusted it. O, youth!
Touch love with prayer.

Among her poems one called "Mariposa's has in delicacy of conception, musical sweets ness and spirituality, never been excelled.

Miss Bell is growing in her work every day. She is a careful student of her art and a careful critic of herself, and everything she does leaves an impression vivid, clear and infinitely chaste.

Though Mrs. Mel Colquitt is better known as a writer of prose, her verses, contributed now and then to The Constitution and many other leading papers and magazines have always reached the truest hearts and highest intellects. Mrs. Colquitt is a magnetic woman and a magnetic writer. She is also a practical, direct writer, whose direct

also a practical, direct writer, whose directness is made forcible and exquisite by the sympathetic tenderness of her nature. Whatever she does is sure to be strong and lovable. It is all the work of a lovable woman—she ha' that divine humanity which uplifts, and ione with the joys and sorrows of mortality.

About her, too, is a clear, critical, humorous vein, that with the finer ore makes one laugh and cry simultaneously like Sol Smith Russell in the "Poor Relation." Of all her poetry the last lines in The Constitution, her tribute to Henry Grady, was her gem of gems, than which none brighter have been set in the immortal crown of our great hero.

The photograph from which this cut was taken in no wise does justice to the wonderfully pretty face of Miss Minnie Quinn, the young lady who has been known from her earliest girlhood as one of The Constitu-TION'S most gifted poetical contributors.

If she had never written a line of verse or done anything else admirable, her looks would be enough to win over any lover of beauty to a



MISS MINNIE QUINN

belief in her merits. Her style is peculiar. From beneath her finely arched, dark brows there shines a large, luminous pair of clear gray eyes whose pupils are very dark and very black. Her hair is dark and way, her complexion dark and of that soft, creamy, downiness seen on a perfect peach. Her mouth, with its briliantly white teeth, is rather large, deliciously

dark and of that soit, creamy, downiness seen on a perfect peach. Her mouth, with its brilliantly white teeth, is rather large, deliciously sweet, firm and expressive, and there are, around its corners and in the pretty cheeks, the most enchanting dimples. Her face is one that is a pleasure to the memory, so full it is of happy, youthful beauty.

Since she was a little girl, seven years old, Miss Quinn has been putting her thoughts into rhyme. At first she sang them to herself, as she rocked her doll babies to sleep. At eight years old she published her first poem in the Spartanburg Herald, and from the age of nine until twelve she contributed regularly to the Sunny South. At fourteen she published her first volume of verse, called "Under the Roses," and this volume brought to her a complimentary acknowledgment from Longfellow. The year she graduated at the high school she published "May Biossoms," which won her a wide and enviable reputation.

high school she published "May Biossoms," which won her a wide and enviable reputation.

The year before her graduation, she won, over the graduating class, the medal for a poetical composition. Mr. Grady wrote the first complimentary review of her books, and Paul Hayne, during his life, was one of her staunchest admirers and friends. Through all the labors of his literary life he wrote to her regularly, long, charming letters, full of helpful encouragement.

Of him, she says: "He was the greatest stimulant and help to my ambition, and now I miss most sadly the bright intercourse which so long existed between us."

In all of her work Miss Quinn shows a bright, vivid imagination, and charming feeling. She is versatile in her talent, writing of love, of nature, of joy and sorrow with a fine conception of every subject she undertakes and a rythmical smoothness and grace which betokens a thorough mastery of her art. Her earliest works bespeak the careful, clever student. In them cannot be found the bad rythm, the jarring cadences and awkward words so often the attribute of youthful poetry. The verses flow easily, brightly as a silver summer stream. Among her best she numbers the one given below:

MOONBEAMS.

The nassing gepliver fam with fragrant breath MOONBEAMS.

MOONBEAMS.
The passing zephyrs fan with fragrant breath
The glossy tendrils of the clinging vines;
Fled are the clouds that formed the sun-se
wreath,
And skies are purple where the day declines.

Slow steals the twilight o'er the tranquil scene, And wraps the world in robes of shadowy gra Until the summer moon, with face scene, Sheds o'er each sleeping flower a loving ray.

Moonbeams that bind with flickering, silvery sheen
The wondrous zone that men have called the earth,
The passing picture of a changing scene,
Of joy or woe, of galety or mirth.

Moonbeams that fill us with a holy peace Like perfect music speaking to the soul, Of golden harmony that ne'er shall cease, And heavenly anthems that forever roll.

Moonbeams that gleam upon the brooklet's tide, And turn to crystal all the dancing waves, Moonbeam that fall o'er churchyards gleaming Moonbeam that fall o'er churchyards gleami wide And shine with mystic light upon the graves.

Miss Margie Key Bell is a young poetes who through her verses in THE CONSTITUTION has won much praise. Her personality sweet, womanly and attractive. She has f her meaning hard to unravel, but when this was so, there was always, with the careful reader, the conviction that the writer was doing something pure and fine, that she was sure to rise ultimately to the highest heights of the line of art her nature had marked out for her. In her

from a deep nature, full of tenderness and sympathy. The poem she considers her best is:

A PHANTOM SCENE.

I thought my soul had slipped away,
And with a phantom guide
Had wandered where the sunken graves
Were lying side by side.
A dismal darkdess hovered o'er
Those mounds of human woe,
Unearthly vagueness tilled the air,
No sound above, below.

SOME GRAVE STORIES

SHOWING THAT DEAD MEN DO TELL
TALES.

A Mulatto Murderer Bevealed—An Atlanta
Girl Brought Back to Life—A Cherokee
Murderer's Confession.

The grave has always have a facility of the second statement of the second

We wandered on, when lo! I paused,
With heart and soul acraze,
There slowly rose from ev'ry grave
A burning baleful blaze.
And horrid shapes of foul device
Were in that ghoulish glare,
For seeds of sin in human hearts
Had grown and blossomed there.

Fantastic forms of ev'ry ray Bedecked each moldy mound, The bloom and fruit of ev'ry sin, In human nature found. The reeling buds of blood red hue That tinged the gloating glare,

That tinged the gloating glare, Had sprung from out the burning hearts Of craven victims there. I looked for graves of sainted dead, To bloom with flowers fair, The wan hand pointed to the gloom Above the spectral glare I raised my eyes and looked above, The dismal dark was riven, And only root was down below, Their blossom was in Heaven.

A holy lustre tinged the bloom,
A perfume filled the air,
And winds that waved their dainty heads.
Were songs of angels there.
I looked around, but with no sound,
The spectre scene had fled,
And I was left, of hope bereft,
Deserted with the dead.

Mrs. Lola Marshall Dean has been for the last three years a contributor to THE CONSTI-



TUTION, and her verses are marked by deep intense human feeling, while her ideas are original, direct and well expressed. Her poems are mostly those of sentiment and human affection. They are home, heart poems that people love and remember, and her verses on love and sorrow are among her best work. She has a great deal of human sympathy and feel-ing in all she writes.

In person she is of medium height, rather slender, with a face clear cut and expressive.

The complexion and hair are dark. The dark eyes by being deep set, beneath a fine brow, are made intensely expressive; her complexion is of that smooth, clear olive which always has a bright color in the cheeks.

Among her favorite short poems is

"WHITHER?"

Going, going! Ah, life seems sweet
As it slips away 'neath the tired feet,
And the path is dark where the feet must tread
Thro' the silent ways of the silent dead—
So far it seems to the other shore
When the night is dark and the billows roar.
Going, going! Ah, blessed truth!
From the sins of age and the follies of youth;
Where the burdened shoulders may not grow old,
And the heart of the toiler may not grow cold;
Where the restless throb of the weary breast
Knows the perfect calm of a perfect rest. "WHITHER?

Going to rest for a thousand years—Then why, O soul! these regretful tears? Going home! Ah, merciful Christ! Sure not in vain wert Thou sacrificed! Give me grace to ask and the faith to know That Thy hand shall lead me where I should go; Or else so weak is the soul in faith, So strong in the heart is the dread of death, That waiting here on the river's verge The waters moan like a spirit's dirge, And I shrink aback from the shifting sand Without faith to view the heavenly land.

Going; but not alone, O friend! When a host of angels my steps attend; Going; not into the pathless night When the City is there, and God the light; But going to sleep 'neath the cool, sweet sod, And wake at the foot of the Throne of God!

Though Mrs. Lilian Stiles Webster has been but a few months a contributor to THE CON STITUTION, her poems, by their graceful fancy, their musical sweetness and fine sentimten have received marked and complimentary no tice. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris deems her work among the best contributions to the paper's poetical department, and thinks her talent a rare and original one.

In appearance she is tall and slender, with fair hair, grey eyes, clear cut, fine features, and a dreamy, gentle expression. Her favorte poem is:

LOYAL.

If "fickle," shouldst thou call me so?
Dost thou not know
The clouds and sunshine in their play
First crossed your way?
When blind, we grope amid the light
And ask, is there no end tonight?

Each soul hath an abiding place-A sacred space.

Each heart an altar; on each lies
Its chosen prize.

Strive how he may, man can but fall
To lift, or draw aside the veil. And, if I only came in dreams,

And, if I only came an dreams,
Such transient gleams,
Should not my constancy disprove
Or test my love,
Awake! Let naught disturb thy calm,
And trustful thought may bring thee balm.

'Tis past! forever, didst thou say? Spare thou one day;
For oft appearance doth impress
Unconsciousness Unconsciousness
Till what is real we fail to clasp
And wished-for joys clude our grasp. If thou shouldst go, and I remain,

I will retain
A thought of thee. Awake, asleep,
Midst sorrow deep,
"Regret" will whisper constantly,
"Why did he doubt my loyalty?"

There are others whom I should mention me who are unknown to me. One of these s Miss Elise Beattie, who, some years ago, published a small volume called "Echoes." of which THE CONSTITUTION then said: Beattie has written a bright book of which she may be proud, and a pure book of which she may be prouder." Miss Beattie has had published in THE CONSTITUTION several of her poems, and two years ago wrote sketches from New England and Canada that were much enjoyed.

It is an interesting group, these women writers who are striving for fame, and that their high ambitions will be fully realized all believe who have read their works. MAUDE ANDREWS.

LINES IN A VOLUME OF CHILDE HAROLD Though heart and tongue have loved and sung In many a different land and time, And troubled soul has made to roll So oft those tides which lash the shoal

Of Fate, and break in moans sublime ;-Though human art has swayed the heart With many a passioned stroke of power, And, with the gale love makes prevail, Swept half the sweet Æolian scale, Perfumed with breath of fruit and flowe

Still, he whose sweet outpourings greet
Thine eyes, dear bring, from these lids,
From grief's abyss and heights of bliss
Alike has learned to build—and this
The greatest of his pyramids.

-CHARLES J. BAYNE.

The grave has always been a fruitful theme for imagination, yet the development of facts often exceed the creations of fiction. The thin yeil which separates the living temple from the disembodied spirit is rarely lifted, but when a message comes from the other world, itsecures attention which is given to no other subject. No matter what materialists may say, or how far we may think we are advanced from the standard of our ancestors, advanced from the standard of our ancestor when an old woman, wrinkled and haggard, begins to tell of goblins and spooks, a cold chill runs over the most skeptical, and the fear exhibited shows that every man has his leaven of s which he cannot readily shake off. has his leaven of superstitio Points Out His Own Burial Place.

An old gentleman now in Atlanta, who was born in one of the oldest towns of South Carolina, carries around in his head a good stock of genuine American ghosts, for whose

existence he fully vouches.
"I do not believe the adage," said he the other day, "that 'dead men tell no tales.' I have known them to tell tales, and to bring their murderers to justice. During the war of the revolution, shortly after the battle of Cowpens, one of Marion's men called at the inn next to my father's house,

and asked for accommodation.

"I have no room for you,' said the inn-keeper, 'but there is a cabin in the back lot which is empty. If you wish to occupy it you

"'Any place will do,' said the soldier, and he was led to the spot. It was a single-room cabin about twelve by eighteen, with a single bunk in one corner. Throwing himself there-on, the soldier, whose name was McPherson, was soon sound asleep, and fell into dreams. He was startled by the clanking of chains and a white figure entered the cabin. The face was that of his captain, who had started for Charleston the week before. He held in his hand a razor.

"'Do you want to be shaved,' he asked.
"Mechanically, McPherson sat up, and the spirit began the operation. When he had concluded, he said:

"Arise and follow me." The figure moved out, and McPherson found himself following involuntarily. Passing along the back street, and out into the thick virgin forest, through tangled undergrowth and into a secluded valley where naught but darkness reigned, the figure stopped.

"Under this log," came from the spirit, "you will find my body. The man who killed me was a mulatto. In two days he will be on the

was a He killed me, and then robbed me."

With this the figure vanished, and Mc-Pherson awoke. He found himself in a strange spot, and it was daylight before he could find the inn again, where he told the story. Then he heard that his captain had actually occupied the same cabin one week before: that he had mysteriously disappeared, but as the times were troublous no attention was paid to the matter. The mulatto spoken of was a barber, and had not been seen since. A party went to the spot indicated by the spirit, led by McPherson, and there the body of the captain was found. The whole com-munity was at once thrown into an uproar, and search was instituted for the negro. Se strong was McPherson's belief in the dream that he resolved to follow it out by pursuing the murderer to Charleston. It was now three in the afternoon, and the English sailing vessel left at ten next day. Upon that vessel he was certain that the negro would take passage. Only the greatest speed and all night travel could take McPherson to the port Securing the fastest horse in the neighborhood he started off, and with spurs in the animal's flanks he made time which rivaled that of Paul Reviere. Through the almost intermina ble stretches of wilderness he occasionally emerged into the advance settlements, only to be out of sight again as the clatter of his horse's hoofs awakened the sleeping inhabitants. Alarm was spread all the way, as the midnight traveller was supposed to bring bad news from the front, perhaps of the entire destruction of the patriot troops. Into Charleston and down to the water front he rode, just in time to see the gangplank drawn in before the ship moved. A plunge into the water by one aboard, a desperate effort to save him, the finding of the body a few minutes later, and McPherson saw before him the face of the murderer of his captain. When the negro saw the coming

horseman, he knew that hewa pursued, and preferred death to capture.

Burying People Alive. "Do you believe that live people have ever been buried?" Frank Bliley, the undertaker,

was asked. "There is no doubt of it," he answered "There are many cases of suspended anima-tion, and it sometimes requires the greatest skill to know how to tell when death really comes. Do you see that lady on the other side of the street?" he asked. "Well, I once had her on the cooling board for burial. Instead of being buried, however, she was brought to, and has since married, and is now the mother of three children."

Here, then, was a story where truth evidently left fiction in the shade It was about ten years ago that a poor woman

living on Pine street went into Mr. Bliley's "My poor daughter is dead," said she, "and

I want you to bury her." Within half an hour Mr. Bliley was there Upon the cot laid the body of the dead girl. She was apparently about fifteen years of age Her eyes had been closed by the hand of affection and upon her face was the settled composure of death. Half a dozen neighboring women were sitting around the room crying. As tenderly as possible Mr. Bilion directed the recovery sible Mr. Bliley directed the necessary work, and placing his hand under the shoulder of the corpse to assist in moving it, thought he detected some sign of animation. Laying the body down again, he pulled back one of the eyelids. The eye reflected back his face.

The back door of the house was open and

through it the undertaker saw the colored wash-woman at work. "Bring in that hot water "at once," he said It was brought in, a package of mustard was broken into it, and the women began a vigorous rubbing of the girl's limbs. At last her skin began to show responsive action, the lips moved, and the nerves began to twitch. In a little while animation was fully restored, but the girl could not speak a word until next day. Then she said to Mr. Bliley:

"I knew all that was going on, but could neither move nor speak a word. I heard them say I was dead. I saw mother weeping over me, and heard them talking about where and when I should be buried. Oh, the horror of my situation I cannot describe. The time my situation I cannot describe. The time seemed like eternity. I tried to move; my heart came up into my mouth, but not a move could I make—not a word could I speak. I saw mother when she closed my eyes. I felt her kiss on my lips. Then II heard your footsteps. I knew what you were doing. When you opened my eyelid I saw you, but you seemed to be a long way off. It was like seeing some one in the dusk as far off as he could be seen. Horrible as were my feelings when I heard you preparing to bury me, it was not equal to the relief I felt when I ned like eternity. I tried to move; my

heard you say, after opening my eyelid, 'I do not believe that this girl is dead.'"

Two years later this girl stood up as a fair bride in one of the leading churches of the city, and she now looks as if she might reach a green old age.

Tells His Own Crime.

Passing from this narrow escape from death by being buried alive, a story told in Cherokee county makes a dead man disclose a murder committed by himself while in life. The story goes that a Scotch trader pushed his way up into the heart of the Cherokee country far in advance of other white incursions. He took to wife a squaw of the tribe, and by her had two sons. He was shrewd in business, and when in years after other white men began to come, he made use of his kinship with the whites and his acquaintance with the Indians to turn both to account. On his death he willed all he had to his two sons, with the provise that positive cone should marry against proviso that neither one should marry against the wishes of the other. The elder brother was hardy, grasping and tacitum, while the younger was softer-hearted and impressionable. As a consequence, it was not long before the latter wanted to marry.

"All right," said his elder brother, "but I

want you to go on a trip with me to Savannah

The proposed trip was made known, and a few days later, when the house was seen closed up, no attention was paid to it. A week later the elder brother alone returned. He stated that they had gotten into a fight with some Indians, in which the younger had been killed. From that time on the elder brother, whose name was Tom, grew more morose, and kept within his house. His aversion to visitors was so great that soon he had none, and even when he did walk out, people would pass a long way around him. In this way ten years passed, when Tom got desperately ill and died. The kind-hearted frontiersmen gathered around the dead man's bed and were talking about his life. While one of the party was recalling the trip of the brothers to Savannah, suddenly the form of an Indian, fully armed, stood on the threshold. Motionless and like a statue, with not a feature stirring!

"Go!" exclaimed a voice. It was the dead man who spoke. There he sat erect, with eyes fixed upon the figure, and with his index finger pointing to the door of an inner room.

The figure of the Indian disappeared in that direction. The corpse fell back into its posi-tion, and dead silence reigned for fully ten minutes. At last the speaker who had been interrupted, said:

"Let us examine that room." The door was opened, and the Indian was gone. Not a sign was to be seen. The floor disclosed nothing suspicious. Then an examination of the walls was begun. A rough place was found, which indicated that once he boards had been torn off. An ax was secured, and the board was prized from its place when tumbling out after it came the skull and

frame of a human being! At last the mystery was solved. The theory arrived at was that as this was the room in which the younger brother had slept, it was the one in which he had been killed; that Tom had hired the Indian to do the bloody work, and that the scene which the watchers had just witnessed was but a repetition of the one in which the young man had

The Coffins Dance. That all is not grave in an undertaker's warehouse, is proven by a recent experience of Mr. Charley Swift, of this city. The stock of coffins, to be complete, must be of all sizes for fat people, tall people, short people, and children in various stages to infancy. Mr. Swift had been busy all day superintending some orders, and until midnight was busy arranging his new stock of caskets. Worn out with work, he fell into the tall man's coffin and was soon asleep. The funeral dirge lulled his ears, only to be succeeded by a band breaking into the solemnity with a dead march of more lively strain than usual. Suddenly the coffins seemed to take spider legs, and arranged themselves for an old-fashioned Virginia reel. The fat coffin waddled into the middle of the floor, while a casket which would fit some fragile maiden took its place on the right. In a few minutes there was a gay whirl, in which the baby coffins danced around between the legs which moved the larger ones. When the dance was at its height, the fat coffin led the march out on to the sidewalk. They went out in perfect order according to size, and Mr. Swift awoke just as

the elegant little cream-colored infant casket passed out of doors. He was standing up with his arm around the coffin in which he had gone asleep, waltzing around as gaily as in the days when he was the best man at every dance in the city. The Invalid's Hope. Many seemingly incurable cases of blood poison

cured by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by the Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write to them for book filled with convincing proof. G. W. B. Roeder, living seven miles from Athens, Ga., writes; "For several years I suffered with running ulcers, which doctors treated and pronounced incurable. A single bottle of B. B.

catarrh, scrofula and rheumatism have been

B. did me more good than all the doctors. I kept on using it and every nlcer healed." D. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable, as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him, and continuing its

use he was cured sound and well." R. M. Lawson, East Point, Ga., writes: "My wife had scrofula fifteen years. She kept growing worse. She lost her hair and her skin broke out fearfully. Debility, emaciation and no appetite followed. After physicians and numerous advertised medicines failed, I tried B. B. B., and her recovery was rapid and complete." Oliver Secor, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I suffered

from weak back and rheumatism. B. B. B. has

proven to be the only medicine that gave me This Just Suits Florida Travelers. On and after Sunday, January 12th, "The West

On and after Sinday, January Lett, The west India Fast Mail" which now leaves Atlanta via the E. T., Va. and Ga. railway at 12 noon, will leave at 7 p. m., arrive at Macon 10 p. m., and Jacksonville following morning at 720, making close and positive connections for all Florida points and Havana. Havana.

Since Mr. M. L. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is called phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home

Russian Influenza. All physicians agree that "La Grippe" is a se-vere cold affecting head, throat and lungs. Wild vere cold affecting nead, throat and lungs. Who cherry bark, mullein leaves, sarsaparilla and pine tar made into syrup with strained honey are the principal ingredients of Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure. It has proven a successful cure for colds, coughs, asthma and bronchitis, and if used as a preventative for the coming disease will never fail. For sale by druggists. Price \$1 per bottle. Trial size 25 cents each. Hunnicut Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

HENRY W. GRADY.

Have the Last and Best Negatives Ever Made from Life of Mr. Grady. Cabinet size 50 cents each.

Cabinet size 50 cents va....

14x17, \$2.50 cach.

16x20, \$3.50 cach.

20x24, \$4.50 cach.

Orders by mall will receive prompt attention.

Sold for benefit of Grady monument fund.

C. W. MOTES, Photographer.

34 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Purest and the Best

This is an age of adulteration and cheap goods. Most every article has its counterpart in something cheaper. Groceries are adulterated in almost every conceivable form. Take sugar, for instance. It is very seldom you can get the pure, genuine stuff.

It is that way with Tobacco and Cigars. Probably in no business is the adulteration carried to such an extent as in cigar making. It is right cleverly done, too. A fair-looking and unobjectionable wrapper is filled with trash; merely the pickings and scraps around a tobacco factory . The filling is subjected to chemicals, and furnishes a right decent smoke for the time being. In fact, you can hardly tell whether you are smoking a strictly pure Havana cigar or one of a cheap and adulterated grade. The effect may be observed afterward. While a cheap cigar may be smoked with almost as much pleasure and scarcely feel the effect at the time, yet it will have a 'deleterious bearing on the human system. There is wherein the danger lies in smoking cheap cigars. It is an old saying, and one that is strictly true, that "it is the best to get the best." Good goods, pure goods, are never hurtful. Instead of having a hurtful character, they have more of a building up, invigorating effect. There is nothing so invigorating, so restful, so delicious, and that drives away care more effectively than a real

first-class eigar.

It is our intention to call your attention to two brands that have the approval of connoiseurs all over the country. These brands have been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. To a thoughtful person it is almost useless to call their attention to these brands. They know them. They have used them. The brands of the cigars referred to, are:

The Rabbit Foot."

"The Three Kings."

They are manufactured by the celebrated house of Lichtenstein Bros., of New York, and are sold to the trade by Harralson Bros. & Co., of this city. Lichtenstein Bros. are probably the best eigar manufacturers in America, and turn out only the very best class of goods. These cigars are retailed at 5 cents. They are regarded by many to be as good as the regular 10-cent eigar. They are sold to the southern and southwestern trade through the large wholesale house of Harralson Bros. & Co. So popular have they become since being placed on the market that there is scarcely a town throughout the southeastern states that these cigars are not well and favorably known. If you have not had an opportunity to buy them, ask your dealer to order you a box. They furnish a mild, pleasant, restful smoke.

ABOUT CLOVES.

LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY.

Established in 1878 -BY THE-MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT:

Operated under a twenty years' contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

Grand Monthly Drawings held in the Moresque Pavillion in the Alameda Park, City of Mexico, and the Company of publicly conducted by government officials ap-pointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the In-terior and the Treasury. LOTTERY

BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. The Monthly Four Dollar Drawing

In the City of Mexico on February 9th, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE \$60000. 80,000 Tickets at \$4, \$320,000. Price of Tickets, American Money, es. \$4. Halves, \$2. Quarte

9 60,000 is 20,000 is 10,000 is 2,000 is 2,000 is ...,000 are ... 500 are ... 200 are ... 100 are ... 20 are 554 Prizes of. 20 are
APPROXIMATION OF PRIZES.
150 Prizes of \$00 approximating to
\$50,000, prize.
150 Prizes of \$00 approximating to
\$20,000, prize.
150 Prizes of \$00 approximating to
\$10,000, prize.
799 Terminals of \$20 decided by
\$60,000, prize. 9,000 7,505 6.006 15,980 2,276 Prizes amounting to
All Prizes sold in the United States full
U. S. Currency.

AGENTS WANTED

23 For CLUS RATES, or any further informatic desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clear stating your residence, with state, county, six-and number. More rapid return mail delivery wi-be assured by your enclosing an envelope beach be assured by your on

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDE issued by all express companies. New York Eschange, Draft or Pestal Note. SPECIAL FEATURES.

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the actome before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

CENTIFICATE.—I hereby certify that the Bank of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarentee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Benediennia Publica.

Purther, the company is required to distribute first per cent of the value of all the tickets in prizes—a larger proportion than is given by any other lottery.

Tinally, the number of tickets is limited to 30,00% and the tickets using the sum of the prize of th

WALKER AND M'PHERSON

TWO GREAT SOLDIERS KILLED IN THE FIGHT ABOUT ATLANTA.

Walker Shot from His Horse at the Head of His Troops-McPherson Killed, Refusing

Two of the knightliest soldiers that ever drew breath—one a confederate and the other • federal—were killed on the same day and

within an hour in the fighting around Atlanta.

The one in gray was General William H. T. The soldier in blue was General James B.

Both of them died like the soldiers they -Walker at the front leading his men, and McPherson defiantly refusing to surrender. General Walker was a Georgian, a graduate of West Point in the class of '37. He was, at this time, twenty-one years of age. He was immediately assigned to active duty in the Florida war, and fought with distinction. He

was wounded three times at Okeechobee, and brevetted first lieutenant. In '38 he resigned. In '40 he was reappointed, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served In the Florida war from '40 to '42. His promotion as captain came in '45.

He fought all through the Mexican war.

He was brevetted for gallantry at Contreras, Chembusco, and Molino del Rey. In the last named battle he was again severely wounded.

At Chapultepec it was Walker who led, in
person, "the forlorn hope," and led on to
victory where defeat seemed inevitable.

victory where defeat seemed inevitable.

After the Mexican war he held several important army positions, and from '54 to '56 was commandant of cadets and instructor in military tactics at West Point. In '55 he was made major, and served for two or three years on the frontier. H resigned in '60, and in '61 he entered the confederate army.

McPherson was born in Ohio in '28, and like Walker, was a graduate of West Point, leaving there in '53. In his class were General Phil Sheridan, General John M. Schofield, and the confederate general in command when Atlanta fell—General John B. Hood.

He saw no active service until the civil war came, and by his own request was then moved from California to a position, in the army in the field.



GENERAL MCPHERSON. McPherson was killed July 22, 1864.
The spot where he fell from his horse, and died, is marked now by a monument about two and a half miles southeast of the capitol two and a half miles southeast of the capitol— a granite pedestal with the word "McPher-son" inscribed, and a heavy piece of ordnance. The monument, which was erected by the United States government, is inlosed by pal-ings composed of musket barrels.



It stands in the thick of a native forest. The great pine trees around it, at distances of ten to twenty-five feet from the ground, show marks of shell and shot. They were saplings in 1864 and the marks were much nearer the

ground.

He was riding with an orderly through the thicket and came unexpectedly upon a regiment of Texans. He was almost surrounded before he knew it.

"Surrender! Surrender!" was the order.

He turned his horse's head quickly, and raising himself in the stirrups waved his hat in defiance.

"Don't let him get out," shouted a confederate officer, and a volley was fired.

"Don't let him get out," shouted a confederate officer, and a volley was fired.

McPherson reeled, and fell.

The orderly was wounded and captured.

McPherson's horse was wounded, but made off towards the federal lines.

McPherson was placed in a reclining position at the base of a tall pine. Within ten minutes the Texans had fallen back, and McPherson's body was left in the hands of the federals.

The regiment of Texans was commanded by Colonel Roger Q. Mills, now member of congress.

CENERAL SHERMAN'S ACCOUNT.

This account, taken with the facts given above, is perhaps the best that could be given of McPherson's ride to his death. It is taken from General Sherman's "Memoirs:"

McPherson and his staff rode up. We went back to the Howard house, a double frame building, with a porch, and sat on the steps, discussing the chances of battle, and of Hoods general character. McPherson had also been of the same class at West Point with Hood, Schofield and Sheridan. We agreed that we ought to be universally cautious and prepared at all times for sallies and for hard fighting, because Hood, though not deemed much of a scholar or of great mental capacity, was undoubtedly a brave, determined and rash man; and the change of commanders at that particular crisis argued the displeasure of the confederate government with the cautious, but prudent conduct of General Jos. Johnston. McPherson was in excellent spirits, well pleased at the progress of events so far, and had come over purposely to see me about the order I had given him to break up the railroad.

* * While we sat there we could hear lively skirmishing going on near us (down about the distillery), and occasionally round shot from twelve or twenty-four pound guns came through the trees in reply to those of Schofield, and we could hear similar sounds all along down the lines of Thomas to our right, and his own to the left. * I asked him what it meant. We took my pocket compass (which I always carried) and by noting the direction of the sound we became satisfied that the firing was too far to our left to be explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, his staff and his orderlies. McPherson was then in his prime (about thirty-four years old) over six feet high, and a very handsome man in every way, was universally liked, and had many noble qualities. He had on his boots outside his pantaloons,

** AUNTLETS ON HIS HANDS, had on his major-general's uniform, and wore a sword belt, but no sword. He hastily gathered his papers (save one, wh GENERAL SHERMAN'S ACCOUNT.

aides, Captains Steele and Gile, were with him.

** I was walking up and down the porch of the Howard house, listening, when one of McPherson's staff, with his horse covered with sweat, dashed up to the porch and reported that General McPherson was either "KILLED OR A PRISONER."

He explained that when they had left me a few minutes before, they had ridden rapidly across to the railroad, the sounds of battle increasing as they neared the position occupied by General Giles A. Smith's division, and that McPherson had sent first one, then another of his staff to bring some of the reserve brigades of the Fifteenth corps over to the exposed left flank; that he had reached the head of Dodge's corps, and had ordered it to hurry forward to the same point; that then, almost, if not entirely, alone, he had followed this road leading across the wooded valley behind the Seventeenth corps, and had disappeared in these woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security. The sound of musketry was then heard, and McPherson's horse came back, bleeding,

** Within an hour an ambulance came in (attended by Colonels Stark and Strong, and Captains Steele and Gile) bearing McPherson's body. I had it carried inside of the Howard house, and laid on a door wrenched from its hinges. Dr. Hewitt, of the army, was there, and I asked him to examine the wound. He opened the coat and shirt, saw where the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lorged under the skin, and he reported that McPherson must have died a few seconds after being hit; that the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lorged under the skin, and he reported that McPherson must have died a few seconds after being hit; that the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lorged under the skin, and he reported that McPherson must have died a few seconds after being hit; that the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lorged under the skin, and he reported that his body must have been in the poscession of the enemy some minutes, during whi

"While we were examining the body inside

"While we were examining the body inside the house, the battle was pregressing outside, and many shots struck the building, which I feared would take fire; so I ordered Captains Steele and Gile to carry the body to Marietta. They reached that place the same night, and, on application, I ordered his personal staff to go on and escort the body to his home in Clyde, Ohio, where it was received with great honor, and it is now buried in a small cemetery, close by his mother's house, which cemetery is composed in part of the family orchard, in which he used to play when a boy."

General Walker's Death.

General Walker's Death.

General Walker's Death.

The confederate general, very unlike Mc-Pherson, was unusually thin and spare, and none over the medium height. He could hardly be called a handsome man, but his bearing was erect and soldierly. His hair was auburn-colored, and his beard was even a more pronounced red. It was long and, with the mustache, almost covered his face.

His eyes were grayish blue, and full of restless energy and sparkle. His general appearance, notwithstanding his remarkable learness, was commanding. His coat was buttoned always from top to bottom, and fit him closely. He wore high boots, with heavy spurs.

"In the three years that I was a member of his staff," said Dr. T. H. Kenan, a few days ago, "I never saw a button of his coat loose, and I never saw his trowsers rolled over his boots."

"Walker was," said Major M, C. Kiser, "the princeliest man and the bravest that I ever saw. He was an ideal soldier in appearance, and he never knew what fear was."

and he never knew what fear was."

He always wore gauntlets, and wore a black felt cocked hat, three-cornered.

His sword was rather large and heavy, and he always carried it, unlike many officers who wore nothing but the sword belt.

General Walker had more scars upon his body than any officer in the army, and some of his escapes from death had been so miraculous that it had passed into a proverb that he could not be killed.

Only a few days before he was killed, in conversation with Major Kiser and a number of staff officers, just beyond where the club house now stands in the Piedmont exposition grounds, General Walker said:

General Walker said:

"If they would let me pick out 1,000 men and arm them with bayonets, and drill them twenty-four hours, I could run every yankee here across Peachtree creek inside of twenty-fore heres level." 'With nothing but bayonets?" he was

"Yes, sir," he said quickly and emphatically, "with empty guns. I believe in this fighting at close quarters, and I believe in the bayonet."
"Why," was the comment of another offi-



GE NERAL WALKER.

you'd all be killed before you get in hearcer," you'd all be killed before you get in hearing distance of the yankees."
"I killed," he laughed. "Never. The bullet isn't moulded that can kill me. They've tried that too often."
Colonel Geo. A. Smith, another man like Walker himself, interrupted:
"I want to go with you, general, if you get a chance to try the bayonets."
"I knew you would," was the answer.
General Walker was killed July 22, about half a mile from where McPherson fell, and nearer Decatur.

HIS CHALLENGE TO HARDEE.
A story neverprinted before, and known to but

A story neverprinted before, and known to but very few, is vouched for by a most reliable au-thority—now living in Atlanta—and is to this effect:

effect:
On the morning of the day he was killed there was a dispute between General Walker and General Hardee about an order.
Walker's troops were already moving, and after a few sharp words with Harde, Walker turned abruptly and gallopee away.
Soon afterwards Genera Walker met States Rights Gists and told him to carryl a chillenge at once to General Hardee. General Walker was desperately aroused, and anxious to meet General Hardee as early as it could possibly be arranged.

AT THE MILL POND.

The fight was at its thickest about 12 o'clock. General Walker was everywhere, rallying the men. He was always reckless of exposure, but now was unusually so.

He was entreated to be more careful, but paid no attention. He was singled out, being a prominent figure on horseback, and came near being hit several times, but rode on untouched.

All his records

All his regular staff had left to carry his orders, and only two attendants were still with them. These were two members of Walker's courier company (the cavalry company from Macon, commanded by Captain Holt), special-ly detailed as couriers. One of them was the Hon. Mr. Collier, a member of the last legis-

The confederate lines in moving forward came upon a mill pond, and the line was necessarily broken until this was passed. Before the displaced companies could regain their position in the line, the federal front was not more than one hundred yards away. The wavering was in Bates's command, leaving Cleburne's and Walker's commands so Eewhat in advance, with a gap between Walker's right and Bates's left. Walker's quick glance saw this and the danger.

He spurred his horse straight towards the gap.

gap. "Steady, boys!" he shouted. "Now we're n them!"

in. Walker's body was erect, his eyes blazing with the madness of battle, his hair flowing, and his hat swung aloft in his hand.

"Follow me!" he shouted.

A volley from the lines in front—his horse plunged madly and Walker threw his left hand over his eyes and fell—dead.

He was about ten feet in front of the line, and the effect of the scene was wonderful. His men swept on in a resistless, solid front, and half a dozen only stopped where he fell.

Lieutenant Joe and Lieutenant Clay Habersham, two brothers, were killed within a few feet of him by the same volley, and a number near General Walker were killed or wontded. Seventeen bullets had struck General Walker.

Seventeen bullets had struck General Walker.

WALKER'S BRIGADE.

When Walker was sent to the relief of Vicksburg he was allowed by Beauregard to select his own brigade. He made it up of Georgians—the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth regiments, the Fourth betallion of Georgia sharpshooters and Howell's battery. It was one of the best fighting commands in the army, and did some famous work, succeeding finally in checking Grant's advance after Vicksburg fell. Until the battle of Kennesaw mountain Walker was brigadier-general, but for his gallantry there received, upon Cleburne's strong recommendation, his last promotion, becoming a major-general.

He was killed by the Fifteenth army corps. His body was carried to Augusta, his old home, and buried there with military honors. He was the idol of his men, a gentleman with out reproach, a soldier without fear.

THE NEW MAYOR.

Athens Boasts of One Who Is Live an Progressive.

ATHENS, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-Athens claims one of the most progressive mayors in the state, and under his adminisration will make great strides to progress. Edward T. Brown was born in Gainesville, Ga., January 7, 1859. There he went to

school during his boyhood, and then went to Davidson college, in North Carolina, taking an elective course of study. He studied law for a while under Colonel J. S. Langston, of Gainesville, and finished his law studies in 1879 under Judge H. K. McKay, in Atlanta. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and came at once to Athens, where he settled in the practice of his chosen profession. With characteristic

ENERGY AND PROGRESSIVENESS he came to the front rapidly, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest young attorneys at the bar. In recognition of his worth, he

recognized as one of the ablest young attorneys at the bar. In recognition of his worth, he was elected solicitor-general of the western circuit, over Judge A. L. Mitchell, in the fall of 1884. In this office he served most efficiently for four years. In July, 1887, Colonel Brown was married to Miss Mayme Mitchell, of Norwalk, O., a most beautiful and accomplished lady.

A month ago, after a heated campaign, he was chosen mayor of Athens over Dr. J. A. Hunnicutt and Judge A. L. Mitchell. In a short address made to a number of citizens just before the late fair held in Athens, he made some very characteristic utterances, one of which was a command for croakers and old fogies to march to the rear in our growing city. And that order is rapidly being carried out. On New Year's day Colonel Brown took his seat as mayor and addressed the council with words of SOUND SENSE AND WISDOM.

Already he has started out on a line of improvement and advancement, and ere his two years' term of office shall have expired great and good works will be accomplished. The present mayor and council will have several questions of importance up before them, and in the settlement of those questions a great deal of benefit of injury may result. The street paving question, the question of sewerage—these demand attention.

Colonel Brown is a very public spirited man. He has labored hard in many an enterprise here. The late fair must attribute much of its success to his efforts. The hotel which is to be built here is in a great measure due to his work, and other schemes which need not be mentioned.

Athens is proud of her mayor, and in the second of the product of the present mayor, and in the success to his efforts. The hotel which is to be built here is in a great measure due to his work, and other schemes which need not be mentioned.

Athens is proud of her mayor, and in the onward march of progress, expects much from him. And she will not be disappointed.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS.

Athens Is Being Serenaded by the Music of the Saw and Hammer.

Athens, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—If buildings are any sign of a city's prosperity, then the large number of new ones being erected here, evidence the fact that Athens is on a boom. Never in the history of our city has such a large amount of building been going on as in the last month or two, and still the cry is for more homes, more stores, more ware. on as in the last month or two, and still the cry is for more homes, more stores, more warehouses. The rapid influx of population has rendered it necessary to build a great number of modest cottages and convenient homes. All through the suburbs of the city are scattered these new houses, and all are occupied. A large number of our citizens have built elegant homes in the past year, among whom night large number of our citizens have bullt elegant homes in the past year, among whom might be mentioned: Messrs. C. D. Flanigen, Geo.
T. Hodgson, E. R. Brumby, Philip Stern, A.
S. Erwin, W. D. Griffeth, and others.
There are now in process of construction or under contract, many elegant homes.
Mr. A. E. Griffeth will build on Milledge avenue, next to Dr. Lipscomb's, and Mr. Jas.
S. Hamilton, Jr., will build next to Mr. Aleck Bishov's.
THROAT and HINC CURF

Bishop's.

Mr. Walter Childs has erected a handsome cottage on Barber street.

Captain J. W. Hinton will build an elegant suburban residence near Rock college.

Again the demand for stores has been very great, and the new Bishop building has just been finished at a cost of twenty-ave thousand

dollars.

The Banner building is being rapidly completed, and will be one of the handsomest houses in town.

The Young Men's Christian association building will furnish two more excellent stores. Colonel E. T. Brown will erect a three story building on his lot next to the opera house.

The new mayor and council have determined to keep all cotton off the streets, and this will necessitate the building of more warehouses. This will undoubtedly be done at an early date.

Besides all these buildings our city has within its limits a new grist mill, an enlarged compress, an electric light plant and various other buildings of usefulness.

New Guide to Atlanta with new revised map, handsomely bound in cloth, only 25c, by mail 30c. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

IN THE STATE!



Best Facilities for Drying and Sawing. Planing Mills Fitted Up With Latest Machinery.

Our facilities for promptly and satisfactorily filling orders for dressed and undressed Lumber, and every article needed in building, give us an advantage over all competition. Doors, Sash, Blinds Stairs, Newels, Brackets, Balustrades, Mouldings, Flooring, Builders' Hardware. Make no contracts for any building material until you have obtained our estimates and prices, which we cheerfully furnish upon application. We employ skilled workmen in every department and use only best material. Send for catalogue and price list for any kind of lumber or other material in that line if you contemplate building. Factory, Augusta, Ga. Saw, Shingle and Planing Mills, on line of Central R. R. of Ga., from which point shipments can be made direct.

MANUFACTURING

Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures

-SURE CURE FOR-

-THE VERY BEST-

THROAT and LUNG CURE

__ of __ Mullein, Tar, Wild Cherry and Honey.

--- CURES---

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat

Remember it contains neither opiate nor minerals of any kind. One dollar per bottle. Six dollars for \$5.00. For sale by all druggists.

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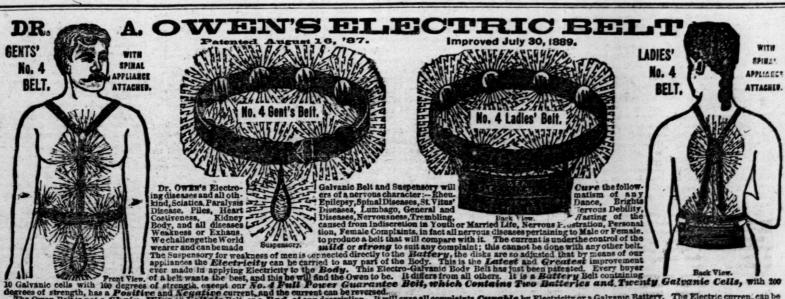
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200 sets of Tile Hearths and Facings for Mantels. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Grates, Brass Goods and Fire-Place Goods. Call and see our \$18 HARD WOOD MANTEL with Square Grate, Tile Hearth and Tile Facing complete. Write for

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ATLANTA, GA.



Erhon. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 826 Broadway, New York Cit



GRADY

From Judge The death of Henry W. Grady, dropping out of his unfilled place in the ranks and carried to the rear, in the morning of life and before his years had reached the meridian, is the more sad because the south looked on him, and up to him, as its champion, and the north regarded him as something of a political de It may be that the glory that surrounded

his oratory gave a halo wider than the man. It may be that the cold test of specific work would have stripped the tossing and affluent blossom from the stem of endeavor and left bare the skeleton limbs of disappointment.
Yet it is pleasant to believe he had not reached his growth, and that he could have filled his purpose; that a promise of lofty and kindly plans would have been reached had death been more laggard or been pushed aside.

We whose feet press the winter's snows; we whose breath is tempered with the arctic, and whose blood misses the tropical kisses of the sun, can but partly estimate the stir or sooth ing of a tongue touched with southern warmth and waking sympathetic music in the southern heart. At the north he spoke manfully and without offense for the welfare of his people He warmed the gray into the blue, and re shaped the confederate flag, defended by his kin, back into the old constellation of the union that for a century had been the beacon and guide to the oppressed of the world. At the south he did not forget with stirring and wholesome words to bridge, to cover the old chasm, and he re-colored the mourning crape of the "lost cause" with tints of reconciliation and hope. He shaped the dirge into a pæan and the draperies of sorrow into the bridal

robes of a new union. The seed he has sown in the wide field will not all fail. Here and there it will spring up a hundred fold and germinate and re-germinate again for a still broader harvest. Good may be hid-it never dies. The vitality of divinity is its resurrection.

Brilliant and brief-lived, the young apostle served his cause and departed. Like a meteor he sped across the sky, lighting up an unex-pected landscape of refreshened fields and new industries, and passed out into the darkness, but also into our memory forever. J. A.

THE FULTON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

The Farmers of Fulton County Officially Ex press Their Grief.

At a meeting of the Fulton County Farmers' Alliance held Thursday evening, the committee appointed to adopt suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. H. W. Grady, made the fol-

lowing report:
Mr. President: Your conmittee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feeling of Fulton County Farmers' Alliance, on the melan-choly occasion of the death of the Hon. Henry W. Grady, respectfully report: That this sudden and lamentable event has covered the whole commu-nity with gloom—and, Whereas, It is with feeling nity with gloom—and, Whereas, It is with feeling of deep and heart-felt sorrow that it has pleased Almighty God in His pall-wise providence, to remove by death from his sphere of usefulness on earth our distinguished fellow-citicitizen, the Hon. Henry W. Grady. His loss is no ordinary one—long will it be felt. He was endowed with an intellect and genius which it is the lot of but few to possess. His breast contained a heart susceptible of the noblest emotions, and whose every pulsation was the echo of the purest seelings of patriotism and devotion to his country. Therefore, be it

Resolved, J. That as an orator, statesman and nessolved, 1. That as an orator, statesman and journalist Henry Grady's name will adorn the brightest page in the history of this government. Resolved, 2. That the name of Grady is identified with the history of Georgia, and his memory will be forever cherished among the dearest and worthiest of his sons.

be forever cherished among the dearest and worthiest of his sons.

Resolved, 3. That we, as farmers, affectionately sympathize with and tender to his afficted and bereaved family our sincere condolements upon their irreparable loss.

Resolved, 4. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a page in our record book be left to his memory.

These resolutions were seconded by Dr. J. W. Stone in a very eloquent tribute of respect to the distinguished dead.

President Styrnes and others space very feet.

distinguished dead.

President Starnes and others spoke very feelingly of the great Georgian. uary 4, 1890.

NARROW ESCAPES.

UNITY AND LOVE

HOW SOME WELL-KNOWN VETERANS RECEIVED THEIR WOUNDS.

Gordon's Famous Experiences-How Dr. Todd, Judge Newman and Colonel Hamilton Lost Their Arms. Some men appear to bear a charmed exis-

When death seems inevitable an unlooked for intervention of providence occurs and the

threatened disaster is averted. In time of peace instances of such narrow escapes are frequent. During the last war, however, they were of almost daily occurence and unless some of these incidents were substantiated by the records of companies in which they happened, they would seem too improbable to be believed.

Every old soldier who fought through the last war has some anecdote to tell of men who were shot down and after being given up for dead recovered, and were able to do their luty again. None of th ourse as incredible as the historical one of he soldier who, at the battle of Waterloo was taken for a corpse and piled up with others to form a breastwork against the storm of French bullets. When the ghastly rampart was torn down for burial the supposed dead body was found to have life in it, and after careful treatment the soldier recovered and lived many

years to serve his king and his country. Sufficiently wonderful escapes took place in our midst twenty-five years ago to fill a volume with most interesting reading.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S ESCAPE.

Death passed very close to thousands, but on none did the destroyer lay so firm a grip and then release his hold as on General John B. Gordon. Whether as a captain leading his ompany or as a general commanding half of Lee's army, the present governor of Georgia was always where the bullets flew thickest, and where death and carnage and hard fighting

were found. For the first two years of the war the life of General Gordon appeared to be protected by some omnipotent power. In leading his men he was constantly exposed and though others fell on every side of him, he remained unin-jured. He was bruised many times, but never once was a drop of his blood spilled. His clothes on several occasions were pierced and rent by bullets; his hat was twice lifted from his head and his canteen was shot from his side without his being hurt. Finally a super-stition grew among the men that their leader ore a charmed life. And when the opening shot at the battle of Sharpsburg was fired it was asserted that the bullet had never been molded that would break the skin of Gordon

Before the close of the great fight, however, not only one but many bullets had found their billets in his body, and the Sixth Alabama regiment, which he then commanded, ourned bitterly because they believed that their leader, who knew not what fear meant, was beyond all hope. In that one fight General Gordon had more narrow escapes than almost any other man who survived through the great four years' struggle.

At the beginning of the engagement a shell ourst immediately in front of him, and a large piece struck him fairly in the chest. A sad bruise was inflicted, but Gordon never showed that he felt the pain of it, and continued at that he test the pain of it, and continued at the head of his men. Shortly after the ex-plosion of the shell a bullet passed through the fleshy part of his right leg, but still he made no moan. A handkerchief tied about the limb absorbed the blood and served mane. No mount. A manuserchier field about the limb absorbed the blood and served to set an example of endurence to the men. One hour later a ball passed through the same leg, between the leaders and the knee joint; another bandage was applied, and still the commander continued at his post. Only half an hour later, and the left arm, raised to emphasize an order, fell useless, a ball having passed through it, severing in its passage every tendon, and also a small artery. The constant loss of blood made him weak, but the nighty will conquered pain, and all requests to retire from the fight were refused with scorp. Fifteen minutes later, and a minnie ball tore through his left shoulder breaking in two and leaving half the lead buried in the bone. Tottering, and scarcely able to stand, Gorden turned to rally his men, and as he did so, he final wound was inflicted. Square in the left check the bullet struck, coming out under the ear. At last the wonderful physical energy

gave way, and the dauntless commander fell forward, with his mutilated face buried in his cap, and so he would have died, drowned by the blood that flowed so freely for his country, but for a bullet hole which had his country, but for a bullet hole which had pierced his cap unnoticed, and allowed the red fluid to escape. How long General Gordon lay there unconscious he never knew, but the sensations he experienced, as he himself describes them, must have been very terrible. He says that he felt a six pound shot had carried away his head. He argued with himself that if his head was gone he could no longer think, as the brain must have been destroyed. Then he concluded that he was dead, and it was only the immaterial part of the man still hovering above the useless clay that was thinking; finally he decided that if he were alive he could move his legs, but if he were dead he had no legs. With a great effort he did move his limbs, and pierced as they were, he drew them almost to his chest. The effort sent the little blood remaining in his body to the brain,

them almost to his chest. The effort sent the little blood remaining in his body to the brain, and he recovered consciousness, only to faint again. When he next came to himself, he was on a litter being taken to the rear. For seven months General Gordon remained away from his command. At the end of that time, though his wounds were only partially healed, he returned to duty as brigadier general.

He passed through several other desperate.

to duty as brigadier general.

He passed through several other desperate conflicts without injury, and was not wounded again until at the battle of Shepherdstown, in 1863—a hallet etrock bis--a bullet struck him in the head just above the hair and inflicted a bad wound On the 25th of March, 1865, the battle of Steadman was fought, and General Gordon, as a corps commander, received his last wound, a ball piercing his right leg.

Among his relies General Gordon keeps an item by the battle of the command worket both which come saved his

Among his relies General Gordon keeps an iron-bound pocketbook which once saved his life. He carried it in his pocket and a ball struck it and bent it double. Had it not been for the pocketbook the missile would have torn through the hip bone and would almost surely have caused death.

Another momento from which Generol Gordon will never part, is the scar of the wound he received in the face at the battle of Sharpshurg. That sear endears him to his country.

burg. That scar endears him to his country-men. He is known by it, and whenever he appears in public the sight of it reminds the people what he suffered for their sake and they go mad with enthusiasm.

DR. SCOTT TODD.

Dr. Scott Todd is another man who came face to face with death during the war and then passed him by. He received his wound at the battle of Oakoney bridge and the circumstances attending the infliction of it proves the wonderful dispensation of providence. The battle of Oakoney bridge was a very desperate one. The confederates occupied a position behind breastworks which were so built as to leave embrasares through which the soldiers could fire at the enemy. The Marietta Cadets had held the works against an overwhelming force for hours, and their ammunition was giving out. Jim Woodward (who was recently murdered in Atlanta) was standing at the embrasure when the order came for him to go to the DR. SCOTT TODD. dered in Atlanta) was standing at the embrasure when the order came for him to go to the rear and procure more ammunition. As he turned away, Dr. Todd took his place, and vected his rows as the cill. rested his arm on the sill of the embrasure. Before Woodward had taken two steps he Before Woodward had taken two steps he heard a commotion, and turning, saw the man who had replaced him, lying bleeding on the ground. The minnie ball which struck Dr. Todd, so shattered the arm that his case was thought fatal. By amputation, however, his life was saved, and now his tall figure and empty coat sleeve are well known to everybody in Atlanta.

JUDGE W. T. NEWMAN.

Judge Newman lost his arm at the battle of
Jonesboro, where he commanded a company
of Tennessee cavalry. The fight was a desperate one, and when Judge Newman fell he
was surrounded on all sides by the dead and
dying. The little life that was left in him
would quickly have been trampled ont of him would quickly have been trampled out of him by the iron shod hoofs of the horses, but for by the fron shod hoofs of the horses, but for Colonel Kuhn, the commander of the regiment, who fortunately saw his danger. In his arms the colonel lifted Judge Newman and carried him to the rear. His wound was found so dangerous that the arm was taken off at the shoulder, and after a hard struggle for life Judge Newman recovered his health and strength.

Judge Newman recovered his health and strength.

COLONEL HAMILTON'S WOUND.

States district court, once had the asual complement of arms, though now be carries and empty sleeve. His was a despetate wound, and the treatment after receiving fit, put his ife in great danger for a time. In December, 1864, while General Sherman was raiding through Georgia, news was received by General L. Q. Gartrell's brigade, at Charleston, that a part of the solid fit of the railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah. With a detachment of the Third Georgia regiment, Colonel Hamilton was ordered to meet the union soldiers and frustrate their inten-

HIS GREAT WORK UNFINJSHED. H. W. Grady, December 23, 1889. (Reproduced from "Judge.") tion. The two armies met, and the desperate battle of Coosawhatchie was fought. Each force was struggling to obtain possession of a bridge. Colonel Hamilton was standing at one end of the bridge, and had just discharged his gun when a union man, not a hundred feet away, took deliberate aim at him. His hand was at his side taking out another cartridge when the bullet of his enemy struck him in the wrist. The bone of the arm was terribly shattered, and before dark the arm was amputated at the elbow. After the union forces were driven back, Colonel Hamilton was taken to Savannah, where, on the 21st of the same were driven back, Coionel Hamilton was taken to Savannah, where, on the 21st of the same month, he was captured. He was sent in his enfeebled condition from one prison to another until, in the dead of winter, with only one coat and one blanket, he was landed at Fort Delaware. He was only seventeen years old, and the wound and the cold combined nearly killed him. He was finally released and returned to him. He was finally released and returned to his home in Georgia

his home in Georgia.

COLONEL TOWERS'S STORY.

Colonel Towers, principal keeper of the penitentiary, had one of the most terrible experiences of the war. Although he was not himself injured, it was all the harder for him to bear, as his own son was the sufferer and he could do nothing to help him.

At the battle of Sharpsburg, Colonel Towers led his men into one of the most desperate led his men into one of the most desperate charges of the war. With an irresistible impulse the confederate soldiers swept the opposing forces from their path until the union men were banked up in solid phalanx. Then the tide of battle changed, and foot by foot the ground the confederates had won was regained. During the enforced retreat Colonel Towers was assisted by his son, who was standing next to him. Suddenly the young man threw his arms above his head and fell forward. The lives of all his your wave dependent or Colonel arms above his head and fell forward. The lives of all his men were dependent on Colonel Towers, and even for his own son he could not stop. He had only time to see that his boy was shot through the chest and then he was forced to leave him there. A moment later he saw the union men swarm over the spot where the prostrate form was lying, and he was obliged to continue the retreat without knowing whether his sen were cliver or dead.

where the prostrate form was lying, and he was obliged to continue the retreat without knowing whether his son were alive or dead.

Thee days later while Colonel Towers was still suffering all the tortures of anxiety an officer came to his quarters and gave him a startling account of his son's experiences.

The union soldiers, he said, had found the young man desperately wounded but still alive and had removed him to a hospital, which was situated at a little distance in the woods. There he was cared for until a confederate officer, who was skirmishing through the woods, came, by accident upon the hospital. He had only a few men with him. To show his weakness insured his capture. He therefore rode up to the officer in charge of the wounded and told him that he had succeeded in capturing all that part of the union lines and his men would be up in a moment to take charge of the hospital. His calm confidence convinced the officials that he was telling only facts and no attempt was made to detain him.

As he turned to ride away the officer noticed a grieviously wounded man lying under a tree. It proved to be young Towers, and though he was utterly exhausted from loss of blood, he begged the confederate officer to take him away. He was placed on a horse and—was held in an upright position until the union hospital was left behind. Then the horses were forced into a gallop, and though young Towers was continually fainting, he was held on his horse and was brought safely into the confederate camp. He recovered from the wound only to be killed during the next battle in which he took part.

Southern Travelers' Association.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the held in Macon on the 27th of December, touching resolutions relative to the death of Mr. Grady were adopted, of which the following is

an extract:

"Nothing now is left but a majestic memory
Mr. Grady was a strong friend to traveling me
He took the deepest personal interest in their we
fare and success, and many of our members es
gratefully testify to words of encouragement as
more substantial favors received from him
some critical period in their life; memory
which good deeds will ever rise to the skies "Like sweet incense burning."

We recall with mournful pleasure the fact that he took a great interest in our association, and his name was early curolled as one of our honorary members-one whom the entire association de-lighted to honor, and whom it was proud to claim This Just Suits Florida Travelers.

On and after Sunday, January 12th, 'The West India Fast Mail' which now leaves Atlanta via the E. T., Va. and Ga.railway at 12 noon, will leave at 7. p. m., arrive at Macon 10 p. m. and Jacksonville following morning at 7.20, making close and positive connections for all Florida points and Havama. New Map of Atlanta Fine cloth binding, only 25c, by mail 30c. For ale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

PLUNKET AT THE PLAY

to one section and yet holds the other in

no North, no East, no West, but endears with equal and patriotic love every foot of our

perfect loyalty that loves and trusts

H. W. Grady, Dec. 12, 1880,

THE OLD MAN SQUINTS ONE EXE AT THE HIGH-KICKER,

And Urges the Old 'Oman to Be Still, While He Sizes up the Beauty's Four-Inch Frock -A Box-Belle's Airy Attire. "Me and the old 'oman have been to er the ater." said Plunkett, as he cut his eye toward

his wife, with a merry twinkle. "She swore when we got back from the exposition that she would never be caught ergin at any kind of er show, but its mighty hard fer er woman to keep a resolution to make er recluse outen theirselves, and so when er Con-STITUTION young man offered us some free tickets to go to DeGive's theater, she hunched me with her elbow and whispered for me to take 'em, and I took 'em and we went and seed sights that nary one of us never thought of before, and that she swears she never wants to see ergin, but I do; I'll risk one eye at such

things as I seed up there any time. when we got in and took our seats we looked in front of us and there was the prettiest picture and the biggest picture that arry one of us had ever seed, and we took that for the show, and it was er show for us, for there was the ocean and the big steamers, and in the background was a city on the hills, and to the right nd to the left was things pretty to look upon, but the old 'oman thought she'd cut one of her knowin' didoes, and so she leaned over and 'lowed to some youngsters in front of us;
"'Haint it beautiful?'

"'What is beautiful?' axed one of youngsters. "The show!' the old 'oman 'lowed.'

"'That's no show; that's the drap curtain!' replied the youngster.
"Then the old 'oman turned and axed me in a whisper what 'drap curtain' meant. I hunched her with my elbow and whispered for her to set still and look wise, and folks wouldn't know that we didn't understand

things. "Erbout that time the music broke loose and I heard the old 'oman's feet er shuffling and patting time, when all of er sudden a little bell tingled and the drap curtain begin to roll up, and as the curtain riz we riz, for the scenery was er sight to us and we were enjoying the beauties, when the yougsters behind us begin to holler:

" 'Down in front!' "Throw 'em out!"

"Then er fellow tapped us on the shoulders and told us we must keep our seats, and we hadn't more'n set back in our chairs till in darted two fellows on the stage, and then the

show bergun.

They looked and talked like they were going to tear thunder outen things in spite of all that could be done, and I felt the old 'oman quiver and I trembled er little myself, but they darted out in er minit and then the old 'oman whispered and 'lowed that if there was going to be er disturbance she wanted to go. Then one of the youngsters in front who overheard her turned and said that one or the other of them would get killed in er minit or two, for

"The old 'oman didn't have to pinch my arm much till I was scrambling erround to get my hat, but before I could get er hold of it in darted one of the prettiest kind of gals, and the skirts of her clothes wasn't more'n four inches long.

"I quit looking for my hat right now, and as I straightened in my chair the pretty gal stepped up to the lights erlong the edge of the stage right over me, you might say, and when she bowed she kinder whirled on one foot and she might as well to have been up a tree, with ne sitting on the ground.

"When the pretty gal had stepped back erbout ten or twelve feet she begin to dance, and sich dancing I never seed before—that is, in short shirts. She shuffled to the right and then to the left; she shuffled this foot and then t'other foot, and then both feet together, then he'd turn this way and then that way, and all of er sadden she'd fling one leg up in the air and whirl erround liker er top, and it looked like a cyclone was ermong her little old four inch skirts, but there was so many of 'em that it was the first time in my life that I ever felt like I wouldn't care a darn if another cyclone would dart down upon us, but there was too many skirts, as short as they was, or too few cyclones, so all is well that ends well. "After this dancing gal went out in come

nother one, and she went to squealing:

"Too, too; too, too; tootootetoo! "To too, totootetoo! "Darn sich singing! I wish them theater-going folks could er bin at old Hebron church once in my young days, but they wasn't there, and they wouldn't believe anything I'd say

erbout it. "The show proper wasn't the only thing that took my eye, though; the way the wimin in the audience dressed was a caution. I have been waiting in the hope that the old 'oman would tell you erbout a fine gal that set over to the side in what they called a 'box.' The old 'oman could tell you what she wore if she

was er mind to." "She didn't wear much of anything," the wife retorted

"You're right," returned Plunkett, "she shoulders, erbout what a pair of gallusees would be. She was settin behind a kind of dashboard, and we couldn't see what she had on below the body, but if she was dressed in proportion below the belt as she was erbove it, I'm glad the old 'oman didn't see her, but as old as I is, if they don't care I'm willing to look—but it would have been awful.

"Erlong in my young days the gals got so they were what they called 'low neck and short sleeves,' and there was no great sight of cloth used in them, but they had erbout a half inch of sleeve and the bodice didn't quite leave 'em bare down to their belts, but the boys in them days quit marrying sich gals, and them dresses were two hundred per cent more modest, in my notion, than these gallus concerns—darn sich dresses, if I do like to look at

"If that gal at the theater had erbin my sister, or my cousin or my aunt, I'd er flung my old overcoat erround her and took her home, and if it had er been my wife-well, I was married forty years before I ever seed er woman with that few clothes on.

"But never mind, let it pass; we seed the show and everybody nearly has seed sich things. The dancing gals with short skirts who kick up their heels and stand on their heads before an audience live by so doing. That has been their training, and they know no better. But these society belles, the people, these Georgia bred and Georgia raised girls who can fix themselves up in such a lack-of-clothing style and set before an audience and not feel crushed from shame are a wonder to an old man like me.

"I pity the gals-"I blame their mothers." SARGE. ON PABLOS SANDS.

On Pablo's snowy starlit sands, When whispering zephrs, soft and sweet, Sang low the songs of other lands, We wandered with reluctant feet.

And gazing, straying by thy side, However little thou didst know, There surged within a love-touched tide As deep as silent in its flow.

Then lightly beat this heart with hope;
Bright was this soul as Pablo's sky;
But in those stars Love's horoscope
Alas! was, languishing, to die.

And now on Pablo's starlit sands, Where ceaseless surges break and sigh, Love's disembodied spirit stands And mourns o'er hope and joy gone by.

-CHARLES J. BAYNE.

The way to make money is to save it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, as it gives more doses for the money than any other. Sold by all druggists.

Bradycrotine will cure headache if from wereating. Bradycrotine M'f'g Co., Macon,

The New York "University" says of Mr. Chaney's new book, "Belief," "the author's object is to reconcile science and religion, and well has he accomplished it." For sale at Miller's.

Child. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

A View of Cairo-The Old and New City-Ite ous Bazaars-Pleasant Ismailia-A

Trip on the Suez Canal. JERUSALEM, December 6 .- I express the sentiments of every member of the party in saying that we left Cairo with many regrets. That city has so many points of interest and is altogether so fascinating a place, that it seems to me everybody must leave it after but a short stay like ours, feeling that he must re-turn to it and feast his observation anew.

Taking individual objects in Cairo, next to the Boulak museum, the citadel of the Mosque of Mehemet Ali interested me the most. It is a fine structure built of alabaster, and combinof Menemet An interested me the most. It is a fine structure built of alabaster, and combining, so good judges think, all the best features of Moorish architecture. The view from this wonderful building commands a scene never to be forgotten. A few miles off stands the obelisk, of which a mate is the most valued adornment of Central park, New York. The source of the vast supply of stones out of which the pyramids were erected is seen in those distant quarries. Beneath one's feet are the myriad sights and sounds of the great city. Of all the scene the placid Nile longest detains the eye. Rhoda, the island said to have been the place where Pharach's daughter found Moses, is viewed with all the greater pleasure on account of this tradition. Near the city the country presents a verdant appearance. To the north are green fields and a flat expanse of land. The distant south is desert, beginning seemingly where the giants Ghizeh and Sakkarah raise their venerable heads. Nearer Cairo than those pyramids and their lesser companions are the ruins of Memphis.

OF THE INHABITANTS OF CAIRO, OF THE INHABITANTS OF CAIRO,

numerous. What everybody notices who sees Cairo is the large number of mosques built for the faithful, and the earnest piety of followers of the great Arab teacher, who are always ready to respond when the call to prayer is heard. The Coptic population is Christian, and apparently well-to-do, as they present a superior appearance. Cairo has an old town and a new town. With the exception of the people one sees, which present the same variety of appearance in both, there is a great difference between the two. New Cairo looks French. I think this word describes it the best. It has wide staares, fountains, gardens, well-watered roads, arcades and rows of neat and pretty dwelling houses. Old Cairo has parrow streets, in which one must look keenly about him to insure his not being roughly jostled by a sturdy porter, whose load may be a heavy one of rugs or carpets, vessels filled with water, or a variety of other things.

Among the commonest objects on the street are the strings of camels loded with fuel and produce. They are led by a swarthy Arab variety of appearance in both, there is a great

are the strings of camels loded with fuel and produce. They are led by a swarthy Arab dressed in a slowing white garment. The children one sees, dear little brown creatures, have no clothing, or next to none, and it is sitfell to see how many of them are auffected. have no clothing, or next to mone, and it-is pitiful to see how many of them are sufferers from weak eyes. In striking contrast with them in the matter of clothing is the woman wrapped in voluminous draperies, who ambles along on donkey-back. Her face is covered with a white veil. The most useful vehicle, apparently, is the bullock cart, but porters, asses and camels do a great deal of business carrying. Carriages built in Europe are used by wealthy foreigners and native officers of rank and their ladies. Common objects, the emblems of Egypt's financial weaksess and of England's financial supremacy in the country, are British soldiers who swagger as they walk, after their fashion everywhere.

The bazaars are where

THE INDOLENT ARAB
is seen in his quiescent glory, pipe in hand, in conversation with another Arab who might be his brother, so closely does he resemble him, or negotiating with a customer on the business principle, which is not unheard of in other cities than Cairo, of getting as much as he possibly can for his wares. His place of business, in the famous bazaars, is in narrow streets, where stalls extend in rows of low. ness, in the famous bazaars, is in narrow streets, where stalls extend in rows of low-roofed houses on the ground floors. This is the arrangement most frequently seen. Religious duties are recognized in the presence of texts from the Koran on the walls of the establishment, the the proprietor of which sits cross-legged on cushions. When the call to prayer is heard and the Arab merchant rises from his seat to obey, it is seen that the ceiling of the bazaar in its height scarcely exceeds his own. Articles for sale at an oriental stall need no dedescription. What pleased me vastly was to see various Arab artificers at work in the quarters provided for them. We might make a fair imitation of a bazaar at Cairo in getting up a charch entertainment; but it would be impossible to reproduce the solemn artist

busily making a Turkish slipper or putting tegether the parts of a dainty pipe.

We are hurried from the city some nine hours before the time when we expected to leave it, taking the cars at 9 in the morning by the Egyptian railroad, bound for Ismailia. We found him the pleasent please it. the Egyptian railroad, bound for Ismailia. We found this a pleasant place. Its streets are broad and well paved and lined with rows of trees and gardens grateful to the sight and cooling and refreshing to an eminent degree. To reach Ismailia we crossed the Land of Goshen, in which Dr. Talmage found references to his Bible in order. It was indeed interesting to recall the residence of the Israelites as the honored guests of the Egyptian king in that fertile land, especially so as we noticed the contrast it presents still in its rich and productive soil to the

impossible to reproduce the solemn artist

and productive soil to the

OREAT STRETCHES OF DESERT
country in close proximity to it. As we rattled along on our journey, Pithon, the newly excavated treasure city, was pointed out by one of the party. We saw, too, the site of the battle of Tel ef Kebir, where is a tiny graveyard, the long home of heroic English officers and soldiers who fell in that historic battle. Dr. Talmage contrasted the magnificently appointed train in which we were riding with the humble means of conveyance possessed by the little party of three who passed over the same, or nearly the same country, on their way of escape from the king who sought the young child's life. Then, taking out his Bible, he read the story of the flight of the children of Israel, notwithstanding the presence of a number of strangers in the same compartment. Commenting on the chapter he had been reading, he said: "And now we have started out of Egypt for Canaan the way the Israelites went thousands of years ago. They went afoot, we with flying express train. They fugitive slaves, we American freemen. They amid hardships that slew the most of them, we amid the luxury of modern travel. What a compliment to modern civilization and the principles of liberty that have begun to range the world. No, I can put it in a more righteous way. What obligations we are under to the blessed gospel and our glorious christianity. Good-bye land of Pharaoh, and of Joseph and of Jacob, and the region through which the infant Christ passed both ways from Palestine to Egypt, and from Egypt to Palestine."

At ISMALIA OUR CRAFT LAY IN WAITING, and in a few minutes after we had left the GREAT STRETCHES OF DESERT

fant Christ passed both ways from Palestine to Egypt, and from Egypt to Palestine."

AT ISMALIA OUR CRAFT LAY IN WAITING, and in a few minutes after we had left the train, ourselves and baggage were on board. Five minutes later and we were off, cutting the waters of the grand canal constructed by the genius of De Lesseps. We made about fifteen miles an hour speed on our journey from Ismailia to Port Said, which occupied four hours in all. It was early in the evening when we reached our destination, disembarking by torchlight. Our baggage was carried to the hotel by natives. Placing one trunk on the top of another, as it appeared without regard to their size, the porter threw a rope across the top. After this two men lifted the trunks on his back. Then catching hold of one end of the rope with each hand he pulled down the trunks close to his back, managing at the same time to take a gripsack in each hand. Next, and apparently with no great inconvenience or discomfort, he trotted off the distance of about five blocks to the hotel. I feel sure that the combined weight of the trunks and valises carried by each of these sturdy fellows could not have been less than three hundred pounds. Needless to add, we all looked on in mute astonishment while this prodigious feat of muscular power and agility was being performed.

Port Said may be described as having been created by the Suez canal, on the west side of which it lies. It is a city of considerable population, at least the half of which live in a wretched suburb to the west of that part of the

town where the traveler lands. The city is situated for the greater part on a strip of low land, treeless and possessing no natural feature of interest. Geographically considered, it is interesting because it separates the Mediter-ranean sea from Lake Menzaleh. While there

A procession consisting of about twenty men, at the head of whom were two Moslem dignitaries, preceded the corpse, which was carried by six men on their shoulders. The body was enclosed in a white casket, to the head of which was fastened a piece of rough wood in an upright position. This object was partly covered with a thin, white veil, and on the veiled part were suspended the cheap jewelry and some of the hair of the departed, who we understood, was a young girl. The casket was followed by about thirty women dressed in black and nearly every one of them carrying a nursing infant. That one of their number who was their leader, held in her hand a shred of calico which she stretched and handled between her hands as a boy handles a bean-shooter, pointing in her movements to the casket. This curious performance appeared to my mind as a thrifty representation of the ancient custom of rending the garments as an expression of intense grief. Not content with gesticulations she repeatedly brooke out in moans and shrieks, and these were taken up in dismal chorus by the women following her. The first part of the procession stopped at the door of a mosque, which the women were not permitted to approach. To lift the easket within the open door was the next proceeding, after which the two Moslem dignitaries whom I mentioned before, followed it into the sacred building first taking off their shoes at the entrance. Within the mosque, the clergymen as we should call them, stood near the casket for about three minutes, seemingly engaged in prayer. We could see the whole ceremony without difficulty, the AN EGYPTIAN FUNERAL. stood near the casket for about three minutes, seemingly engaged in prayer. We could see the whole ceremony without difficulty, the door of the edifice standing wide open. After prayer the casket was carried out into the street, where the procession was reformed as before, with a multitude of yelling, grinning urchins on either side of it. The cemetery reached and the artise converse having reasons. reached and the entire company having passed in through the gate, Dr. Talmage and the writer prepared to follow them. The women

thereupon turned fiercely upon us, jabbering and gesticulating to a degree which seemed to intimate that were we to enter the sacred precincts of the cemetery they would tear us to pieces. Two or three of the men then undertook to explain what was intended by the demonstration of the women, vigorously shaking their heads to tell us that we must not follow them, and no juring outside the gate. shaking their heads to tell us that we must not follow them, and pointing outside the gate as indicating that was just where we ought to be. We promptly followed the instructions so ingeniously conveyed. The person at whose interment the author of the life of Christ, and I reverently assisted as far as we were permitted to do so, was poor, and the casket which enclosed the remains was borrowed for the occasion, the corpse being in it only during the ceremonies and the procession to and from the mosque. Afterwards the body was permitted to slide out into the open grave. Then the casket was removed for service on a future occasion.

I cannot take leave of Egypt without saying something of the wretched fellah, who for thousands of years has been the victim of hard usage. Nothing could be more pathetic than the patience of this poor man. Suffering and cruelty he takes to be inevitable and a matter of course in his averagined, and navieal case his of course in his experience, and never loses his temper because of such trifles as those. He does not like to pay taxes and will submit without grambling when lamed for weeks by the bastinado rather than pay them. Poor fellow, he never has much and saves the little he can save avecuting as he is occasionally.

fellow, he never has much and saves the little he can save, excepting as he is occasionally THE VICTIM OF AN UNTHEIFTY IMPULSE. When the great man of the district approaches, the fellahin salaamin mute reverence before him, and touch their lips with dust from the street in token of the veneration in which they hold him. A coward by habit, the fellah does not resent the use of the stick on his unoffending shoulders, if his presence is considered unobjectionable by the menial who applies it. His house contains almost nothing on its earthen floor. His wardrobe consists of only one garment and one quilt is his only bed. Dates are a staple article in his frugal diet, which consists bedsides of unleavened bread, vegetables eaten raw, and milk which he drinks sour. The wife of his bosom is no better off than he, excepting that she is spared some of the abuse which he encounters in the outside world. Her solitary robe, I mean excepting the veil she wears, is cleaned with a piece of earth, and much of her time is taken up in active, and I hope successful, attempts to kill the fleas which haunt her attire. She carries her naked brats astride on her shoulder, and till they are seven years old the matter of their costume never engage her attention at all. Spite of his helpless wretchedness the fellah sings at his toil, whatever it may be, and his few hours of rest and recreation are solaced with music. The peasant inhabitant of the delta of the Nilepresents a striking contrast to the dignified Arab,

whatever it may be, and his few hours of rest and recreation are solaced with music. The peasant inhabitant of the delta of the Nile presents a striking contrast to the dignified Arab, that free son of the desert. He does all the hard work of the country and gets all the kicks.

Our busy day at Port Said and its suburbs ended with our embarkation in the evening on a palatial French steamer, bound for Joppa.

Louis Klopsch.

A Friendly Joke.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star. From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

Some time ago a young married man, named Johnson, in Chicago, who was drawing a liberal salary, told his devoted wife that every \$2 bill that came to him in change should be hers for pin money. Gradually Mr. Johnson's friends learned of the promise and began to conspire to help out the popular young married lady. If they owed their friend anything they would invariably pay him in \$2 bills. Finally they got to borrowpay him in \$2 bills. Finally they got to borrowing from him on purpose to liquidate in \$2 bills, and still unsuspecting, Mr. Johnson continued to allow the \$2 bills to flow into the willing lap of his betterhalf. Finally the cashier of the firm that employed him learned of the generous promise, and he, too, entered the conspiracy, and on the next pay day handed Mr. Johnson a roll that staggered him. Every dollar of it was in the denomination of "two." Sweating under the hurden the rehim. Every dollar of it was in the denomination of "two." Sweating under the burden the repentant husband wended his way homeward. "Mary," he said, as he met her at the door, "I've got to break my promise with you, for the government at Washington has ceased to print any money but in \$2 bill denomination. All the V's and X's, double X's, L's and gone out of circulation entirely. Nothing left but coppers and two dellar bills. If you don't believe it, see this roll of bills I was paid today. Sorry as I am to do it, I've got to break my promise with you or else go into bankruptcy. Can't we com-promise the matter by my giving you regularly fifty dollars a week? They compromised.

HER FACE AT THE WINDOW.

I reck not how the wilds wind blow, The driving sleet, the drifting snow, The dreary drip of mournful rain, Through shivering boughs that sob again; Nor all the wintry wees that cast They are but triffes light to me
If in my wanderings I see
That sweet face at the window!

No surcease or relief I ask From weary tollor tiresome task, The care, struggle and the strife That mark the score of human life, The disappointment and despair Torment me not if shining there In softened radiance fair and free In softened radiance fair and fre As evening's brightest star I see

That sweet face at the window! It brings to mind the gladdest song Of all the choristers that throng Of merry April, blooming woods, When tender twilight bosom thrills With voices of the whippoorwills; Though bleak and dark the day may be My heart beats blithely when I see That sweet face at the window!

In furtive way, as if by chance— I cast upon that pulseles, pane, With beating heart and throbbing brain, And dare not even then betray, And dare not even then betray,
By word or sign, the madd'ning play
Of impulse; but to Fate's decree
I bow in silence, though I see,
Thy sweet face at the window.

---MONTGOMERY M. FOLSON. PROSPEROUS MACON.

SHE PACES THE FUTURE PROUDLY AND CONFIDENTLY.

City-Great Increase in Wealth and Pop-ulation-Interesting Facts. Macon, Ga., January 9.—[Special.]—Macon looks the future in the face confidently and

The growth of Macon during the present year has been interesting, if, indeed, it is not phenomenal. Evidences of prosperity are visible on all sides. The year 1889 has been visible on all sides. The year 1889 has been richer in advancement and development than any year yet recorded in her history. A wonderful spirit of enterprise has been displayed on the part of her people. Statistics show that during the present year she has been the most progressive city in the state, and also has the greatest per cent in increase of wealth and population. The industrial enterprises that have been established prove clearly enough that Macon is going to make herself into a beehive of workers. All manufacturing enter-prises begun here have succeeded. The reason is simple. There are one million people in Macon's territory, and they are reached by over 2,000 miles of direct railroad, while the air has been filled with the music of the hammer and the saw, and the brickl ayer's trowel and the stonecutter's chisel Macon has been making rapid strides in another and important direction, viz,: the development of her industrial resources. New enterprises, new industries, have sprung up in prolific numbers during the year. Macon is fast becoming a manufacturing center. The opportunities for new manufactories are very bright. A few years ago there was a mere handful of industrial enterprises. Now the list shows an increase of over 140.

From a standpoint of health, the city has never known an epidemic; but this year she has had an epidemic of house-building. Hun. dreds of houses have been erected in all parts of the city, which show the growth of the place and the prosperity of the people. A peculiar feature of the city's houses is that they are owned chiefly by their occurants. It place and the prosperity of the people. A peculiar feature of the city's houses is that they are owned chiefly by their occupants. It is estimated that eighty-five per cent of the people live in their own homes, and that ninety-five per cent of city property is owned in the city. The people love Macon, and while it gains largely every year from other places, few leave its limits for other points. In no city of the south is local pride so strong. Macon is situated upon the banks of the Ocmulgee river, and very near the geographical center of the state. It is flanked on all sides by gentle rolling hills and fertile valleys, possessing every variety of soil and scenery.

The winding Ocmulgee, which, in two or three months, will be open to navigation, thus affording continuous passage to Darien and an outlet to the sea, flows at the foot of the overhanging hills crowned with smooth clay plateaus, dotted with healthful homes, surrounded by fields of fruit and grain, and passes, in silence the rich bottoms, covered with bending corn and white staple cotton.

Macon has been pronounced by Henry Ward

bending corn and white staple cotton.

WHAT BEECHER SAID.

Macon has been pronounced by Henry Ward Beecher to be the most beautiful city in America, and it certainly stands at the head of the list in point of health. The death rate per annum is less than thirteen to the thousand. No city in the union can eclipse these figures. They are explained upon several grounds. The city has unequaled drainage. The maximum temperature is 95°, and the minimum 28° and the mean 67°. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 48.75° the minimum 28° and the mean 67°. The rainfall for the last ten years has averaged 48.75 inches. The water supply of Macon is equal, if not superior, to that of any city on the American continent, a fact that will be proven upon demand. It is derived from a number of springs that gush from under the hills. The present yield of the springs is 2,500,000 gallons per day, and there are a great number not yet developed. These springs are not affected by the severest drouth. Macon is also in reach of the balmy and healthy breezes of the pines, and is far enough away from the ocean to escape the raw east winds of the coast.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Five years ago the population of Macon, including the suburb Vineville, was 22,000. The population now is 35,000, showing an increase of over fifty per cent. The business of Macon has grown, with strides equally remarkable, from \$16,500,000 in 1884 to over \$35,000,000 in from \$16,500,000 in 1884 to over \$35,000,000 in 1889, which is without a parallel in cities of the population of Macon. During 1886, '87 and '88 over \$2,000,000 was spent in building improvements. This year \$1,250,000 has been expended in new buildings, and already plans have been drawn for buildings to be erected next year to the value of \$500,000. The total value of the city property this year is \$13,000,000, on an assessed valuation of about seventy per cent of actual values. The total debt of the city, which has been bonded at six per cent, and is being rebeen bonded at six per cent, and is being retired at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, amounts to but \$550,000. The bonds sell at 112½ in the market. The interest being payable quarterly, they are very desirable. Macon's wholesale trade has increased wonderfully divided by the way. Macon's wholesale trade has increased won-derfully during the year. It now exceeds \$30,000,000, and keeps growing. While Macon is geographically the center of the state, it is also the center of population and wealth in the state. Of the 137 counties in Georgia, eighty are nearer Macon than any other single city, giving a balance of population in her favor of 250,000. The balance of wealth in her favor in the same counties is a little over \$45,000,000.

000,000.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

There has been a great increase this year of manufacturing industries. The total number is over 140; capital employed, \$4,000,000; hands engaged in manufacturing, 4,000; monthly wages, \$100,000; value of manufactured products, \$6,000,000. Millons more could be profitably invested in manufacturing enterprises in this city as her geographical position insures for her an immemse trade from all sections and makes her one of the manufacturing. insures for her an immense trade from all sec-tions and makes her one of the manufactur-ing centers of the south. The fact that she has several competing lines of railroad to every section, entirely averting the possibility of monopoly, gives her advantages possessed by no other city in Georgia and by few in the south. Every manufacturing enterprise began in Macon has paid handsomely on the invest-ment.

in Macon has paid handsomely on the investment.

Among some of the new industries just completed and organized are the Macon brewery, representing an investment of \$150,000; the Planters' Oil and Guano company, capital \$200,000; the Macon Oil and Fertilizer company, capital, \$100,000; the Manchester Cotton mills, authorized capital, \$500,000; Georgia Mills and Elevator company, \$50,000; the Palmer Manufacturing company's cooperage works, the largest of the kind in the south; the Willingham furniture factory, \$50,000 capital; Ammons cotton chopper factory, \$100,000 authorized capital; Empire match factory, \$25,000 capital; fruit exchange, \$5,000; broom factories, canning factories, ice factories, and many other kind of factories are in successful operation. Macon being a large cotton market, she already has three great cotton factories and two compresses. As an evidence of the building circusters when are not being of the statement of the second of the se tories and two compresses. As an evidence of the building going on there are nine brick yards of extensive proportions which manu-factured this year 100,000,000 brick. Her agricultural works turn out an immense amount of material. All kinds of woods and clay abound near the city for manufacturing purposes.
IMPROVEMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

mear the city for manufacturing purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Among some of the improvements formulated for next year are the issuance by the city of \$200,000 in bonds to construct a thorough system of sanitary sewerage, parking and paving the streets, while the property holders are assessed two-thirds more, actually making \$750,000 to be expended for these purposes. The center parks to be laid off in the middle of the wide streets will add a charm possessed by but few cities in the union. Central City park cost \$25,000.

Pians have already been drawn for \$500,000 worth of buildings to be erected next year. The new Catholic church alone will cost \$100,000. The public library building will be finished in the early part of the year at a cost of \$10,000. Improvements to the amount of \$25,000 will be made in buildings on the campus of Mercer university. The investment in the university buildings already represent nearly \$150,000. In this connection it can be stated that Macon has invested in her different colleges and public school buildings \$550,000.

The balance of the electric railway will be finished in a few months. About two miles are already in operation. The enlarging of the two electric

for navigation, which will greatly increase the trade of the city, lower railroad rates, and in other ways benefit the town.

Nine railroads at present lead into Macon. The Georgia Southern will be finished to Palatka, Fla., in the early part of next month. Work has commenced on the Macon and Birmingham railroad, and by next July it is expected that the road will be finished from Macon to LaGrange. When the road is completed to Birmingham, the line will then be extenden from Macon to Savannah, as a competing road to the Central. Another road in contemplation for building next year is the Macon and Dublin, a part of which has already been graded. This will give Macon eleven railroads. Standing thus in the center, with its radiating roads, Macon represents the hub and spokes of a wheel.

New railroad depots are to be built. The Georgia Southern will build extensive freight depots and large shops. The Covington and Macon will build a depot and shop. One of the largest railroad improvements is contemplated by the Central. This road already employs over athousand men in its shops here, but it has petitioned the city for certain grants of land on which it expects to build extensions to its present shop, so as to have a capacity for making from twenty to twenty-five passenger coaches, and between 300 and 500 freight cars per annum. This increase in the works would bring a large number of extra workmen to Macon, and would add to the population and the city's taxes. The Central wishes to make all the cars it uses on its entire system.

The building of a mammoth car factory by individual capital is under discussion. It is calculated that \$250,000 can be raised in Macon at any time is a rare event, and the credit of the city is equal to the best. No southern city has better credit, as New York will testify. The banking and home loan capital is about \$2,000,000, but this by no means covers her business capital. The building and loan associations are doing well. As an evidence of the ready money in the city seeking safe inv Georgia Southern road has been built by Ma-con men, and has proven to be the most phe-nominal success of any new line in the south. SHORT INTERVIEWS.

The merchants of Macon express complete satisfaction with the closing year and exuberant hopefulness for that about to open. The generally prosperous condition of the farmers, they say, has given a great impetus to business in all branches of trade and will richly aid in its development. Commenting on this line, expressions from Mayor S. B. Price and several from the program the siness were a reper given.

Mayor Price says:
"With a credit second to none, the issue of
two hundred thousand dollars for improve-ments in sight, and increased revenues for the ments in sight, and increased revenues for the coming year from all sources, the city affairs were never in better shape than now; and all of these will have an influence on the city's prospects that will grow brighter and brighter as the year passes away. The glorious crops of the year and the consequent prosperity of the farmers will have a most gratifying effect upon the whole country. Already the jingle of the dollar is heard in the land. Paper is being taken up, accounts balanced, and the farmer is seeing his way through the next year without trouble. Merchants and patrons are in good humor, and the money that has been tied up is finding its way to the pockets of the people. The effect is seen on every hand. More money causes confidence. Confidence in the future causes new enterprises to spring up, and with breweries, oil and ice factories, broom factories, match factories, cotton mills, and a little word of other things are starting off in Macon with the new year. There are no flies on 1890."

Mr. J. Dannenberg, wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, says: Trade has been splendid all the year, and while it is not safe to predict for the future, I do not see why there should not be a plenty of money and easy times next year.

Mr. S. R. Jaques, wholesale grocer: Business coming year from all sources, the city affair

should not be a piency of money and easy times next year.

Mr. S. R. Jaques, wholesale grocer: Business has been immense. It has been a capital year.

Mr. W. R. Cox, wholesale groceries and liquors: We have had all we can do. The sea-

son has been glorious.

Mr. R. H. Brown, banker: I never saw
the farmers in better condition. They
have met their obligations promptly and

ions are but the echo of the entire city. All the portents are favorable, and there is no reason to doubt that 1890 will a more prosperous year for Macon, than new at its close. What city of the present day can lay claim to a happier and mor prosperous conditions.

John T. Boiffuillet.

A RARE CASE FOR DOCTORS. A Man With Snake Shaped Animals in His

From the Baltimore Sun. An interesting case, not only to the medical profession, but to the world at large, was re-

ceived last evening at Johns Hopkins hospital The patient has animals in the shape of snakes living in his blood. He is from Charles-ton, South Carolina, and has suffered from his peculiar disease more of less for twenty years. Many times his blood has been examined un-Many times his blood has been examined under the microscepe, and the snake shaped parasites have always been found present. The blood for examination has generally been of the kind to put in an appearance at Johns Hopkins hospital, and few doctors in the United States have personal knowledge of the disease. The patient is a strong, robust man, apparently about forty years of age. He discussed his case with a reporter of the Sun freely and cheerfully, and seems to expect to be cured. It is only lately, he says, that he found a physician who seem to grasp his case. He thinks his disease not rare, but believes the medical profession is just getting down to a knowledge of prevalence. Its existence, he says, explains many phases in sickness which heretofore physicians have not been able to fathom and explain.

explain.

Filaria sauguinis horninis is the scientific name of this parasite which inhabits the human blood. It is found more in southern than name of this parasite which inhabits the human blood. It is found more in southern than in northern countries, and especially in Brazil, Egypt and some parts of the orient. It is, as stated, snake like in appearance and about the size of a blood cell. It is found, sometimes in great numbers, in the blood during the night time, being, as a rule, absent during the night time, being, as a rule, absent during the night time, being, as a rule, absent during the day. The mature female parasite has been found inhabiting the lymph-vessels of man, particularly in the legs. Owing to the obstructions which it causes in the lymph-circulation, and to the local irritation, which its presence induces, it sometimes gives rise to abcesses, and perhaps to that terrible swelling of the legs known as elephantiasis.

One of the embryonic stages of development is believed to transpire in the body of a species of nocturnal musquito. Through the bodies of the dead musquito, which are liable to fall in the drinking water, it is believed the spread of the parasite may occur.

Only twenty-five cases of this disease are said to have been reported in this country. Vague pain and lassitude are its characteristics. The ejected fluids have a milky appearance. By some the disease is said to be not dangerous, though incurable. Others believe that the parasites, becoming massed in the blood, may form a clot and thus stop the circulation by blocking up an orifice of the heart. The disease is not contagious. Mycroscopic examinations of the patient's blood will be frequently made at the Johns Hopkins, and great interest is expressed in the curious case.

Miss Alcott greatly liked Mr. Chaney's books for

Miss Alcott greatly liked Mr. Chaney's books for boys "F. Grant & Co." and "Tom." She used to read them to her little men and women. For sale at Millers.

JACOBS' PHARMACY.



Cor. Marietta & Peachtree Sts.

EVERYTHING RETAILED

WHOLESALE PRICES

Contract to the second		That he tend and he saw and	friek
			Sept.
B. B. B	\$ 51	Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, bet-	
Pemberton's Wine of Coca	45	tle	69
Delectalave	38	Pierce' Favorite Prescription, bottle	69
Topaz Chinchona Cordial	60	Sage's Catarrh Cure, bottle	30
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	66	Brown's Essence Jamaica Ginger, bottle.	32
Radway's Ready Relief	33	Mellin's Food, can	
Cheney's Expectorant	14	Nestle's Milk Food, 40c; dozen	
Teethina	16		
Pond's Extract	33	Ayer's Hair Vigor, bottle	56
Lactopeptine.	68	Sozodont, bottle	50
Lemon Elixir	35	Vin Marianna Coca, bottle	
	68		14.3
Tutt's Hair Dye		Swandown Powder, white and flesh, box.	5
King's New Discovery	34	Pozzon's Powder, white and flesh, box	35
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15	Saunder's Bloom of Ninon, box	25
Bull's Cough Syrup	15	Viola Cream	33
St. Jacob's Oil	35	Blush of Roses, bottle	63
Lubin's Extract, in 1 oz bottles, all odors	55	Congress Water, bottle	15
Darby's Fluid	34	Buffalo Lithia Water, bottle	50
Allcock's Plasters	10	Hathorn Water, bottle	15
Benson's Capcine Plasters	15	Hoyt's Cologne, bottle	14
Rose jars filled with extra fine Pot Pouri,		Hunter's Invisible Powder, box	17
each	39	Hood's Sarsaparilla, bottle	66
Dr. J. A. Magill's Orange Blossoms, box	66	Hunyad Water, bottle	25
Bradycrotine, bottle	33	Hypophosphite Fellows', bottle	99
Brown's Iron Bitters, bottle	65	Injection G, bottle	66
Jacobs' Fragrant Cologne, the most last-		Mexican Mustang Liniment, bottle	17
ing of all perfumes, regular \$1 size bot-	-	Pain Killer, bottle	17
tle, for	50	Liebig's Extract Beef, Antwerp, jar	40
Sachet Powder in large embossed envel-		Hoff's Malt Extract, 30c; dozen	3 50
opes, odors of Heliotrope, Violet, Jockey		Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, jar	38
Club and White Rose, each	10	Jewsberry & Brown's Oriental Tooth	
Compound Quinine and Dover's Cap-		Paste, jar	41
sules, a specific for colds, an old and		Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, bottle	69
efficient remedy, box	25	Ayer's Sarsaparilla, bottle	65
Warren's Mocking Bird Food, bottle	25	Carter's Little Liver Pills, bottle	13
Syrup, Tar and Wild Cherry, for coughs		Tutt's Pill's, box	13
and colds (money refunded if not satis-	12	May Apple Pills, box	10
factory)	15	Compound Cathartic Pills, box	10
Domestic Ammonia, full pints, bottles . Antipyrine, in capsules, dozen, 25, 35 and	50	All 25c pills at	15
Davidson's No. 59 Atomizers 1		Packer's Tar Soap, cake	14
Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Recamier Cream,	~	Bradfield's Female Regulator, bottle	68
jar 1	11	Holme's Liniment or Mother's Friend,	
Iorsford's Acid Phosphate, bottle	33	bottle	98
owers & Weightman's Morphine, bottle	43	Murray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle	33
Vhite Rose Soap, No. 4711 (3 cakes in	5.5	Power & Weightman's Glycerine, 5 oz.,	
box,) box	45	pint	40
olgate's Cashmere Boquet Soap, cake	21	Terralline, bottle	75
nticura Soap , cake	15	Scott's Hair Curler's, each	21
Ve are overstocked with Taylor's Sweet	1	Winslow's Soothing Syrup, bottle	15
Gum and Mullein and offer the 25c size		Canadian Catarrh Cure, bottle	30
for 15c, the 50c size for 25c and the \$1		Smith's Worm Oil, bottle.,	15
size for	50	Brewer's Lung Restorer, bottle	
lagan's Magnolia Balm bottle	50	Syrup of Figs, bottle	33
ay Rum, St. Thomas, bottle 14c, 24c and	48	Boschee's German Syrup, bottle	50 35
lop Bitters, bottle	68	Vaseline8c, 18c and	00

69 13 15 68 33 40 75 21 . 15 . 30 . 15 33 50 Vaseline Camphor Ice..... Brown's Bronchial Troches, box...... 17 Vaseline Cold Cream..... Warner's Safe Cure, bottle...... 83 All Worm Candies, box...... 15 Moeller's Cod Liver Oil, bottle...... 63 Paregoric, pint..... Castor Oil, Baker's, pint Sotne's Cod Liver Oil, bottle..... 77 Quinine in Pills or Capsules, 1 grain 5c, Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, bottle. 66 Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, bottle. 68 2 grains 7c, 3 grains 10c, 5 grains, per Wampoles' Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, bottle 68 dozen..... Gourand's Oriental Cream, bottle...... 29 Pear's Soap.... 21

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Jim Blount and the Governorship-Washington Gossip-Mayor Martin on

WASHINGTON, January 11 .- [Special.]-A party of southern congressmen were discussing the recent Calhoun-Williamson duel in the Metropolitan hotel lobby tonight, when Colonel Oates, of Alabama, spoke up and said:

"Speaking of duels, I remember a remarka-ble one fought with Mississippi rifles at forty paces and, by the way, Colonel A. H. Belo, of the Galveston News, was one of the principals. "It was in March, 1863, just previous to the battle of the Wilderness. Longstreet's troops were besieging Suffolk. One night when the Fifty-fifth North Carolina regiment was on duty, the yankees charged, captured the battery and raised the blockade.

"Next day Colonel Connolly of that regi-ment rode up to the headquarters of General Law, of Alabama, and inquired if Law had reported that his regiment had behaved badly the night before. Law said he had made such report as it came to him from Captains Cousins and Terrell of his staff. Connolly pronounced It a lie and said he would see Cousins and Terrell about it. He sprang off his horse and made for their tent. He asked Terrell if he had made the report. The captain admitted It and Colonel Connolly demanded an apology, which was refused. The colonel replied he would hold Terrell personally responsible.

"Turning to Cousins he asked the same question.

"Cousins was a tall, grey-eyed man with long, black curly hair hanging to his shoulders. He was an unnaturalized Englishman, recklessly brave, and seemed never so brave when exposed to great danger. He would frequently walk down the front of a skirmish line for a quarter of a mile while every man was firing at him. Though he was never hit. The boys called him 'Law's wild man.'

"Cousins replied to the colonel's question with a bow and a smile: 'No, colonel. I do not remember having made such a report, but I will tell you what I do say—if your regiment had orders to retire

when the enemy was in front, it obeyed them last night d-n promptly.' "Connolly," replied the captain, "for that remark I will hold you personally responsible.' Cousins bowed and said, 'All right, colonel, I shall be happy to accommodate you.'

"The colonel made a big mistake. Captain Terrell was about as recklessly brave as Cousins-there were not two braver men in his

"Colonel Connolly retired and a short time afterwards Major Belo returned with a note to Both accepted the challenge, when Belo, as an act of courtesy, took Cousins off Connolly's hands.

"The next day the meeting occurred in an old field, near Suffolk. It was a gloomy, misty day. The spectators were few, and re-mained at a respectful distance. Mississippi rifles were the weapons used, and forty paces

"While Connolly and Terrell were getting ready to fight on one side the field, Belo and Cousins without delay got at their work on the other. They exchanged two shots each. Cousins's second shot cut Belo slightly across the neck: Thereupon the weapons were handed the seconds to be reloaded, when Cousins remarked to Belo that he expected to kill him that fire, and said: 'Major, we are doing very poor shooting today. If we don't do better at the vankees we won't get any meat. To this Belo replied with cheerfulness, and said he was not hurt. Just as they were preparing to fire a third time a runner came up from the other combat announcing the duel had been settled. Belo and Cousins shook hands and congratulated each other.

"Connolly and Terrell were to fight with double-barrel shot guns. When the weapons were loaded and placed in their hands a parley were loaded and placed in their hands a parley was had between the seconds, and after considerable talk Connolly's second withdrew the challenge, which of course ended the matter. "Connolly, whose courage was somewhat doubted on account of the settlement, afterwards behaved most gallantly, and lost an arm leading his regiment in a charge at Gettysburg. After the close of the war, he married a wealthy Virginia lady, and became a state senator in Virginia. He was one of those who escaped unhurt when the ceiling fell in the state house. After that event, Connolly said God had been so good to him, and spared his life so often that henceforth he would devote his life to His service. He became a Baptist preacher, and, I believe, is now in vote his life to His service. He became a Baptist preacher, and, I believe, is now in Richmond.

"Terrell was afterwards made lieutenantcolonel of the Forty-seventh Alabama regi-ment, and was killed in the fall of 1864, while carrying the colors on a horse, and leading his

carrying the colors on a horse, and leading his regiment in a charge.

"Belo became colonel of the fifty-fifth regiment on Connolly's retirement, served honorably through the war, and afterwards went to Texas and established the Galveston News, which he has made a great journal.

"Consins, in 1864, before the close of the war, and while Lee was keeping Great cut, of

war, and while Lee was keeping Grant out of Richmond, made the acquaintance of a handsome widow who resided near Ashland, the home of Henry Clay in his boyhood. He married her, quis the army and settled there for life, where he now is."

Georgians here are right now discussing the question, "who will be the next governor of Georgia?"

Of course the name of Mr. Blount is the one most frequently under discussion here, but it is not known exactly what he is going to do about entering the race. Everybody knows Mr. Blount would like to serve a term as governor of Georgia for that is a stepping stone to the senate, and that he has senatorial aspirations cannot be doubted.

Still with the expiration of his present term

Still with the expiration of his present term he will have served in the house of representatives eighteen consecutive years and to have erved twenty years in congress is an honor which few men would resist.

Now the question is whether he should give up his congressional honors to enter the contest for governor and possibly sustain defeat. Again it comes up; would he not prefer to all out his twenty years; then run for governor two years hence, and from the gubernatorial chair step into the senate upon the expiration of Senator Colquitt's term.

Major Martin, of Texas, has the grippe, and he says "its a gol darned sight harder to ride than a bucking broncho."
"Tom Reed is not having any trouble with h," chimed in Colonel Kilgore. "He's gotthe worst case of it I ever saw—on the democrats. We are bucking, it is true, but Reed sits steady in the saddle and larghs."

Farmer Ogletree, of Carroll county, was the nost surprised man in Georgia the other day. The surprise was caused by the reception of a letter from Hon. Tom Grimes containing two, new, crisp ten-dollar bills; and for them it is needless to say Farmer Ogletree's vote will be cast for the fourth's popular congressman in future elections.

However, it was not a gift. Indeed, Mr. Grimes had only made an exchange for him, which came about in this way:

The farmer was feeding his hogs one after-

The farmer was feeding his hogs one aftermoon, after having returned from town, where he had sold a few bales of cotton. As he threw to the ground the last handfull of corn, he pulled out his pocketbook to count over his money. In doing so, two ten-dollar bills dropped out, and before he could pick them up a hog gobbled down both with a mouthful of corn. Every effort was made to make the hog discorge, however, without success, and for the sake of a little extraordinary diet he sacrificed his life.

The contents of the stomach were searched.

The contents of the stomach were searched closely and the bill, reduced almost to a pulp were found.

When dried, however, none but the most

experienced eye could have told the little pieces of paper had ever made up two ten-dol-lar bills. Upon the advice of Mr. L. P. Manderville the pulpy scraps of paper were sent here to Mr. Grimes to turn into the

reasury department.

Mr. Grimes sent it to that division of the Mr. Grimes sent it to that division of the treasury where old scraps of money, when more than half a bill is shown, are redeemed. Within a few days one of the experienced clerks had pasted enough of the scraps together on a glass to show that they had once been ten-dollar bills and more than half of each was there, although the hog's digestive organs had gotten in their work on a part of each.

With this discovery the treasurer presented Mr. Grimes with two new bills to replace them.

It is indeed wonderful how expert the clerks of this department become.

Often bags full of little scraps of money come in there from pawnbrokers' shops, where it had been purchased from ignorant people for almost nothing. The scraps are mixed up, and many of the picces are not the size of a dime, still within a short time the clerks have it all sorted out and pasted up, showing of how tall sorted out and pasted up, showing of how many bills more than half have been received. They, however, never paste portions of different bills together, and there must be at least a quarter of an inch over half a bill for the owner to get it redeemed.

E. W. BARRETT.

THE OAKY WOODS.

Some Characteristic Sketches from Albany. ALBANY, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.] -Out

in the Oaky woods there are many interesting studies of negro life. With the elders, those brought up in slavery, are passing away the genuine southern darky.

The growth of the southern towns and the

anumerable industries springing up, fostered by her unexampled presperity, are gradually drawing the younger negroes away from the plantation in search of more remunerative abor. Mingling with others in the larger centers of population wears away much that is rough and uncouth and particularly characteristic in the negro character.

THE OAKY WOODS DARKY. The Oaky woods darky delights in associations. The burial societies recently organized among them fills a long-felt want, and in addition to being beneficial to the sick and ailing. gives the poor laborer who is a member assur ance that when he comes to surrender to the inevitable, and pass away into the unknown country, his remains will be laid to rest with

much pomp and ceremony.

When a member dies, there is much excitement among the remainder. The president dons his full regalia, and leaving his work, no matter how pressing, and comes to town. His regalia consists of a gray, cadet cap, a volumi-nous velvet collar with heavy gold fringe, and a pair of white cotton gloves. He proceeds at once to town, and is accompanied at once to town, and is accompanied by three henchmen who follow his every footstep, gazing at him in open-mouthed admiration. Up and down the business streets of Albany they go, the president in solitary grandeur, the trio following close in his wake. When all have gained a glimpse of his grandeur he proceeds to the undertakers. "Majah," he exclaims with much impressment, "anuther of our s'ciety is departed, and I wants to get a corpse." The casket is duly selected, and the quartette again parade the streets, the president continually extending his hands out at arm's length and tugging alternately at either cotton glove.

At the meetings of the society they march to the front of the church, when, out in the open space before the sacred edifice, and under the shadow of the great oaks, they indulge in whell done.

the shadow of the great oaks, they indulge in a holy dance.

Out at the Lawton place, Allen, the old blacksmith, complains bitterly of his loneness. The other day his young mistress visited Oak Lawn to witness the holy dance. What was her astonishment to see old Uncle Allen tripping most gracefully through the figures of the sacred cotillion, which much resembled the Virginia reel. "Oh, Uncle Allen," she exclaimed, when the old fellow returned, "you need never complain any more returned, "you need never complain any more about your feet hurting you so much, after skipping around in the way I saw you today."

A FAITHFUL OLD COOK. At the same place is a faithful old cook, Aunt Rachel Taylor, who is about seventy years of age, and as honest as the day is long. She came from the sea coast with Genera Lanter ever so many years before 'mancipa-tion. No one living had ever seen Aunt Rachel without her inevitable head handkerchief.

The other day she was elected queen of the society. To the amazement of all, she thereupon discarded her head 'kerchief, banged her hair with great care and proceeded to the meeting dressed in a sky blue dress with a black velvet front. Her active gymnastics at the holy dance which followed laid her up for

Ployers.

Aunt Rachel talks considerably to herself. Aunt Rachel talks considerably to herself. The other day the dog came into the kitchen and began nosing around. "Go 'way! go 'way!" she exclaimed, "it notin but 'tater skins." Still the dog continued his search. "Very well," she said to the animal, "smell it and be convinced," and she thereupon proceeded about her business.

She was called away from the kitchen the other day. Unon her return the merangue she

She was called away from the kitchen the other day. Upon her return the merangue she had left in the stove had turned as black as her ebon face. Miss Annie Lou came in, saw the condition of affairs and, taking a knife, cut away the upper crust, leaving the remainder as white as snow. She was radiant." "The beautiful! the beautiful! The Lord will perwide," was her ecstatic exclamation.

A DISCOVERY IN NATURAL HISTORY. THE CONSTITUTION has made a discovery in natural history down this way. For a year or two a strange insect called the Texas flea has been playing the wild with partridges and been playing the wild with partridges and poultry, as well as boring into animals and men. The writer thinks that this queer flea is nothing more than the chigger of the southern coast, which has migrated to the interior of south Georgia. This insect has been immortalized in the stories and songs of the negroes of the seaboard. One of their songs; about it commences as follows:

"Dey issa one ting,
An' 'e call um de chigga;
"E lib in de groun',
An' 'e bite de po' nigga."

Doubtless Uncle Remus can sing the remain-

Doubtless Uncle Remus can sing the remainder of this refrain. W. E. MITCHELL.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effects on the Liver, Stomach Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is a pleasant lemon drink that positively cures all Billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, all Sick and Nervous Headaches, Kidney Disease, Dizzlness, Loss of appetite, Fevers, Chills, Palpitation of Heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Lemon Hot Drops.

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For coughs and colds take Lemon Ho

Drops.
For sore throat and bronchitis take Lemon
Hot Drops.
For pneumonia and armygetis take Lemon
Hot Drops. Hot Drops.
For hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.
25 cts. at druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. 4

President National Bank President National Bank,

McMinnville, Tenn., writes: From experience
in my family, Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir
has few, if any equals, and no superiors in
medicine, for the regulation of the liver, stomand howels. Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Hot
Drops are superior to any remedies we have
ever been able to get for throat and lung diseases.

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GRIP AND GONDOLIERS

BOTH DISEASE AND OPERA HAVE CAPTURED NEW YORK.

The Critics Praise the Opera, but the Engligh Company Mars Its Beauties—News and Notes from the Theatrical World.

"The Gondoliers" and la grippe have caught New York, and if the New York papers are to be relied upon, Gilbert & Sullivan's new opera is to bring as much joy and happi-ness as the other importation brings sneezing and misery.

The general verdict is that the opera is all

right, but Tuesday night's production at the Park theater was marred by the lack of ability of the company which D'Oyly Carte sent over to show us how the opera should be sung. Despite that, the general verdict is one of approval. The Gilbert & Sullivan operas always improve on acquaintance, so just wai until our own Francis Wilson and his excellent company, John Stetson's companies, Mr. A M. Palmer's companies, and the other capable American artists take hold. Then you'll see the true beauties brought and unless I am mightily taken you will see another Pinafore-Mikado success. Still we can never tell about these comic operas. The public is capricious, you know, and it all depends upon the public.

It's rather hard on the authors to have their stroduction of their new play marred by their friends. The company sent over to produce it, seems to have been London second or third rate, and the able and accomplished critics immediately proceed to jump upon their several necks, as the expression goes in this neck of the woods. And they do this, at the same time giving the author every credit for the excellence—from both musical and literary standpoint—of their works. Sir Arthur Sullivan receives highest praise, but that's only natural. It takes time for one to see all the beauties of the Silbertian librettos. "Mikado" was far from a howling librettos. "Mikado" was far from a howling success when it first made its bow to an American audience, but with each succeeding performance the howling increased until there seems to be no limit to it.

We are told that "The Gondoliers" is as funny as "Mikado." If it isn't, give us "Mikado."

Apropos of things operatic, Emma Abbott—winsome Emma with her warble and her stage kiss—is to be with us next week. The outlook for January and February is exceedingly bright. This week the prettiest play of the past two years, "Sweet Lavender," comes first; then there is "The Stowaway," a big production with real burglars, real safe blowing, real scenery, real actors—real everything, and I guess everything really good. Then Newton Beers, preceded by the redoubtable Punch Wheeler, will show us what a beautiful story Enoch Arden is when properly staged.

will show us what a beautiful story Enden Arden is when properly staged.

Next week we have the gentlest, most exquisite, funniest of comedians, Sol Smith Russell, in that delicious bit of nature "A Poor Eelation." Then Emma About and her exceeding the stage of the cellent company for four days. Everything good, all of it worth seeing.

Somebody—I don't pretend to say who—is trying to "down" Robert Downing. The dramatic papers are full of reference to Mr. Downing's use of Saumet's play, "The Gladiator," the inference being that he is trying to palm that off on the public as the play in which he has so often been seen, "Spartacus the Gladiator." Let me say to the persons who are trying to down that young man, that they have their hands full. I believe those broad shoulders can stand any amount of opposition, and I know that Downing has all the ability necessary to make a success of his proposition, and I know that Downing has all the ability necessary to make a success of his profession by going it alone. I can see no reason why he should not use Saumet's play if he wants to, and, candidly, I think it is equal in every way to "Spartacus." Salvini found this play one worthy of his talent and it was one of the great success of his life; Downing finds it a drawing card and gives thorough satisfaction in it. He deceives no body, is honestan honorable in his dealings, is an actor of versatility and ability, has surrounded himself with a thoroughly capable company, and is adding to his fame and fortune. May his shadow grow somewhat less, but his popularity, never!

Gus Mortimer is dead. To everybody who has had anything to do with the theatrical business this will be sad news. There was no better known man in the profession, and none better liked. Gus Mortimer was a Richmond, Va., boy. and many a time have I heard him tell of the early days about Virginia's capital where men whom everybody knows were his playmates. He was a fiend on boy theatricals, and as soon as he could he took to the stage acting minor parts. "And I don't mind telling you," he ne could ne took to the stage acting minor parts. "And I don't mind telling you," he said one evening in the Kimball house, "I was a d—d bad actor too." He was afterwards manager of such well known stars as Joseph Murphy, Fanny Davenport, Roland Reed, and for the past four years has devoted his time to Louis James and Marie Wainwright. He had just got these stars to a point where they and he were making money, when where they and he were making money,

he died. he died.

Gus was a gallant soldier of the confederacy.
One of his favorite stories was that which told
of his first meeting with Louis James,
then a soldier in the yankee army.
The story had its inception, I
have always believed, in his fertile managerial brain, but it was a good one and Gus liked to tell it. No better fellow ever lived, and his death brings genuine sorrow to many a

Going back to "The Gondoliers," I find in the New York Herald some interesting gossip about Gilbert & Sullivan and their work.

The English stage was at a poor pass, he says, when the ingenious writer of "The Bab Ballads" and the composer of "Cox and Box" got together about thirteen years ago.

"The Bab Ballads" and the composer of "Cox and Box" got together about thirteen years ago.

The biggest playwrights were Tom Taylor, John Oxenford and T. W. Robertson. Comic opera and opera in all its forms had hardly an existence. The public had sickened of farce and adaptations. It panted for something new, natty and national. The old songs of Balfe, Wallace and their emulators had outworn their popularity. Offenbach had begun to pall. Lecocq had paved the way for drawing room operetta. But he was a foreigner and the Londoners wanted English music.

Gilbert and Sullivan had the sense to see their opportunity, and catch it now that it had come. Both were men of mark. Each had his social following. Mr. Sullivan (he was not Sir Arthur then) enjoyed the friendship of royal highnesses, a princely fiddler among them. Mr. Gilbert had won his dramatic spurs long since at the Haymarket. One had wit, literary brightness and culture to help him; the other ranked as the foremost of living English musicians. The experiment was worth making. They made it.

At the outset, if I am not mistaken, they aimed chiefly at modernizing operetta. To refinement of wit, humor and diague, to scholarly musical methods they would give the piquancy of ultra-modernism of subject

logue, to scholarly musical methods they would give the piquancy of ultra-modernism of subject.

Disdaining precedent and boldly striking out a new line for themselves, they agreed that they would shake off the trammels of operatic custom, and dress their characters in the prevailing fashion of their own day and choose English settings for their subjects.

They have modified their plan since then.

In '76, however, they saw no reason why the frock coat and "breeks" of nineteenth century life should be less interesting than the sumptuous ruff and pourpoints of the sixteenth century. And to show how little importance dress had in such matters they wrote "Trial by Jury." in which the judge, the jury, the plaintiff and the defendant were uncompromisingly modern.

I remember the success of the pretty work when it was produced at the little Royalty. It went like wildfire. The book was voted witty, the music charming, and the papers "boomed" the authors usque ad astra.

Encouraged by the success of their first venture, they next produced "The Sorcerer," at the Opera Comique. Mr. D'Oyly Carte's connection with Gilbert and Sullivan dates from this effort. It was as successful and far more fateful than the one act trifle

which preceded it. Indeed, I am not sure that, barring "The Mikado," and possibly "Patience," they have given us any thing better, either musically or literarily.

"The Sorcerer," by the by, deserves to be remembered for another reason. George Grossmith, who till then had only been known as a "drawing room entertainer," made his regular dramatic debut in the part of J. Wellington Wells, the magician. A magician in an uncompromising frock coat, working his mystic spells with a silver teapot. Mr. Wells, of the old established family sorcerers, St. Mary Are, E. C.

The introduction of this eccentric gentleman worked a revolution in London.

I can see him yet, "in my mind's eye, Horatio," as he stepped on in the first act of the opera, with his dry and dapper professional smirk and his eminently respectable black coat, to sing his introductory verses:

And this was the song he sang, O!
Oh, my name is John Wellington Wells, I'm a dealer in magic and spells, In blessings and curses
And ever-filled purses, In prophectes, witches and knells.

If you want a proud foe to "make tracks"—

If you want a proud foe to "make tracks"—
If you'd melt a rich uncle in wax—
You've but to look in
On our resident Djinn,
Number seventy, Simmery Axe.

On our resident Dinn,
Number seventy, Simmery Axe.

This was the real fons et origin of what we now call Gilbert and Sullivan's opera. Next came "H. M. S. Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Gloanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Buddygore" and "The Yeomen of the Guard."

"The Gondoliers" is the twelfth of the series—a series of almost unbroken triumphs. In each new work we found the distinctive wit, humor and cynicism of Mr. Gilbert. His deliberate fun, his perverted morality, his refined and scholarly nonsense, his dry, dextrons doggerel. In each Sir Arthur Sullivan was melodious and musicianly, sometimes a little less melodious, sometimes a little less melodious, sometimes a little more musicianly, but always in perfect touch and tune with Mr. Gilbert.

That the partnership could have lasted so long and proved so singularly fertile is one of the wonders of contemporary stage history. But it did. And though at times it has looked as if the field they opened was on the point of being exhausted, here we find Gilbert and Sullivan to the fore again, with a new libretto and a new score.

The story of the new opera has been

and a new score.

The story of the new opera has been printed in The Constitution, but its repro-

duction here is timely.

Marco and Giuseppe, two Venetian gondoliers, are in love with Gianetta and Tessa, two Venetian maidens. Each having to secure the wife of his choice through the Gilbertan medium of a game of blindman's buff, the tan medium of a game of blindman's buff, the quartet hurry to get married. Directly after their disappearance the duke of Plaza Toro, a decayed Spanish nobleman, accompanied by the duchess, his daughter Casilda, and their attendant Luiz—who, by the way, is passionately enamored of Casilda—enter, and the duke explains that he has come to Venice to hunt up the infant son and heir of the king of Baratario, to whom Casilda was betrothed when in swaddling clothes. The only clue in possession of the duke is the fact that the heir to the throne of Barataria was confided to a

when in swaddling clothes. The only clue in possession of the duke is the fact that the heir to the throne of Barataria was confided to a gondolier and reared in his adoptive father's profession, and it soon becomes clear, for the time being, that either Giuseppe or Marco must be the long-sought sovereign. When these worthies are seen again they are married. The duke keeps Casilds in the background and urges the gondoliers to accompany to him Barataria, when the real heir shall be discovered and proclaimed king. Tessa and Gianetta consent to temporary deposition, and the curtain goes down on their parting. The second act is carried on in the Island of Barataria, where the two gondoliers share the throne until the mystery of their birth shall be explained. Their brother watermen have followed them, and a republican court of the most fanciful sort is presented to the lookeron. The absent wives, however, tire of their lonliness, and of a sudden Tessa and Gianetta, with their friends land upon the island. The appearance of the duke in the midst of the consequent festivities recalls Marco and Giuseppe to see the server in the old courtier explains to pearance of the duke in the midst of the con-sequent festivities recalls Marco and Giuseppe to reality, and the old courtier explains to them the situation. One of the two must wed Casilda, and of course, either Tessa or Gianet-ta must be widowed. The way out of the dilemma is foreseen from the first, and Luiz, proven to be the rightful heir to the crown, wins the hand of Casilda, and leaves the gon-dollers to their happy and unambitious life.

They tell a good story at the Lambs's club of how Wilton Lackaye turned a laugh at the expense of the English actors, whose frugality has become a byword in the profession:

At a small dinner held there recently Wilton Lackaye and Charles Danby, of the "Faust Up to Date" party, were among the guests. Danby was speaking of the cool reception ac-corded by Broadway theater audiences to cer-

corned by Broadway theater authences to certain parts of the burlesque that evoked laughter and applause in London.

"Now, there's Lonnen's song. 'Have a Drink, Won't Ye?' That always took like wildfire on the other side," said Danby, "and I won't the state of the so Lonnen was naturally disappointed at the way it was received here on the opening

"Perfectly simple," remarked Lackaye.
"How so?" asked Danby.
"Why, the audience was dazed."
"What do you mean?"
"Well, when Lonnen said, 'Have a drink,

won't ye?' everybody was paralyzed—we never heard an English actor over here say The Dramatic News asks: Who was the first deadhead mentioned in history? Joseph. Didn't his brothers put him in the pit for

"Spike" Hennessy, the gentlemanly real burglar of the Stowaway company, is writing a book, "The Memoirs of a Safe-Blower." The profession is waiting with breathless interest for the advance sheets.

A young would-be actor came to grief in New York the other day.

Thomas Evans, a worthy shoemaker, deposed, with tears in the paternal eye, that his son, instead of caring for the soles of his father's customers, spent all his evenings in hanging about theaters and in the daytime in structing about the thome impristing the speech and goes about at home impristing the speech and goes. about theaters and in the daytime in strutting about at home imitating the speech and gestures of the actors. When his grieved parents ventured a few words of mild remonstrance George would tear his hair and shriek: "I want berr-lud!" He had also on several occasions made dark threats of "doing" his venerable parents if they dared to cross him in his artistic desires. This young hopeful was very properly awarded by Justice Hogan with opportunity for three months thought in the public house of reflection.

Frederick Warde has perfected his plans for his big production of Henry the Eighth next season. Mrs. D. P. Bowers is to be a leading member of his company.

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Ar. Augusta... 6 45 a m
Ar. Atlanta..... 6 30 a m DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

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TWO WRONGS TO MAKE RIGHT STA

Twelve o'clock, midnight. As the echo of the clock in the tower died away, a toiler looked up from his work. His task was done. He was looking over it critically, a look of satisfaction on his worn, hag-gard face. The look deepened as the hungry searching look in his eyes gave way to an easier, confident expression. Then the thin lips parted in leering triumph.
"Good," he said, "it's perfect."

He was looking at a paper on the table be fore him, and still holding a pen.
"Now," lockings up, "I must get this pen and ink back. Ah, my bosom friend! If you could only see that—'if'—my boy. You'd

wear you wrote it."

He was not an old man, though his hair was prematurely gray, and there were deep lines furrowed in his face. His keen gray eyes were shaded by heavy brows. One would have taken him, perhaps, for a business man who had slaved away the best years of his life in devotion to business, and was grown old

On the table near the paper he had just on the table hear the paper he had just written were a dozen or more letters, arranged like copies on a school desk. All but two were business letters, and evidently written by the same hand, though to various addresses. One page of manuscript was covered from top to bottom with scattered letters, grouped toosely into words and more loosely into sentences, as if each letter had been copied separately.

On the next paper the letters had been written together forming words, but the whole had a patchwork appearance, as if the words had no connection one with another.

The last page was finished work. The let-

ters glided into words, the words into sentences and there was a consecutive statement—a torgery done with consummate skill.

The business letters were all written on thin paper, stamped with a plain business card:

W. H. PENNITT, ATTORNEY,

12 MARX BUILDING. The forgery was done on the same paper, bearing the same stamp. The delicacy and accuracy of the penmanship were marvellous.

The man, with a last look at his work, began pacing the room. He stopped presently.

"Beth Cloke," he said, addressing himself as the world and the transmitted of the stopped presently. as he would another man, "you are getting old. That's what's killing you. It'll kill anybody, will that. You look five years older than you did a week ago. Now swear to me, dog, that this is the last one. Swear it."

Then he raised his right hand, and bowed in week reverges.

mock reverence. "I swear it," he said.

"I swear it," he said.

A listner would have been startled at the complete change of voice. The warning and admonition were in a sharp, hard tone. The answer was a deep, bass voice.

"Well," he continued, in the sharp, hard tone, "that's good. Quit taking risks and live like an honest man. Make a man out of that boy—and he can't live always. He ean't live always."

He evidently had two people in his mind, the boy and some other. He was silent again for some time.

r some time.
"Beth Cloke," he began abruptly, "I'm not aming you. I know how it is. Listen to

He looked like an actor, rehearsing his part.
"Mr. Cloke," he began, addressing himself
in a boyish tone, "I can't think of that. In-

in a boyish tone, "I can't think of that. Indeed I can't."

"Why, Willie?" in the natural deep base he had used before.

"Den't ask me, please, sir, I can't go to college. I want to stay here on the farm."

"I have a right to know, Willie."

"I know you have, sir. But don'task me."

The delusion was perfect. The mimicry was wonderful. An envesdropper would have readily imagined that he was listening to two people; one of them a troubled boy, with tears in his eyes, and the other an old man. But there was only one, only an actor, with a dual part rehearsing.

there was only one, only an actor, with a dual part rehearsing.

"But I want you to go, Willie! I want you to have an education. I want you to be a great, good man. I have no home—no child but you."

"I wish—I was your—child. You have been good to me and I would do anything for you, but I must stay at home. I must never see anybody. I must never be anybody."

"Why, Willie?"

"Because, Mr. Cloke, my father, was a convict. I know you will despise me now, but I can't help it."

"I knew all that, Willie."

"Knew my father?"

"Yes, but his sin was not yours."

"I must give it all up. Even at our school that was thrown up to me. At college—that

that was thrown up to me. At college—that would be unbearable. I want to live and die out there. I can at least be alone there, and make an honest living. My life can't be anything. I wish I had never been born. I wish I was dead."

"Don't give up that way, Willie. That'll all die out. Your father met his punishment in that death at the mines—a horrible death in convict's clothes. Surely that was enough. You will outlive his name and disgrace."

"No, sir. You don't know how hard it is."

"If that could all be cleared up, Willie, would you go to college?"

"If that could all be cleared up, Willie, would you go to college?"
"But it can't be cleared up, now."
"But if it could be."
"Then I would try to make up for it all. But it can't be cleared up now. Poor mother—if it only could be."
"But she's happily married now."
"Married—not happily—to keep from starving. She has never been the same since—then."
The farms way could.

nen."
The farce was ended.
The actor had done his part.
There was Beth Cloke again, himself, his

There was been close again, hinself, his face pale as death.

"That," he said, in the natural rough, deep bass, "from my own child. Why didn't I die when they thought I did, down in the mines? Why did I ever find my way again into the light? Why didn't I die then? What did I stort for when the rest way killed? Why

get out for, when the rest were killed? Why did I live to find my wife married to another man and my child an outeast?"

He walked up and down the room, the lines in his face quivering with emotion and his hands elenched.

"This is invited." in the company

hands clenched.

"This is justice," in the same hoarse tone.

"This is justice on earth. An innocent man—a poor man—sent to punishment and eternal disgrace for a crime he never dreamed of. Yes, and the man whose hands were red—dripping red—was there at the trial. He saw me sent to jail, and helped to send me there. He was guilty and I was innocent. He has prospered all this time. He has a home. He is rich. And here I am, without a name, disgraced, dead—worse than dead!"

He glanced toward the paper.

"I owe the world nothing. I was innocent and they called me guilty. I am guilty now and they will say I'm innocent. Yes, and wealthy. This is for her sake. This is for his sake—and for the sake of that poor dead convict. Now, my friend Pennitt, our day of reckoning is at hand."

He gathered the sheets on the table and burned all but the last one. They had served their purpose. He watched them burn, and looked carefully to see that none were left.

Then he put the ink carefully away in one pocket, and the pen in another, washed the look over the room.

Then he took the forged paper with him. "This is justice," in the same hoarse tone.

look over the room.

Then he took the forged paper with him, opening and clesing the door softly, and was

gone like a ghost.

II In another room, in the same hotel, the light was burning dimly when the door was opened quietly and a gaunt figure, pale-faced and gray, looked in.

It was a man's form and face, or a demons. He stole quietly to the table near the bed-aide, and took from his pocket a bottle of ink, and a pen, and placed them on the table.

Not three feet away a man was sleeping, and the pale man bent over then to look down on the face.

on the face.

Then the gaunt, ghostly figure moved back to the table and placed a sheet of white paper hear the pen and ink.

Then he took from another pocket a chain, such as convicts wear, with the handcuff attached. Slowly, cautiously, one end was fastened to the post at the head of the bed. Still holding the handcuff in his left hand the pale man drew a small bottle from another pocket, drew out the cork and bent over the sleeper.

He moved like a shadow, the right arm stealing out over the sleep.

There was a quick movement of the right arm, a start, the click of the handcuff.

The gaunt figure stole back towards the door, and, fastening it securely, turned up the

door, and, fastening it securely, turned up the light.

"How does it feel?" he asked, addressing the man he had just handcuffed.

There was no answer but with the man's eyes. His body was quiet still.

"It's now 3:44," said the pale man, glancing at his watch. "I have about seven minutes to talk to you. I suspect I'd better move that table here, just under the light. Looks more natural, don't it? Then take the stopper out, dip in the pen, like that, and—there's the smear on the paper. Correct. Then a chair by the table. Check. I'd better scatter those clothes a little, hadn't I? Check. And now it's 3:46."

it's 3:46."

He sat down in the chair and stared carelessly at the face on the pillow. Those eyeshow unearthly they looked, with the face still as marble. How they glittered, like a wild beast's. How they burned with agony.

"Symptoms quite right. It looks like I'll have to do most of the talking, so here goes. In the first place, my bosom friend, I owe you an apology for this unceremonious intrusion. So much the worse is it, and my apology more humble, because I do not come as a bosom friend, but an entirely different somebody. A mere acquaintance, Mr. Pennitt—a stranger, I may say. No, don't look as if you recognized me. say. No, don't look as it you recognized me. I'm not Beth Cloke. I'm not your friend. I'm a stranger. I'm a convict. I'm Isaac Wetherell. Yes, yés—"
He had noted the quick change in those burning eyes, and then looked coolly at his watch.
"Now 3:48" he continued. "I must talk

watch.

"Now 3:48," he continued. "I must talk quickly. I was the only one that escaped in that accident at the mines. I have concluded, my dear Pennitt, that the guilty ought to suffer for that crime. I waited on the Lord, Pennitt, but that way's too slow. It's uncertain Pennitt, So won'll have to stand it, my suffer for that crime. I waited on the Lord, Pennitt, but that way's too slow. It's uncertain, Pennitt. So you'll have to stand it, my bosom friend. You'll begin moving in about two minutes now—maybe not so long. That's why I hand-cuffed you, Pennitt. I'll have hold the other hand. Then after you begin moving, Pennitt, you'll have about ten minutes. Then you'll go out all of a sudden—just like you was working down in the mines and it caved in on you. I've arranged your affairs in good shape, Pennitt, and if your conscience hurts you't needn't to. I've fixed all that and you can die easy—on that score. Now I'll get over here where I can hold this other arm. You see, I know something about this. I've seen it tried in China and it never falls. Now when you quit moving, I'll put this bottle in your hand. This is a suicide Pennitt—do you hear? This isn't a murder. I'm not killing you. You are committing suicide. So I'll put this phial here on the bed where I can reach it. But remember, Pennitt, this is a suicide—not a murder."

The pale man clasped the right arm that was already twitching, and put his weight upen, still leaving his face so that he could look into Pennitt's eyes.

"Yes." as coolly as if he were looking at his

look into Pennitt's eyes.

"Yes," as coolly as if he were looking at his watch, and not into the eyes of a dying man, "same symptoms."

Pennitt moved convulsively, but both arms were nintered. The cheeks greated a little remitt moved convulsively, but both arms were piniened. The chain grated a little, and he seemed to have noticed it, for he moved that arm with all the strength he had.
"Both rooms vacant, my bosom friend. Nobody in there to help you."

The doomed man struggled on wildly, but despair was written on every line of his face, every look of his eyes.

despair was written on every line of his face, every look of his eyes.

Beth Cloke watched every change of expression, never relaxing that iron grip on Pennitt's arm.

"Pennitt," he asked presently, "would you sign a confession if I let you go?"

The eyes said "Yes," and the lips moved, but there was no other answer.

"Tell everything?"

The same answer.

"Tell everything?"
The same answer.
"Pennitt, would you give me your wife, like you gave mine to another man?"
"Yes," the eyes said again.
"Then, Pennitt, you are a bad man, and you ought to die. It's hard, my bosom friend, but your time's nearly up."
And so it was.
The dying man's struggles grew feebler and feebler.

'Pennitt."

The dim eyes lighted feebly, and Beth Cloke fancied that the lips moved again.
"Do we part as friends, Pennitt?"
The face twitched, wildly, the breath came in quick gasps, and the eyes gleamed with the last spark of life.

"No."

"Well," as coolly as ever, "I never saw that done before. Uncommon, that. Remarkable. Dead, as I'm alive. Pennitt, Pennitt! Dead, eh? Now, I'll put this bottle where it belougs, in your right hand, Pennitt. Clasp it tight, my bosom friend, before the fingers are stiff. That's right. I'd shut your eyes for you. Pennitt, but this was a suicide, and you died alone. Indeed, you did, Pennitt."

He went back to the table for a last look at the paper.

Then he looked once more at the dead face on the pillow, drawn and distorted with despair and hatred.

"Sorry, Pennitt, but it had to be done. You

sorry, Fennitt, but it had to be done. You wrecked my life to save your own neck, and you shouldn't have done it. It was wrong, Pennitt. And as my wife—she is my wife—and as my child have suffered, so will your wife and your child suffer. But remember, Pennitt, this is a suicide—not a murder."

He started away, and then turned to repeat—

"This is suicide, Pennitt. I—why I am your bosom friend, Beth Cloke, Esq. I will be heart-broken in the morning, Pennitt. I shall be terribly shocked. Prostrated with grief, Pennitt. Good night, Pennitt."

This extract takes

This extract, taken from the Herald of July 9th, 187-, may be of interest in this connec "Wm. H. Pennitt, the successful lawyer, committed suicide last night in his room at the Daley house.

the Daley house.
"The circumstances surrounding the deed are of peculiar atrocity, and the development today were of the most sensational character "Pennitt was found lying upon his back in bed, his left arm chained to the bed post, and an empty phial in his right hand.
"Everything about the room was in confusion.
His clothing was scattered about, and the bed where he was lying had been disarranged by

where he was lying had been disarranged by his struggles.

"His eyes were wide open, and his face wore a haunting look of agony. From all appearances he had been dead some four or five hours when the body was first discovered. "He was a successful lawyer, wealthy, and prominent in politics. The first rumors of his tragic death was not credited on the streets this morning, but in a little while became the

topic of general conversation.
"The coroner was notified, and an inquest was

orbic of general conversation.

"The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held. There were only a few witnesses examined. The case was plainly a suicide. The servant who had first opened the door, testified as to the condition of the door, which Mr. Pennitt had neglected to close, the general condition of the room, and the position of the body. Dr. J. R. Happen gave it as his opinion that death must have happened not later than five o'clock. This view was corroborated by other physicians.

"The empty phial which the dead man still clasped in his hand had evidently contained the fatal draught. The bottle was labelled with a thin strip of yellow rice-paper, covered with Chinese characters. The inscription was translated to mean 'certain death,' or 'sure death.' The poison was some powerful alkaloid, but its exact character was not determined.

"The cause of the suicide was given by Mr. Pennitt himself, in a communication written on the night of his death, and left upon the

table. It was not dated, nor was it directed to any one. It read:

"I leave this message to explain my own act. I am haunted by a memory that is worse than death. Ten years ago my uncle, Elias Pennitt, was murdered and his house robbed. A writing master, named Isaac Wetherell, living about half a mile from my uncle's house, was tried for the murder, sentenced, and sent to the mines for life. His previous good character and the circumstantial character of the evidence saved his neck. Some of the money was found in his house. His coat, with blood on it, was found near my uncle's home. Wetherell was unable to prove an albh, and other circumstances were strongly against him. I had just begun the many control of the money murde's murder. Onmitted the deed myself. I killed my uncle and robbed him, being in great need of money and having no way but that to get it. Four years ago

Wetherell was killed by a cave-in at the mines. I have done what I could for his widow, sending her money now and then. This was done anonymously. I have kept this terrible secret until I can keep it no longer. I would go in sane if I lived until bomorrew. The spectres are calling for revenge. I shall give them my life, and all the restitution I can now make. Wetherell is dead, but his wife and son still live. It will be a comfort to them to know that Wetherell was an innoceut man. I knew him to be so when he was convicted. I intended to help get him out some way, but kept putting it off until it was too late. My wife and child must suffer. My heart bleeds for them, but I must do this before I go to my Maker. May God sustain them and teach them to forget and forgive. I killed my uncle. Isaac Wetherell was innocent. I am atraid that I would be tempted to go for help after the draught is taken, so I shall fasten myself to the bed. The room on either side of this one is vacant and I hope to die alone. Again I say, Isaac Wethezell was innocent, and may the Lord have mercy on my soul.

"This confession, evidently written in a great hurry, was lying upon the table where he left it. The pen, still filled with ink, had been dropped upon the sheet, smearing it.

"The resolution to kill himself must have been taken suddenly, as only the day before he had written a number of letters, and there is no trace in them of any such feeling.

"The confession recalls a strange story. An innocent man sent to the mines for another's crime, meeting his death in a convict's garb. After all these years the guilty man, overcome by remorse, brings out the truth and goes on to his, death.

"Mr. Beth Cloke, an intimate friend of the deceased, the two having adjoining offices in one building and rooms in the same hotel, was one of those most affected by the news. He was quite prostrated with grief.

"Penmitt told me his secret,' said he, 'only a few days ago, and talked despondently about it. I regarded the confidence as a professional one,

man.

"The coroner's jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of death by his own hands."

Following this are the details about the fu-

GRADY.

Suns rise and set, stars flash and darken: Today I stand alone and hearken Unto this counsel, old and wise: 'As shadows still we flee." The blossom May hide the rare fruit in its box

Today I stand alone and listen-While on my cheek the teardrops glisten
And a strange blindness; veils my sight,
Unto the story of his dying
And how, in God's white slumber lying, His laureled brow is laid tonight

Dear friends, I would not mock your sorrow With this poor wreath that ere tomorrow Shall fade and perish—little worth; But from the mountains that lament him, And from these vales whose violets lent him Their fragrance; from around the earth,

Wherever Love hath her dominion, Sorrow hath plumed her shadowed pinion And paid the tribute of her tears; And here is mine! In pathways lowly This man, whose dust ye count as holy Met me, a traveler of the years,

And reached his strong right hand—a brother, Saying: "Mankind should love each other," And so I shared and felt his love; And now my heart its grief expresses As comes from out lone wildernesses The sad lamenting of the dove.

Yet while I weep states mourn together And in the world 'tis rainy weather And all that bright rain falls for him! States mourn, and while their voices fame him. The fond lips of the lowly name him, And little children's eyer grow dim

With tender tears, because they love him; Their hands strew violets above him: They lisp his dear name in their dreams. And in their sorrows and afflictions Old men breathe dying benedictions Where on his grave the starlight gleams

He stood upon the heights, yet never So high but that his heart forever Was by the loveliest accent thrilled; He loved his land and sought to save it, And in that love he freely gave it

The life Death's hand hath touched and stilled.

VIII.

Dear, brave, true heart! You fell as falleth A star when from far spaces calleth God's voice that shakes the trembling

Fell! Nay! that voice, like softest lyre, Whispered thee in thy dreams: "Come higher, Above Earth's sorrows, hopes and fears.' I shall not see thee dead: Thy living, Dear face, the gentle and forgiving; The kindly eyes compassionate

The rare smile of thy lips each token O, Christmas skies of blue December,

This day of earthly days remember—
He loved you, skies! to him your blue
Was beautiful! O, sunlight gleaming Like silver on the rivers stream Out to the sea; and mountain's dew

Bespangled—and ye velvet valleys, Green-bosomed, where the south winds da He loved you! And ye birds that sing— Do ye not miss him? Winds that wander. How can ye pass him, lying yonder, Nor sigh his dirge with folded wing? XIII.

In dearest dust that ever nourished The violets that o'er it flourished,

He lies, your lover and your friend!

Thy softest beams, sweet sun, will kiss him; weet, silent valleys, ye will miss him,

Goodnight—Goodbye! Above our sorrow, Comrade! thine is a fair "goodmorrow," In some far, luminous world of light. Yet, take this farewell—Love's last token: Ve leave thee to thy rest unbroken. God have thee in his care—Goods

"I have been occasionally troubled with coughs, and in each case have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world.—Felix A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.

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Bishop-Pierce, of M. E. Church South,
Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court, Georgia,
J. Edgar Thompson,
Hon. Ben Hill.
Hon. John C. Breckenridge,
Hiram Warner, late Chief Justice of Georgia,
Lewis Wunder, Assistant Postmaster, Phila., Pa.,
And many others from whom we have letters
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Louisiana State Lottery Co.,

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelmingly popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGStake place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMEDFORTWENTYYEARS For Integrity of Its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows;

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements."



We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters: R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'lk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

Tuesday, January 14, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Pollars Each.
Halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Tenths, \$2;

Twentieths, \$1.

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2 PRIZES OF \$0,000 are. \$2,000

25 PRIZES OF \$0,000 are. \$2,000

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Henry M. Stanley.

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"A MURRELL NEGRO."

OLD WATT MURRELL'S STORY OF THIS SOUTHERN OUTLAW.

How the News of Murrell's Capture Was Received at the Old Homestead in Tennessee Some Anecdotes of the Outlaw.

The most famous outlaw that ever figured in southern criminal history, without exception, was John A. Murrell.

There are many old people still living in Georgia, and in other parts of the south, who remember the time when Murrell's name was a terror to whites and blacks, and a synonym for all that was cruel and tigerish in out-

Some of them have old papers stored away, with column after column about him, all robbery and murder. Books without number were written concerning his life, as there were more recently of Jesse James and others who followed him.

The soberest accounts of his long career read like the mad stories in fiction; full of incredi-ble escapades and escapes, and all of them marked with a unique, half-picturesque bar-

It was always said that his colleagues were in nearly every county in the southern states, wealthy and prominent men, who winked at his robbery and shared the spoils. Some of Murrell's plans were gigantic, covering whole states, and his audacity and miraculous success are unaccountable except on the theory of a great confederation.

In several instances men of prominence were proved to have been implicated, and a num-ber of his agents, after Murrell was convicted, were tried and sentenced in half a dozen



There is now living in Atlanta an old darkey who was born a slave on the Murrell plantation in Sullivan county, Tennessee, about 1825. This is Watt Murrell, the plasterer.

He is well known here; an honest, prosper-ous, quiet old darkey, and a good workman. He has been in Atlanta since '65, working at the trade he learned in slavery fifty years ago.
"I'member," he was saying, a few days ago, "the time w'en the news come they'd caught Mars John. I was a little piccaniny in them days, out there in the yard cuttin' dog-fennel with a crooked stick. A man went up in the house, an' then I heard 'em all cryin' an' takin' on, an' the house niggers takin' on like somebody was dead. So I crep' up the back way, I did, to see what 'as up. Then they say, 'Mars John been caught! Mars John been caught!' an' of all the takin' on—don't talk, en, don't talk. I 'members it same as

"Long 'fo' that I heerd 'em talkin' 'round bout Mars John, but they didn't talk open. You know he was a preacher at fus—yes he was—an' he died a preacher. Sech a preacher as Mars John was. But they tell me he died a good man, an' I b'lieves it.

"You see, the wite folks didn't say much where the niggers could hear, but one day Mars Tom an' Mars Hudson 'as cuttin' boards, an' I heerd Mars Tom, 'He got ninety-nine years, Hudson.' I been learnin, how to count an' I say 'Gin' im one mo' year an' he'd had a hundred, wouldn't he?' Then they cut their eyes 'round, but didn' say nothin', an' that's how come me to know he got ninety-nine years. He served five years in Nashville, an' five years in Jackson, Miss., an' five years in Wetumpka. Then they got 'im pardoned cause the Murrells was all rich.

"Mars John was the youngest of the boys— Dick, Tom an' John A. Ole Mars Dick Murrell, his brother, owns that Murrell place now, 1.300 acres of the fines'-clover bottom in Tennessee. I went up there to see 'em all not long ago, an' they was mighty glad to see this ole nigger. The place is right down at the toe of Bays mountain, close to Bull's Cap. Yes, sir, all of 'em had plenty of money.

"You know Mr. John Thomas?" asked the

old man, interrupting himself. "The one that died here not long ago. One day he tol' me, say, 'Watt, I had the big chain took off your Mars John in Nashville.' I didn' know whether he was jes jokin' or not, but w'en he died I read in The Constitution that he was in the legislature in Tennessee, an' that's w'at he told me. I b'lieve now he had it done, sure enough.

HOW A NOTE WAS PAID. "You ever hear 'bout that widow woman?" asked Watt meditatively. "Didn'?" Now, I didn' see this, but its w'at they tell me.

"One day Mars John was ridin' 'long an' saw a widow woman cryin' at the well. He stop 'n say, 'W'ats up?' She tell 'im then that she owed a man \$50.00 for the rent, an' didn' have no money. She didn' see how on earth she was goin' to pay. She was moanin' an' cryin', an' Mars John say, 'Well, I'll give you that much. Then he pulled out a hand-ful of gold an' silver, an' counted \$50.00, an' w'ile she was thankin' 'im he rode off, an' the last words he told her was to make that man give her a receipt. So presen'ly the man come an' she spaid 'im, an' he give her a receipt.

Then he rode 'long off, but he hadn' gone far Then he rode long on, but he hadn' gone far w'en a man say 'stop!' The man stopped. 'Now,' the other fellow say, 'I want that fifty dollars.' 'Law,' he say, 'w'at fifty dollars. I min't got no fifty dollars.' 'Yes, you is. Give me that fifty dollars or I'll make you give me all you got.' So the man paid the fifty dollars, but the widow woman had the receipt an' the debt was paid an' the rich man lost it, so no-

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body was hurt.
"Mars John wasn' all bad, an' he done lots or things like that."

"After 'while I was sold, first to one marster an' then to another, an' finally I come to b'long to Mr. Marshall—he learned me my trade. We used to work all over five counties in Alabama an' two counties in Mississippi, plasterin'. Ever'where I went the name of bein' a Murrell nigger went with me. They'd say, 'that nigger is one of the Murrell stock.

"One day in Kemper county, Miss., a lot of

"Ohe day in Kemper county, Miss., a lot of 'em was talkin' about Mars John's cave down there near Clinton, an' how he was robbin', an' one Iellow told how

A NEW YORK MAN

come an' said he was a cotton broker. He had plenty of money an' ever'body liked him. One night there was a big ball out at a piantation in the country, an' ever'body was goin'. The New York man say, 'Boys, let's take all the money we can get an' have a big time.' So ever'body carried a big pocketbook. 'Bout a mile from town the whole crowd was stopped an' robbed. The New York man was in front, and he shelled out the first one. Then they let 'om all go, but when they looked for him the New York man was gone, an' he never was seen again. That was how Mars John got 'em all

to carry pocketbooks an' then robbed 'em all without anybody bein' hurt."

"How many men did Murrell ever kill?" asked one of the old-darkey's audience.
"I don't know for sure as he ever killed anybody, but they used to make out like he killed lots of folks. The way he would trade niggers was how come 'im so rich. He always tried to rob without killin'.
"His plan was to run off a whole late of

"His plan was to run off a whole lot of niggers from one state, and sell 'em in another. Then he would go back with a fresh lot, an' sell 'em w'ere he stole the fust cone. fust ones.

"But Mars John's dead now, an' I hope he's at peace. He done some good in this worl', an' that's more'n a heap of us do."

The breaking of lamp-chim-neys is one of the most provoking of home annoyances, and leads to a constant stream of expense.

It can be stopped. The breaking is due to brittle glass.

There are two kinds of glass. One is as tough as the other is brittle. Tough glass costs a little more than brittle. That is the explanation.

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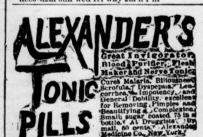
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95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. DEALERS IN.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Snuff, Wines and Liquors CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, GUNS, PIS-TOLS, CARTRIDFES, POWDER, SHO CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLES BRIDLES,

Fire Crackers, Roman Candles, Skyrockets, Fine Jamaica Rum and other luxuries for the Christmas holidays.

My stock of Field and Garden Seeds will arrive about the 1st January next. All orders from the country properly attended to. TERMS CASH.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF men's, youths' and boys' clothing and furnish-ing goods, consisting of men's and boys' cloth-ing to amount of \$6,000. Men's underwear to amount of \$1,500. Men's handkerchiefs, ties and scarfs to amount of \$2,000.

\$2,000. Men's fine and medium shoes to amount of Trunks, valises, etc., to amount of \$256.
Silk and cotton umbrellas to amount \$175.
Notions and fancy goods to amount of \$590.
Making a total of \$11,625 worth of goods to be isposed of.

disposed of.

This elegant stock of goods is new, late style and well assorted, and will be offered to the highest bidder on Saturday, January 18th, for the benefit of the creditors, and for cash.

The above amounts represent the cost, according to the cost mark.

The sale will begin at 12 o'clock, sharp. Goods open to inspection until the hour of sale.

P. C. CLEGG.

CLOTHING. I Have Just Finished Taking Stock and Have a

This is Your Chance to Get a Pair of Pants at Your Own Price.

AT CLOSING PRICES.

GEORGE MUSE.

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

BLUTHENTHAL & BICKART,

Wholesale Liquors

OLD CHARTER WHISKY. 46 AND 48 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

GEORGE W. MARKENS, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER!

Pennsylvania Rye and Kentucky Bourbon Whisky.

Monogram Rye, Finches's Golden Wedding, McBrayer, Westmoreland Club. Full line of Champagnes. Fine Wines, etc. Send for Price List. Country orders solicited. Postoffice box 201. SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

The Atlanta City Brewing Co. Ahead THE FIRST PREMIUM

For the Best Quality of Beer

To which fact we point with just pride. With vastly increased facilities and best improvements we are prepared to supply the increasing demand for our justly celebrated Lager Beer, brewed by our company, put up in kegs, bottles of half pints, pints and quarts, delivered to any part of the city or shipped to any point in Georgia and the south.

Best Canadian Malt, choice Bohemian, Bayarian and California Hops only are used for the manufacture of our Beer, and which are free for inspection to all at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

Orders taken and promptly filled at No. 8. West Wall street.

We solicit the patronage of the trade throughout the south.

Nothing Adulterated!

Nothing Substituted! We Sell Nothing but the Genuine! A THOUSAND

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at All Hours, Day and Night.

Come and BuyPure and UnadulteratedGoods

C. O. Tyner, Corner Marietta and Broad.

M. B. Avary & Co., Peachtree Street. D. S. Goldsmith & Co., Corner Whitehall

C. D. Jones, 26 Whitehall,

R L. Palmer, Kimball House,

Smith & Hightower, 102 Whitehall. Peacock & Legge, cor. Pryor and Decatur.

Sharp Bros., Marietta Street. Stoney, Gregory & Co., Peachtree and

L. R. Bratton, cor. Peachtree and Forsyth,

THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$50,000,000

OFFICERS: President, E. C. Atkins; Vice-President, General John B. Gordon; Sec. and Treas., Jerry W. Goldsmith; Attorney, Malcolm Johnson; Manager Agencies, Joseph H. Johnson. DIRECTORS: General John B. Gordon, E. C. Atkins, J. W. and E. C. Atkins, wholesale hats, etc.; Jerry W. Goldsmith, West & Goldsmith, real estate; Joseph H. Johnson (late) seeds, implements, etc.; W. W. Draper, Draper, Moore & Co., wholesale boots and shoes; Malcolm Johnson, attorney-atlaw; Chas. S. Kingsberry, Bates, Kingsberry & Co., wholesale clothing and shoes.

DEPOSITORY--LOWRY BANKING COMPANY.

The charter granted under the laws of Georgia, authorizes this association to do business in any state of the union or foreign country and to act as agent and trustee for insurance companies, savings banks and other financial corporations and individuals for the purpose of investing their funds in southern real estate mortgages.

It will establish local branch of lices in every country for the convenience of its members and for the purpose of loaning its funds. Its plans are liberal to its members and upon the mutual co-operative system, affording a safe and profitable depository for investors and furnishing the borrower money on long time and at low rate of interest. Desirious of meeting the views and wants of all its members, the association will issue stock in four classes as follows:

CLASS A—Payments 50 cents a month, estimated to mature in 8 years. Cost of a loan of \$1,000 is \$13.50 per month. \$13.50 per month.
CLASS B—Payments © cents a month, estimated to mature in 7 years. Cost of a loan of \$1,000 is CLASS C—Payments \$1 per month, estimated to mature in 51-2 years. Cost for the loan of \$1,000

CLASS C—Payments St per month, estimated to mature in 5 1-2 years. Cost for the total of \$4,000 is \$20 per month.

CLASS D—Farmers' Class. Either the above classes, (A, B, or C.) Payments for six months in the year, but double the monthly payments, beginning in October and ending in April. This is for the convenience of our farmers who as a rule can best pay in the fall and winter months. The maturity value of all shares is \$100.

Call or write for circulars. Address Atlanta National Building and Loan association, room 13, Traders' Bank building, Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton Brands.

STENCILS OF ALL KINDS AND RUBBER STAMPS.

We are the largest manufactures in our line in the south. Our workmen are experienced, and goods FIRST-CLASS. We are manufacturing a line of specialties which renders EVERY business office COMPLETE, saves time and dispatches business. Send for our fine illustrated 100 page catalogue, free. Orders filled PROMPTLY. You will save time and money by giving us your business. Notary and corporation seals, bank, railroad and business stamps as well as everything in our line. Agents wated.

Agents wated.
THE WHEELESS STAMP PRESS CO.
AUGUSTA. GEORGIA.

TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LAND will find it to their interest to correspond with THOMSON & DONAN, Austin, Texas.

FERINITE Can be applied by any one. Two coats on common wood produces a beautiful finish; more attractive than natural wood. Durable conomical. Send for circular and sample of wood linished with W.

CLOTHING.



READ THIS Immense Slaughter in Prices

OVERCOATS!

SUITS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

UNDERWEAR Winter Goods!

SPRING STOCK.

Cost Will Not Be Considered. JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street.

CAUTION Take no shoes unless bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you send direct to factory, enclosing advertises.



L. DOUGLAS

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall. PRICE & PORTER, 24 Marietta St. J.E. WARNOCK, 61 Peachtree St. jan1—d6m wed fri sun

Things we have suitable for Christmas Pr

ents, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES There is nothing in the Crockery, Glass-

ware, Stationery and general Bric-a-Brac line we have not got. We know it is difficult to SELECT A PRESENT

But our variety is so exhaustless that the most fastidious can find something to suit them. It is useless to fret and fret about it, but come right along and examine OUR STOCK and see for yourself. We will show our goods with pleasure whether you buy or not. Let those who want Christmas Presents "come

DOBBS, WEY & COMP'Y,

PEACHTREE STREET. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE CO.,
RICHMOND, Va., December 5, 1880.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THE
Virginia Home Insurance company, of Richmond, Va., has withdrawn from business in the
state of Georgia. Said Virginia Home Insurance
company has cancelled all policies issued by it in
the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all
losses and all claims of its policy holders in the
state of Georgia, and on the 8th day of March, 1890,
will make application to Hon. W.A. Wright,
comptroller-general and insurance commissioner
of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from
the state treasury the \$25,000 of bonds of the
United States (\$2,000) and Georgia (\$25,000) now on
deposit with him. WILLIAM H. PALMER,
dec9-d2m-sun President.



For the BLOOD, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, FEVER & AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DENGUE FEVER, LIVER and KIDNEYS, DYSENTERY, Etc. For laties in delicate health, weak and sickly children, there is no remedy that can compete with the CORDIAL. It restores lost VITAL POWERS and builds up the wasted system. Indorsed by leading physicians and druggists.

Send for handsome hook, Mention, the

ag" Cinchona Cordial Co

ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.

DIAMONDS.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery, Company Office 214 Marietta Street, Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad, E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr. sepSdomSp under F&C



POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION

Use Pope's Elder Flower Lotion.

Do you want lily white hands? Use Pope's Elder Flower Lotion.

Do you want a bright, beautiful, clear complexion?

Use Pope's Elder Flower Lotion.

Do you suffer from sunburn and its irritating effects?

Use Pope's Elder Flower Lotion.

If you are troubled with tan, chafing, chap-ped lips, fever blisters, rough skin, etc. Use Pope's Elder Flower Lotion.

Remember that POPE'S ELDER FLOW-

Remember that POPE'S ELDER FLOW-ER LOTION is not a cosmetic and will not in nny manner or form injure even the delicate skin of an infant. Sold by HUTCHISON & BRO., nrm 14 Whitehall St.

SOUTHERN SANITARIUM

134 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA

THIS HYGIENICALLY CONDUCTED INSTItution has during its fifteen years of successful
operation restored thousands of people to health.
The universal results obtained is a marked feat
ure of this institution. All forms of |Neurotic,
Gastric, Hypatic and Renal disorders, as well as
all diseases peculiar to invalid ladies, yield to its
processes with a certainty and rapidity unknown
to other methods of treatment.
Appliances include Baths of Varied Forms,
Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity, Hygienic, Dietary, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, etc.
All amylind on principles scientifications.

DIAMONDS.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Etc., in the south at prices positively

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Come and examine our stock.

DR. BOWES & CO.



Southern Medical Dispensary. 21-2 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, im-dency loss of memory, effect of bad habits, con-BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis rible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sore or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, er-sipelis permanently cured when others have failed. JRETHRAL STRICTURE n ently

CURES GUARANTEED.

GROWING BETTER.

THE SOUTH ADDING TO ITS WEALTH

And Bill Arp Says If Somebody Will Solve the Negro Problem Everything Will Be

Was there ever such a time and such a cour try? Verily, it looks like the ancient Aladdin had come to life with his lamp and was just going about building cities. Two weeks ago I was at Cross Plains, a little place fifty miles from here, and there wasn't anything there much—not very much—just a wide place in the road and a range of high hills a mile or two away. There was some good cotton land stretching out in broad, level acres, and there was a creek not far away. There was a little settlement of unpretending cottages and a few stores, where the merchants sat upon the boxes and whittled and talked politics and watched the trains go by, and that was all. There wasn't a blank acre in town that I ould not have bought for \$200. Well, Aladdin hasn't rubbed his lamp yet, but he is there fixing to rub it. Millionairs have been there since I was, and they have bought out the whole concern-everything but the women and children and the graveyard, and they have stocked the 2,500 acres at a million dollars and have laid off a city and actually sold three hundred thousand dollars' worth of city lots in three days, and the cry is still they come. I am told they haven't sold a hundred acres yet. Three thousand dollars an acre. Just think of it! I wonder what the poor fellow thinks

WHO SOLD IT FOR FIFTY. But he got all it was worth and ought to be satisfied. He couldn't make it worth any more -but capital can. This is the power of money Money is going to put machinery there and build furnaces and rolling mills and banks and manificent hotels. Why, they have got a bank already with a hundred thousand dollars capital-all paid in. Had to have great big capital—all paid in. Had to have great big iron safes expressed there to keep the money in until they could build a bank. Some of the Vanderbilts are in this ring and lots of monied men from all over the north. They say that in twelve months there will be five millions invested at Piedmont. That is the name they have given the new city. We used to think that such things were just an artful scheme to fleece the lambs, but it does not look that way now. The whole south is on a boom. Look at Florence, only two years old and twelve millions invested. Look at Sheffield, and Decatur, and Fort Payne, and Middleboro. Yes, Middleboro, only six months old, and ten millions invested. Look at Birmingham, only ten years old and fifty millions invested—and this thing is going on from Virginia to Texas. The mighty north is moving this way, nigger or no nigger. They send down their agents to spy out the land, and before we know it they have squatted somewhere and Aladdin goes to rubbing his lamp. What is to be the outcome of all this thing? Within the last twelve months one hundred millions in capital has been added to the industrial and commercial values of the south. They will take a wide place in the road and buy up 2,500 acres of land for twenty-five thousand dollars and "presto change," in a week is worth a million. Well, of course, there are mineral treasures behind all this. The mountains or the hills are close by and they they are full of iron, or coal, or something. Now will these movements make a break into the solid south and help us iron safes expressed there to keep the money in

Gastric, Hypatic and Renal disorders, as well as all diseases peculiar to invalid ladies, yield to its processes with a certainty and rapidity unknown to other methods of treatment.

Appliances include Baths of Varied Forms, Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity, Hygienic, Dietary, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, etc.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings makes this in every respect the most perfect Sanitarium south. Refers with permission to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlets and particulars address as above, or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., ATLANTA, GA.

1st col-8p

193 WHITEHALL STREET,

Are now offering the largest stock of come here at all. A gentleman is not afraid to go anywhere. A true gentleman can get along with any people. I have observed for forty years, that the northern men who come south to stay are among the very best citizens

south to stay are among the very best citizens we have. A young man of our town told me the other day that when he made up his mind to come south his perilous venture was made the subject of earnest prayer in the family, for they believed he was risking his life, and they felt as much concern as if he was going to the Cannibal islands as a missionary. We are glad he came for he is a gentleman, too, and I wish

SOME MORE OF THE SAME SORT

would come. Right now it does look like we were harmonizing. Even Ingalls is repenting and is going to make a speech for peace and pay a tribute to Grady. He has been very sick, they say, and that does take the venom out of a man. It Ingalls does repent and will shed all the tears he ought to shed, it will give many a disconsolate Peri a chance to get into heaven. But there is an old rhyme that says:

"The devil was sick—the devil a saint would be,

heaven. But there is an old rhyme that says:

"The devil got well—the devil a saint would be,
The devil got well—the devil a saint was he."

All we ask is that the race problem be let alone, and it will work out its own salvation. Providence is overseeing this business. It was this will that they should be brought here, and held in bendage and for a purpose. New England ships and New England mency brought them here and maybe they will get back to Africa in the same way. Who knows? The south has had them in school for a hundred years, and if they are now fitten to go back and civilize their brethren in Africa they will be sent, I reckon. But the time has not come yet. Arkansas seems to want them a while longer, and wants more of them. So let it work along? They are doing very well in our part of the country. There is no friction. We are all calm and serene upon this question. If he want to go, we say go and God bless you. If he want to go, we say go and God bless you. If he wants to stay, we say stay and behave yourselves. So it is all right all round with us. I can draw water, and cut wood, and feed my horse, and work my garden. I can cook breakfast and my wife or my daughter can cook dinner and supper. I haven'ta child—girl or boy—but who can catch Molly and put the harness on and hitch her to the buggy, and drive, and go when they please and where they please. So it is no ground log case with us. The old ones will stay anyhow, and they will last about as long as we will. Uncle Sam says he aint gwine nary step; says he will run away fust—just like he used to when old massa gwine to whip him. "Where will you run to, Uncle Sam?" said I. "Run to de canebrake, lay dar all day and sleep wid one eye open, come out at night and git sumfin to eat. I h'aint forgot how to run away." The truth is we havn't given it up yet that they have got to go at all. Wise men keep on PARADING THAT OLD MAXIM of Jefferson and other philosophers that an inferior race can't live in peace with a superior race. Is that so? Why not? They ar "The devil was sick—the devil a saint would be, The devil got well—the devil a saint was he."

kees don't believe that, and we don't care whether they do or not. We are going to run this machine according to our own convictions of justice and morality. It is either our fight or our funeral, and we are ready to meet it.

BILL ARP.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD.

Hardships of the Communists at Topole bampo Bay, Mexico.

San Francisco, Cai., January 11.—The latest news from the communistic colony at Topolobampo, in Sinaloa, Mexico, is brought by C. C. Remley, who joined a party from Kansa City last year. They were induced to join the colony by representations of the ideal life which was to be enjoyed on Topolobampo Bay. Remaley took his family and supplies sufficient for two years stay. He remained four months, leaving last November and coming up through Sonora overland, narrowly escaping from the hands of the Yaqui Indians. He is now established in Tulare county, California. In a long letter, describing his experience, he says that the colonists now number about 110, mostly old men and women, who have become so embittered by their disappointment that they are hard to live with. If these people had means to leave, there wouldn't be twenty remaining at the place, but having put their money in the general fund, they can get nothing back. All are paid for work in time checks, which can't be cashed, because the directors claim there are no funds. Remley says some of the land owned by the colony is good, but the colonists persist in planting eastern seed, and they have thus regularly lost their crops. The regular dict of the colonists is black-eyed beans and corn bread three times a day, and most are too poor to buy any meat. He pronounces most of the statements in the Credit Foncier, the official newspaper organ, as falsehoods, as the colony has nothing to offer to new members but hard work and poor food. bampo Bay, Mexico. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 11.—The latest

The worst feature about catarrh is its dan-gerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sar-saparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood. THE REST.

There is a certain grade of flour, Whose qualities create surprise; Housewives tell of its purity, And the cook for "Regal Patent" cries.

Many grades rise on the horizon Of the grocery mart, But "The Regal Patent" is the flour Dear to the baker's heart.

No other flour is half so cheap, Nor yet one-half so pure; And when other grades forgotten are, "The Regal Patent" shall endure.

Each dealer thinks his flour the best; They have the right, I'm sure; Put "The Regal Patent" to the test. You'll find it white and pure.

"The staff of life" is bread, It should be sweet and white; "The Regal Patent" will make it so, And very pure and light.

If you would have good bread, Your table to adorn, Buy "The Regal Patent Flour From your grocers, Hoyt & Thorn.

Never put off till tomorrow
What you should do today;
So hasten to buy "Regal Patent Flour,"
Ere others block the way. jan5 d-5p

THE SCULPTOR DEAD. A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO MR. HENRY

An Illustration in "Judge" That Creates Great Deal of Interest.

The last issue of "Judge," the illustrated Republican weekly, arrived in Atlanta this morning, and in one hour after the paper was put on the counters for sale at the news stands every copy had been sold.

The paper contained a beautiful picture representing the lifework of the lamented Grady—"His Great Work Unfinished."

There is an unfinished statue representing the morth and the south. The "South" and the "North" are represented by two women, each with an arm about the other. The base of the statue is unfinished.

Near the statue is a model, showing what the sculpter designed his great work to be. On the base of the model is the motto: "Perfect Unity and Love." These words have not yet been inscribed on the nnfinished base of the statue. The sculptor's tools are lying about the model.

On a small stand is a statue of Angerica with Liberty as a shield. Above this is the following quotation from the last speech of Mr. Grady:

"This hour little needs the loyalty that is loyal to one section and yet holds the other inenduring suspicion and estrangement. Give us the broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts—that knows no south, no north, no east, no west, but endears with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every state of our union."

Columbia stands opposite the great, unfinished statue, holding out a laurel wreath of honor to the sculptor.

And the sculptor—is dead.

With a mallet still in his hand he rests against the base of the staute, asleep in death.

Copies of "The Judge" can be had at Thornton & Grubb's book store, at en cents per copy; by mail, twelve cents.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we have been relieved from sleepless nights of

painful watching, with poor, suffering teethir

children. Twenty-five cents a bottle

mend a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

TO ARTISTS!

out at the following prices:

Ordinary single tubes, 5c each. Finer colors, one-third off list price A. P. Tripod.

40 DECATUR STREET, Manufacturer of Ready Mixed Paints and White

Lead. Also dealers in Painters' Supples, Window Glass, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

ALL LONG, CLEAR IMPORTED TOBACCO For 5 Cents.



AGENCY OF THE "MERRITT"

JOS. S. COOK & CO., Sole Agents.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism,

SKIN- CANCER

POR ONE Mo. 1 - Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deainess. Mo. 2 - Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption. A Peerless Remedy. Mo. 8 - Rheumatism, Gout. Mo. 4 - Liver & Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brights Disease. Mo. 5 - Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia. Malaria, Neuralgia. Mo. 6—Fewal Weakness, Irregularities, Whites, A Golden Remedy. Mo. 7—A Perfect Tornic, which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Blood and lots of it. Mo. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power Impotence, an incomparable remedy. RELIABLE | Expression of the Comparable remedy. AGENTS | Every bottle gustanteed to one to give permanent relief ALWATS. Descriptive Circulars sent free un application. ROSPITAL MEMEDY COMPANY, Teresto, Canada.



HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL PIECES OF central property for investors. Fhave vacant and improved property on Capitol wenue and Washington street. I have the cheapest vacant lot on West Peach-ree street, 100 feet front, \$7,000. I have the choicest property, vacant and improved, in the town of West End. I have a nice 5-room house on a good lot or North Butler street. Owner is very anxious to Call if you want to buy.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall St.

WE SHALL MANUFACTURE

60,000 Trunks! -DURING THE-

YEAR 1890,

WILL SELL CHEAPER

By far than any other southern manufacturer.

BARGAIN TO OFFER YOU! ABE FOOT & BRO.

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

Supreme Court Decisions The head notes of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia for March term, 1889, are just published in pamphlet form. No lawyer desirous of keeping abreast of his profession can afford to be without the samphlet.
Send \$1 and we will forward it promptly.
CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga

Southern Electro Plate & Mfg Co. 134 and 136 Marietta Street.

ELECTRO PLATING

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL & BRONZE

CHANDELIERS REFINISHED

A Twenty Days' No Profit Sale

On February 1st we place our present location in the hands of contractors for extensive improvements, when we will remove temporarily to NO. 37 WHITEHALL ST

OUR IMMENSE STOCK MUST BE REDUCED. PRICES Will Do the Work.

HIRSCH

Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers, 42 AND 44

WHITEHALL STREET

BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec. and Treas



Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods. Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SCIPLE ATLANTA, GA.

A E

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES.

POTTS & POTTS, 24 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Whiskies.

\$13.75.

-:-OUR -:- IMPROVEMENT -:- SALE-:-

The workmen have already taken possession of our basement, and towards the end of the week will invade our second floor. This compels us to make room for the greater part of our reserve stock. We, therefore, have reduced SUITS and OVERCOATS that were \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$18.50 and \$20.00, to

\$13.75,

BRINGING THE PRICE

ELOW

THE-

Cost -:- of -:- Production.

Special drives in UNDERWEAR, CHIL-DREN'S OVERCOATS, and in EVERY DEPARTMENT.

EISEMAN BROS.,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

THE LARGEST

8 Wall Street, Centennial Building, Atlanta, Georgia. | RETAIL CLOTHIERS IN THE SOUTH.

THIS PAPE

OL . XXI.

Low

OL. 1. JAN

Universal con ents was never layed as in the iated stocks. ertisements is q tapidly develop ble us to sustain olicy every day Whole newspa

ufficient for the pportunities. iend does no with his dinner ve with our Barg

Spring Stuffs! Peeping from lown from fixtu n counter-ends augh at you as They speak wi ot audible, but entive, every Dr



broideries, Lac ing bud they each day. Swiss, Mull, Cambric, Muslin

We shall make t ly by putting th will set their fold

An assortmen

light, graceful

born of sunshin



A dizzying nu igns that daunt cription. Wel ttier dresses e Stuffs. Not one yard replaced to sell for

nore than prices 1/2 inch wide, 1 inch wide, 2 inch wide, 3 inch wide, 4 inch wide, 5 inch wide, 6 inch wide, 8 inch wide, 10 inch wide, 15 inch wide, 18 inch wide, 24 inch wide, 30 inch wide,

You can buy poor penny's wo

New Laces a ow drifts. Mo in ever, but a

We must hurr to make room for

> off splendid patt Orientals at 5c to 4 higher. White o Cluny, set designs dallions and whee Imitation Valencies

Spanish Guip.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Leaders Low Prices.

70L. 1. JAN. 12, 1890. NO. 7.

Universal confidence in our statenents was never so decisively dislayed as in the present sale of seriated stocks. The response to advertisements is quick at every point. Rapidly developing plans will enable us to sustain the strong Bargain policy every day this month.

Whole newspapers would be insufficient for the story of this week's opportunities. The advertiser's friend does not present a Menu with his dinner invitation, nor do we with our Bargain Bid.

Spring Stuffs! Peeping from shelves, looking down from fixture tops, disporting on counter-ends they smile, almost laugh at you as they say. "WE

ARE HERE." They speak with a voice which is not audible, but every woman is attentive, every Dry Goods man alert. With bated

With bated breath he pauses to hear what his Spring - tide Spring - tide styles say to the ladies, latter listens to the edicts that they are pleased to obey. White Goods, Embroideries, Laces. Like an open-

Ga.

n.

ing bud they unfold new charms Swiss, Mull, Pique, Organdie, Cambric, Muslin, Lawn, All the light, graceful fabrics that seem born of sunshine and innocence. We shall make trade unusally lively by putting them at prices that

will set their folds flying.

cings to be found anywhere.



A dizzying number of dainty designs that daunts all efforts at description. We know of no cheerier, ttier dresses than comes from

Not one yard of the goods can be replaced to sell for less than quarter more than prices given below.

> 1/4 inch wide, from 5c to 121/2c. 1 inch wide, from 8c to 20c. 2 inch wide, from 15c to 30c. 3 inch wide, from 20c to 50c. 3 inch wide, from 20c to 50c.
> 4 inch wide, from 20c to 75c.
> 5 inch wide, from 50c to \$1.
> 6 inch wide, from 50c to \$1.
> 6 inch wide, from 50c to \$2.
> 10 inch wide, from 75c to \$2.
> 10 inch wide, from 75c to \$2.
> 15 inch wide, from 90c to \$3.
> 18 inch wide, from \$1 to \$3.50.
> 24 inch wide, from \$1.25 to \$3.75.
> 30 inch wide, from \$1.50 to \$4.
> 40 inch wide, from \$1.75 to \$5.
> 45 inch wide, from \$2 to \$6.

You can buy blind and not get a poor penny's worth in the lot.

New Laces are heaping up like ow drifts. More room for them an ever, but a crush and a crowd just the same. Fairy, filmy, fancies that to

the mentand is e merchand is e are the poetry are the poetry and romance of LAC trade. We must hurry the outgo of some

to make room for others. Prick the prices to accomplish it.

Torchons at 3c to 25c, just half off splendid patterns and strong. Orientals at 5c to 40c, valued much higher. White cream, natural.

Cluny, set designs chiefly stars, medallions and wheels, 25c to 60c Imitation Valenciennes, from half to eight inches wide, 2c to 50c.

Spanish Guipure, Chantilly, Me

DRY GOODS.

else you want in Laces, very likely for less than the market demands.

Ribbons are the foliage of dress, the grace of dress; delicately touched by deft fingers the art of dress. Cashmere

and Swiss, Mohair and Silk equally need the help of Rit bons to ful fill their des-They are

but one remove from the beauties of Nature just now-in cost. The list that follows includes special offerings.

No. 2, 75e piece 10 yards, or 8c a yard. No. 4, 50c piece 10 yards, or 10c a yard. No. 5, \$1.10 piece 10 yards, or 12½c a a yard. No. 7, \$1.35 piece 10 yards, or 25c a yard. No. 9, \$1.85 piece 10 yards, or 20c a yard.

Are desirable goods and the prices-well, comment is unneces-

Let the mournful old world wag as it will, the wee bit darlings don't care, so they are

well fed. But we fix the little one's things to please the big folks. Solid comfort with everything to begin with; atop of that whatever of cuteness

warm and snug and

and fineness and richness and handsomeness you care to pay for. And we mean to make your dimes and dollars do more for you and each one of the in these things than by any cutting and stitching and worry you could

make them do for yourself. Fine French Cashmere and Merino Infants' long and short Cloaks, with Caps, white cream and tan. About half the usual prices.

Winter Goods, This week we shall try heroic treatment. Will cut closer to the bone than ever before-reaching deeper into the stock, dropping prices further. Of what importance is it to the public whether our stock is too big or too small, or that we have taken account of stock or any one of An assortment of Embroideries | the many points that touch Keely would be scant courtesy to your intelligence to parade such motives for any business move of ours. Therefore, we simply say that our controlling power makes it possible and special conditions make it necessary to create prices that will give you the Bargain Buying Mania,

> Wraps. Rich and striking at money-saving figures for you. Here are a few carelessly noted from a spacious Department crowded full with others just as price peculiar.

> Ulsters and Raglans, made of plaid, stripe and check cloths, some with vest front and half capes \$6.50, worth \$12.50 and \$15. Long Garments in striped cloth, selected patterns at \$7, worth \$15. Plain Beaver Newmarkets, mostly black, good,

> riam Beaver Newmarkets, mostry black, good, strong material, \$7, worth \$16. Ladies' Raglans, comprising corkscrews, beavers, stripes and the like, \$7.50; many formerly sold for \$17.50. One thousand Ladies' Jackets, beavers, braided

stockinettes, cheviots, bell and coat sleeves, styles to sup every figure, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5. Some of the above have sold

These few words should gather a crowd large enough to clean the Wraps out in short order.

We've two Black Silks that are making talk because of their little price. From the looms of Von Beckerath.

> Originally sold for \$1.35, now \$1.10. Originally sold for \$2.00, now \$1.48.

Thorough in the make, natural dye, and twenty per cent under those of any similar Silks within your reach.

We stated the facts of the Dress Goods reduction—the public did the rest.

From the ceaseless snippng the accumulation of Remnants is enormous. There's no time in the rush to guard against making 'em. They've been overhauled. Out with the Renmants. Sell them. The lot is immense, and off they must go. No details today.

A generous, liberal Blanket. Thick, soft, downy, luxurious. Pure wool, and fine wool at that --- 81/4 s, Fedora, Points and whatever- pounds of it. The best and prettiest

Blankets we ever sold at \$9.00 a pair. This week you shall have them at \$6.75.

"Keely Linen." Nowhere else goods are pure, honest Linens in the newest patterns and, in the regular way, handed on to you at a price that you couldn't match across the Atlantic. We will not quote them every day, but they are here just the same at 75c. No discount to merchants or buyers of bolts.

The Shoe Room has a good and proper stock of all the sorts that a well conducted, progressive Shoe Store should have, and the manager proposes to secure and keep your sound dealing that hold all the rest of this prospering organization.

Underwear and Hosiery. We'll use severe measures to sell them. Profit blood shall ooze from ghastly

These marked down goods are of the present season's styles and in every way perfect.

Tielly bo.

DRY GOODS.

37 Peachtree Street,

Laces and Embroideries

That is now being sold by GRAMLING & NISBET, 37 Peachtree Street, at less than cost of materials. Think of 15,000 Yards

of Hand-Made Torchon Lace frome a fine dainty edge half inch wide, to a lovely Medice five inches wide. All being sold at

containing the finest line of Flour- Company's private interests? It Hamburg Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, every width from ½ inch to 45 inches, and all prices from

5 cents to \$5 a Yard.

They are plain, plaited, hemstitched, Irish points, Van Dyke points, and every style of edges and points known. Words fail to describe their beauty, and when you hear Our Prices

you will be astonished. But remember that these goods are sold on their merits, and you must not think for a moment that because the prices Are So Low

that it is the same old coarse stuff that has been sold on the bargain counters of the city for years, but examine for yourself everything about them, see the goods it is made on, and then Look

how nice the work is done, and you will see at once that we are selling First-Class Goods for the same price that is being asked for shoddles. While looking over these

Immense

Piles of Embroideries and Laces, don't imagine that spring has come, but bear in mind that we may yet have some cold weather, and while we have not many

Winter Goods

left, still we don't want to carry over anything that looks like winter goods; and, in order to clean out, we will

Cut the Prices right and left on everything that resemble winter. We will open this week Twenty Cases

of lovely Spring Dress Goods, Ginghams, Chambrays, Toile Du Nord and Satines, all this season's goods. No last year's styles to paim off, but all new and fresh, and our

Low Price System,

GRAMLING & NISBET, 37 Peachtree Street.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNTIL 12 M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, I will receive bids for the entire stock of J. A. JACOBUS, 148 DECATUR STREET, consisting of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND

SHOES, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Walter H. Rhett, Receiver, 31-2 Whitehall Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Keely Company Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Com'y R.J. Scott & Co.

\$45,372.21 Worth of Furniture at COST!

The above figures represent our stock as it stood Saturday night when stock-taking was over.

The result surprised us. We have too many goods. To be truthful to ourselves, we have over-bought, and as a matter of course we must unload. To do this in the dull season we realize the fact that we | Every article in our store at

Reduce the Prices.

confidence by putting back of each transaction the same elements of dinary stock of brand new goods on the market.

Ask yourselves, do you want a Carpet? Do you want a Suit of Furniture for your parlor or bedroom, or for your dining room? If you do not want anything just now, will you be likely to need anything in our line in the next three months? If you will, it will be to your interest to buy your goods during this

Furniture and Carpets MONDAY MORNING.

20 patterns Carpets 12½c per yard.
15 patterns extra supers 50c per yard.
25 patterns Brussels 60c per yard
15 patterns 5 frame Body Brussels at \$1.10.
per yard made and laid.

In find Furniture and Carpets we will guarantee a saving of 20 per cent from the prices of other dealers. We mean business, and we are compelled to reduce the stock on hand at some price. If you need anything in the Carpet or Furniture line come and see us.

Ear y buyers will have an advantage in choice of selection. Over seventy thousand dollars worth of Furniture and Carpets will be arown on the market at this dull season means, first, loss to us, bargains for our customers, and consternation to competitors.

Rhodes & Haverty Furniture Co. 89 and 91 Whitehall St.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Great Clearance Sale.

43 Whitehall St.

Ladies' fast black Hose, Hermsdorf's dye, warranted, re-

duced to 19c. Misses' fast black Hose, Jersey ribbed; warranted not to crack, reduced to 15c.

Ladies' and Misses' fast black Derby ribbed Hose, reduced

Misses' ribbed Hose, colored and black, odds and ends, all

sizes, were 25 and 35c, reduced to 121/2c. Ladies' fine all wool French cashmere Hose, reduced from Ladies' Jersey ribbed Merino Vests reduced to 20c.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed wool Vests reduced from 75c to 55c. Ladies' Jersey ribbed all wool Vests reduced to 70c.

All Men's and Children's Underwear reduced 1/3.

French woven Corsets, with embroidered busts, reduced from

Ladies' fast black Jersey Jackets reduced to 43c. Ladies' all wool Jerseys reduced from \$1 to 50c. Ladies' very fine all wool Jersey Jackets, plain and embroider-

ed, worth \$1.50 to \$2, your choice at \$1.

Children's Toboggan Caps reduced to 15c.

Ladies' sheer linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched with hand embroidered initials reduced to 10c.

Ladies' and Children's all wool Jersey Gloves reduced from 350 pairs Ladies' Kid Gloves, black and colors, reduced to 35c.

We are agents for C. P. Centimer's celebrated KID GLOVES.

50 dozen Boys' unlaundried Shirts, sizes 12 to 13, reduced

Mens' enlaundried Shirts, heavy muslin, reinforced linen bosom, reduced to 39c.

Men's Night Shirts, with embroidered fronts, reduced to 53c. 2,00 linen four ply Collars, all new styles, 10c each, or 55c

Coon & Co.'s best quality four-ply linen Cuffs, at roc pair, or 6 pairs for 50c. All wool Half Hose reduced to 20c.

Seamless French balbriggan Half Hose, reduced to 11c. Fast black Half Hose, seamless, warranted not to crack, re-

MILLINERY.

We will, on MONDAY, commence the grandest Clearance Sale of MILLIN-ERY and FANCY DRY GOODS ever inaugurated. exactly New York cost for 30 days. We have just received an enormous shipment of Laces and Embroideries, and they, too, will suffer the cut in this great Clearance Sale. A word to the wise is sufficient.

55 WHITEHALL ST., 2, 4, 6 AND 8 HUNTER

AMUSEMENTS.

Monday and Tuesday, | Matinee Tuesday January 13 and 14. | Matinee Tuesday at 2 p. m.

THE GREAT

LYCEUM THEATER SUCCESS. Under the direction of Daniel Frohman, Manager Lyceum Theater, New York, entitled

Sweet Cavender.

From the pen of A. W. Pinero. The grandest triumph in comedy the stage has known for years, 720 performances at Terry's theater. London, one year at the Lyceum theater, New York. The one conspicuous hit in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore. No increase of prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.



Biggest of Big Events and Dressed in Sumptuous M A Genuine Full-Rigged Yacht Occupying

the Entire Stage. GREATEST SCENE GOING. View of London by Moonlight, With Twinkling Stars Peeping Out.

Mr. Joseph Slaytor, Mr. Frank Losse, Mr. Franclyn Reglid, Mr. Harry Booker, Mr. Howard Thorpe, Mr. R. J. Moye, Mr. William McVay, Mr. Charles Farley, Miss Marion Elmore, Miss Grace Thorne, Miss Sara Holmes, Miss George Fox. REALISM! CHARMS!



A robbery of a real safe, by real burglars, now

A real vessel with real sails, real masts, and DON'T MISS IT FOR WORDS! Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's. jan 12 13 14 15 16

Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m. Newton Beers's



The Cornish Pandean Singers! The Feast of Magog! The Gorgeous Island of Palms! The Great Shipwreck! The Port of Under-cliffe! The Old Chapel! The Bridal Bower!

ENORH ARDEN!

SOME CLEVER MEN.

PICKED AT RANDOM FROM ALL OF ATLANTA'S CLEVER MEN

A Bevy of Whole-Souled Gentlemen Who Rank Among the Most Popular of All the Clever Citizens of a Clever City.

A few days ago a party of gentlemen were discussing the question "Who is the cleverest man in Atlanta?" propounded casually by one of the number.

man and then the question assumed a broader shape—"Who are the ten cleverest men in Atlanta?" Each person suggested his particular clever

"Among what class of men?" "Well, say the middle-aged business men of

the city." This premise agreed on, of course excluding that wonderfully clever array of young men beginning with Andy Calhoun and including all such as Billy Hill, Fulton Col-ville, Charlie Northen, Tom Erwin and a host of the "younger set," the members of the prety discussing the question each prepared a list of the ten that struck them as composing the eleverest ten. The word "clever," in this sense, carried with it the idea of general, all around, up one side and down the other good nature—men who are liked for their own sake and for their personal qualties of agreeability and pleasant address-men who make friends wherever they go, and men who are friends of their friends

Ten such men were soon agreed upon, when some one suggested that the name of one of the very cleverest men in the city had been

"But who shall we leave off of the ten selected to put him in, to still leave only ten?" The shortest way out of this perplexity was the unanimous agreement that the number had better be increased to eleven, and so i was, and here are the names thus decided npon, presented not necessarily in the order of bleverness, but at random.

If there is a cleverer man in the universe than Major J.

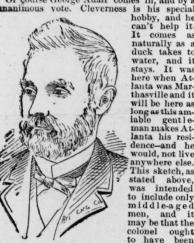
A. Fitten it would bea hard matter to convince the peo-ple of Atlanta of the fact. Personally he has as many, if not more warm

not more warm
Iriends than
any man in the
eity. He is a
a man that
makes friends
because he
finds genuine
enjoyment in
giving his generous heart full pley
and he would circumlocute an hour
to say a pleasant thing where an unpleas

and he would circumiocute—an hour to say a pleasant thing where an unpleas-ant word would do just as well and take not half the time to say it. He is one of those men who loves human nature and gets just about as much solid comfort out of life as can well be derived.

How many of our readers will say that Ma-for Fitten does not properly belong to this list?

jor Fitten does not properly belong to this list? Not one, we venture. Of course George Adair comes in, and by a manimous vote. Cleverness is his special hobby, and he



lanta was Mar thasville and it will be here a long as this an long as this amiable gentle-man makes At-lanta his resi-dence-and he would, not live This sketch, as stated above, was intended to include only middle-aged men, and it may be that the

can't help it.

naturally as duck takes t

other young men, for he says that he is youngest man of his size in the city, and grows younger the city and grows younger the city and grows younger was younger as younger as

His cleverness is of an unique variety—it is a penetrating, permeating, diversified sort of cleverness that goes to bed with him at night, takes breakfast with him, comes to his office with him and reaches the zenith of its glory during the tedious hours that he spends in the street car on his way to and from home. Here it is over-reaching, monopolizing. Then women and children enjoy it and it is the only ray of sunking that comes from the clouds of ray of sunshine that comes from the clouds of fatigue that hang around the distressingly slow transit of the West End electric mule

If George Adair don't belong to this collecon, who does? Robert J. Lowry next. Everybody likes him, and he likes nearly everybody—at least he is wonderfully clever to everybody.

36

Among the business men of Atlanta there is probably not a man who is a greater favorite than he. Among the

young men he
is particularly
popular, chiefly
b \(\in \) a use he
mai esit a point
to be the young
man's friend.
His hand is
ever ready to
assist those who
show an inclination to help
themselves and

ation to help themselves and there are many themselves and
there are many
young men in business in Atlanta
today whose success has been materially
aided by his substantial encouragement. The
ladies like him because his cleverness is
so well rounded that when he puts
side his business cares he is as much at ease in
an amateur charity theatrical as he is at his
aank. They draw on his cleverness whenever
bt is necessary to get any specially good-natured man to take the leading part in any
thing from a church bazaar to a strawberry thing from a church bazaar to a strawberry festival. It is said of him that he was once auctioned for \$2.75 at a missionary entertainment and it did not effect his cleverness any more than if he had brought \$275,000. The proceeds of that sale went to send a missionary to the Fejee islands and the poor fellow was eaten by the cannibals. But that is neither here nor there; he did what the ladies wanted him to do and he sold for fifteen cents more than John Fitten brought. So much for Colonel Lowry, and a more whole-souled, genial gentleman cannot be found on the top of the earth.

Captain J. W. Morrow, better known as plain Jim Morrow, or "Uncle Bud," has a heart as by as a wagon wheel, and never did his life. If he likes a man, he will tell him so, and if he does

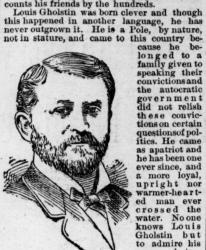
and if he does not, there is no conce a l m e n t about his feelings, but he likes everybody that gives him a fair chance to do so. He came to Atlanta seventeen years.



enteen years ago with seventy-five cents and considera-bly more hair than he now is head. (See the top o

lay aside his cleverness. He has accumulated a snug fortune, but works as hard as ever. As a mere boy he joined ex-Governor McDaniel's Walton county company, and going to the war as a private, soon found himself a captain. When the way closed, he was in command of the skirmishers of his brigade, a picked corps of a hundred and fifty men—all on account of cleverness and bravery. He is not afraid of a circular saw but is as peaceful as a lamb if allowed to be. He never forgets a friend nor a friendly act and there is absolutely nothing honorable that he would not do to repay a service. He is one of natures noblemen and counts his friends by the hundreds.

Louis Gholstin was born clever and though



government did not relish these convictions on certain questions of politics. He came as apatriot and he has been one ever since, and a more loyal, upright nor varmer-hearted man ever crossed the water. No one knows Louis Gholstin but to admire his many admira-

ble qualities.

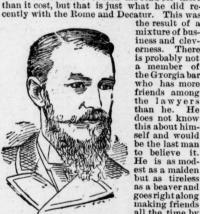
Louis gholstin. He can talk the
bark off of a tree, and he says just what he
thinks, but he is in good faith with the world.
He is a valuable citizen, and takes special interest in all that helps Atlanta. He is one of
the fathers of the Young Mens' Library assodiation, and rendered valiant service as the
president in bringing it to its present standard
of excellence. He is strictly business from
the jump, but always has time to serve those
whom he counts as his friends, and there are
many of them. ble qualities. He can talk the

nany of them.
Dr. J. S. Todd—Scott Todd, as his friends call him—is one of that clever class of men who have a pleasant word for everybody and who take a cheerful view of life because it is a matter of genuine pleasure for them to do so. The medicine of such dispositions as men of this class have, can cure more aches and reains them call.

pains than all the physic in Atlanta, for the sunlight of a cheerful countenance will dispel the symptoms that drug store But back of all Dr. Todd's cleverness is a vein of solidity that has shown itself very often in his career as a citizen of Atlanta Haisa lanta. He is a mascot on real estate, and every piece he touches rises in value.

is probably owing to the fact that h owing to the fact that he knows just when to touch. He wears a tribute to his bravery in an empty sleeve, the result of a wound received in battle when a mere boy. He keeps young by laughing and making other people laugh, and it is the most natural thing in the world that he should be classified among the cleverest men in Atlanta. A friend once said of him that "he had as many virtues and fewer faults than almost any man he knew of," to which many of those who read this sketch will say "amen."

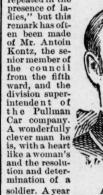
Judge Rufe Dorsey is probably the only railroad receiver that ever sold his road for more than it cost, but that is just what he did recently with the Rome and Decatur. This was the result of a mixture of hur. DR. J. S. TODD.



goes right along making friends all the time by RUFUS T. DORSEY. his cleverness His conscience is abnormally developed—for a lawyer, and his good opinion of the human race gives insight to his heart. How could such a man help being clever?

There are very few men of whom it can b

said "I never could not be repeated in the presence of la-dies," but this remark has often been made of Mr. Antoin Kontz, the se-nior member of the council from the fifth ward, and the Car company.
A wonderfully clever man he is, with a heart like a woman's



mination of a soldier. A year ANTOIN L. KONTZ. ago the citizens' movement brought him, against his will, into the council. He had never before been before the public, and on the ticket with him were some of the strongest men in Atlanta, but he lead the ticket handsomely—a neat compliment to his popularity. He is of German parentage, but has lived in Atlanta from infancy, and during that period has won the confidence and respect of all who know him, and has not an enemy. He is extremely modest and persistenemy. He is extremely modest and persist ently resists all efforts of his friends to induchim to think favorably of matrimony. He is an intense admirer of womanhood, but prefers to love it collectively rather than individually. This, however, does not prevent him from being one of the very cleverest men in Atlanta.

lanta.

Herewith is portrayed a minature of the genial Scotch features of Don Bain, but it lacks the animation that characteristics.

acterizes them in life.

He is a won

derfully inter-

esting fellow and intensely clever. A pe-culiarity about his cleverness is that it will

readily enthuse on the demand of a friend, and

in the vulgar

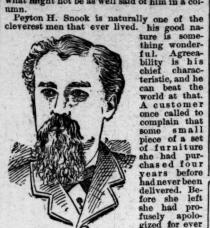
vernacular as a "hustler." He



can cover more territory in less time than made a splendid he does of every-himself, and he is matters in matters. DONALD M. BAIN. almost anybody. He has r success of his business, as h thing in which he interests h

He has been an important factor in the development of Atlanta, and can blow Atlanta's horn with a vigor that is most admirable. He has every strong characteristic of his nativity, and to say that he is a genuine type of an ideal Scotchman, is to say in a line what might not be as well said of him in a column.

Escape from the Lion's Jaws.



years before had never been she had pro-fusely apolo-gized for ever mentioning

restron H. Snook.
furnished her house, and went out perfectly satisfied—all on account of the excessive cleverness with which she was received. furnished her house, and went out perfectly satisfied—all on account of the excessive cleverness with which she was received. His amiability is something amazing. He is one of Atlanta's best citizens, and has played an active part in making her what she is.

Fred J. Stilson, the hast, but not the less clever of this clever set, possesses the unusual faculty of being able to smile on the world in one continuous, broad and c on tagious smile. The happiness of his disposition is of a nature which is not frequent, and

frequent, and though he has lived in Atlanta not as long as any of the above, he can easily be counted among her cleverest men. He started busi.

He started busi.

ness here in a ten-foot front on White-hall street, short of capital but abundantly stocked with cleverness. It has stood him well as his success demonstrates, and coming here a perfect stranger he now has a host of friends to rejoice in his progress.

It pays to be clever! It is in many respects the best capital a man can put in his business. It will purchase when money will not, and brings a comfort that nothing else will.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Sweet Lavender.

If there has ever been a name for a play full of promise, it is certainly the above one. Every body promise, it is certainly the above one. Every body expects much from such a title, and we can affirm that everybody will have a full realization of his expectation. "Sweet Lavender" is a gem and equal to "The Wife," which was brought to us by the same manager, Mr. Dan Frohman, and from the same theater, the New York Lyceum. It has had a tremendous success in Europe as well as in America. It ran 700 nights in London, and one whole year at the Lyceum. It is certainly in all a tremendous success in Europe as well as in America. It ran 700 nights in London, and one whole year at the Lyceum. It is certainly in all respects a grand play. Beautiful in construction, it is full of a quiet, impressive pathos that carries the spectator beyond himself or herself. But it is not all sad. There is a glimpse of brightness through it all. Not of brightness only, but of comedy, of fun, of humor, of the lighter and happier side of human nature. In fact, "Sweet Lavender" is as delicate as its heroine, a simple, fragile, innocent girl, whose mother, wronged herself, has guarded her daughter in the conservatory of her love from all knowledge of evil. The story is the realization of that famous couplet of Tennyson's about true hearts and Norman food. Clement fiale, a law student of the tent e, loves the daughter of the housekeeper, or, in Temple language, the "launderess." Dick Phenyl, a drunken barrister, shares the rooms with him, and is a faithful but blundering friend, who, however unwittingly, is the cause of everything coming out right. Geoffrey Wedderburn, a banker, is the adopted father of Clement Hale and Ruth Holt, the "laundress" aforementioned, is his deserted love and mother of Lavender. Horace Bream is a young American whô had the good fortune to save the life of Minnie Gilfillian, the supposed-to-be stuck-up daughter of the really stuck-up Mrs. Gilfillian, a widow, and sister of Geoffrey Wedderburn. Bream naturally falls in love with Minnie, and persistently follows her to the great disgust of her mother, who desires Clement Hale for her son-in-law. There are other characters, but these are the principal, and with the aid of a broken bank, a drama is woven of surprising interest.

The representation of this success here Monday and Tuesday will be entirely in tone with the refinement of Daniel Frohman's managerial policy.

The Stowaway.

"The Stowaway." the renowned English melo-

finement of Daniel Frohman's managerial policy.

The Stowaway. The renowned English melodrama which comes to the opera house on next Wednesday and Thursday evening, and Thursday matinee, has just completed a prosperous run at the New California theater, San Franeisco, twhere it won instant recognition from critic and playgoers. The beauty of the stage settings and the more than ordinary excellence of the company, have been highly praised wherever the play has been presented.

Around a plot of absorbing interest, the author

more than ordinary excellence of the company, have been highly praised wherever the play has been presented.

Around a plot of absorbing interest, the author is said to have woven a thread of comedy that alone would carry the play. The comedy, however, does not detract from the motive of the plot, it is said, but belongs to it. There is a genuine departure from the conventional in making. the central figure of the play a man rather than a woman, but this excellent figure, as well as all others in the play, is said to be thoroughly human and to excite human sympathy.

An erring father, a deserted son, a villain, who endeavors to cheat the son out of his inheritance, and who is principally foiled by the eleverness of the "Stowaway," a humorous genius with a heart of gold, are the salient features of the plot, which is said to be colored by some of the most exciting incidents ever introduced in a play.

The first act occurs in a low quarter of London, which is illustrated by a remarkable scene, showing a long, narrow alley, and the forks of two streets, the houses of which are set out, giving a correct and realistic idea of distance and perspective. A public house invites business on the corner, and far away, beyond the flickering lights of the narrow street the moon will rise in the blue sky and the twinkling stars peep out. In the fourth act a full-rigged yacht of natural size will be shown upon the stage, and the entire action of the scene occur on the vessel's deck.

The cast is a very strong one, and includes, among others, Marion Elmore, Grace Horne, Sara Holmes, Frank Losee, Joseph Slayton, Harry Booker, William McVay and R. J. Moye.

A special feature of the "Stowaway" is the introduction of two Simon-pure cracksmen in an act of safe-burglary. They are said to be the most expert of their class. One of them—"Spike" Hennessey—was implicated in the famous Northampton bank robbery.

Enoch Arden.

Hennessey—was implicated in the famous Northampton bank robbery.

Enoch Arden.

Friday and Saturday, with matinee, this great play will be presented by Newton Beers with a carload of scenery and stage effects. Never before has it been given in this way, and so presented it is, in reality, a new production.

The Kansas City Journal, of September 10th, thus describes the undertaking of Mr. Beers:

"The pathetic story of "Enoch Arden," so beautifully portrayed by Tennyson, has been read time and time again in nearly every household. To make such an arrangement of it for the stage as would prove successful is difficult, and yet Mr. Newton Beers bids fair to accomplish this result. "Enoch Arden" was presented for the first time at the Warder Grand last night, and deserved a much larger audience than greeted the initial performance. Mr. Beers himself takes the title role, and is supported by a company which is in the main exellent. Miss Crego as Annie Lee, "the pride offundercliffe;" Miss Romain, as Miriam Lane; George Middleton as Philip Ray, and Jerome Sykes, as the proverbial village doctor, carried out their parts well, while Mr. Beers's portrayal of the character of Enoch Arden is unquestionably fine and true to life. The scenic effects add greatly to the play. Especially fine is the representation of the wreck of the ship Good Fortune; the sailors one by one are swept overboard in the tempest, Enoch Arden alone clinging to a spar until he is washed ashore on the iste of Palms. There again the work of the artist is seen to great advantage. Then follows the rescue, the return to Undercliffe, the discovery that his wife, believing him dead, has married Philip Ray, his erstwhile generous rival, and Enoch's vow and death. The music and scenery combine to make the play very attractive, and much larger audiences will doubtless find their way to the Warder Grand during the remainder of the week!" to the play very attractive, and much larger audiences will doubtless find their way to the

Preventative for "La Grippe." Some of the most eminent physicians express the opinion that a free use of Tate Spring water would be the most effective preventative of "la grippe." It acts upon the liver and opens the pores of the skin, and leaves the system in such a shape that it would prove almost invaluable to the attacks of the malady. Of all the health giving waters provided for the use of man by generous nature, none surpass those of Tate Spring, as scores of the readers of The Constitution can testify from personal experience. IN A LION'S GRASP.

ROSE." THE AFRICAN LIONESS AT THE GRESS ZOO.

interviewed by a Reporter-A Would-Be



RANT PARK. Su down, Eighteen-hundred-and-scared-todeath.-The name of McGinty has been mmortalized by that ndividual's excursion to the bottom of the sea. But even Mc Ginty in his happiest mood was a stranger

to the emotions that run foot races beneath When I recall the events of the last hour I m inclined to believe that there is a kindred link between Dan and myself-McGinty, of course, being perched on the famous end of the link.

trious McGinty is probably wandering around, like Jonah, in some sportive fish's bread bas-ket, while I—well, like Daniel of old, I have ust narrowly escaped the fame of being served up as dessert at the dinner of the big lion out here in the Gress zoo. In other words, with enterprise only imbibed at The Constitulioness in her very den.

Even as I recall the aforesaid interview—

(and a very brief one it was)—my nerves twitch, and my hair stands so stubbornly straight up as to defy all efforts to keep my hat in its proper place. If THE CONSTITUTION artist were only on the spot to catch the size of my head and the roundness of my eyes! But with the thoughtlessness of prudence, I failed to bring him, and for this THE CONSTITUTION'S readers will be denied the privilege of a reproduction from life of what Shakespeare had undoubtedly in mind when he wrote about that "fretful porcupine."

Ever since the lamented Dan McGinty achieved fame by excurting, as I have mentioned, to the briny depths of the dark blue sea, this lion interviewing scheme has been weighing upon my mind. I lost several meals through thinking of it, and of the McGintylike fame it would bring me. This would be ample reward for having an arm chewed off, my cranium cracked, an eye or two gouged out, a leg; mashed up, and probably half a dozen ribs broken, and as many teeth knocked out. These little hurts would be nothing compared to the fame!

Directly after my mind was made up to have that interview with-not Rube Burrows, but the African lioness—I began to put myself in trim for the encounter.

For a week I practiced all sorts of flesh-relucing and pain-enduring amusements. When nothing else was available, I pinched my arms and limbs, imagining each pinch to be the piercing of a tusk. Several times I rolled from top to bottom of the stone steps leading to the capitol, so the sensation of being thrown through the roof of the lion's cage would not be too startling. Once I went to have a mule kick me, but

fearing the beast might not clearly understand that I was just practicing, that part of my training was neglected.

While the scheme occupied me, I had become brave and fearless—that is, when the plan had a good hold on me. The heavy-soled boot of my best girl's pa had no terrors for me; the much talked-of dog with an appetite for new trousers was as a toy, and to talk back to a fiery policeman was only past-time. I took delight in loafing about elevators that

were in the habit of dropping three or four floors; and the bone-shaking, teeth-rattling floors; and the bone-shaking, teeth-rattling street cars that run on the Capitol avenue line were regular features of my amusement and muscle-developing exercise. 'I said the cars that run; I didn't meanthe little mules attached to them, for that is a feat which hitherto they have never been known to perform.' These cars have wonderful flesh-reducing and muscle-developing qualities. They were recommended to me by a gentleman who takes regular doses of the same whenever he feels an approach of dyspepsia. For that, they are a sure cure, and if you will notice you will observe that there are absolutely no fat people

of that, they are a sure cure, and if you will notice you will observe that there are absolutely no fat people living on the line. Obesity and patronage of these bobtails are impossibilities. It is unknown among the unhappy people of the southknown among the unhappy people of the south-side who are doomed to be shaken into eter-nity through the medium of these aged little

mules and antique cars.

But to me, who was in the flesh-reducing and muscle-developing business, this line afforded rare facilities. I utilized the cars, and to the training they gave, had the occasion arisen, my further tenure of this mortal coil might have been due.

Aday in the letter part of lest week was

might have been due.

A day in the latter part of last week was set as the time for the interview. When I was taken in sections from "Rose's" cage at the Gress zoogit would be as a sharer of McGinty's fame. From the bottom of the sea his welcome voice would greet me, if I succumbed to the solitary tooth and clawless paws of her lionessship. Then together Dan and I would look down and smile at the foolish mortals we had left below.

"Be sure and let me know before you go out," said the city editor when I said good bye, and asked him to see that my several graves were kept green.

graves were kept green.

"All right," I replied, while my thoughts reverted to the little frame building overlooking lake Abana, in Grant park.

"Now, don't fail; I want to have 'Bruff' on hand to write it up if you are not in condition to do so when you are taken out. It's too good an item to miss."

good an item to miss."
"Don't worry, I'll let you on to the story first."

I knew I was lying then, for I was not at all anxious to have anybody near when I crawled into "Rose's" cage for my interview. I wanted to sneak off and do it all by myself—

I wanted to sneak off and do it all by myself—with my little pencil.

The city editor smiled, and as I left the office I heard him remark something about "fakes" and "stuff."

At the business office, as I passed through, the bookkeeper kindly inquired to whom he should pay my last week's salary.

"Your obituary will be printed free," he concluded, as I passed out into the street.

When I got on the dummy I imagined the other passengers regarded me rather curiously, and in fact I thought everybody knew just what I was going to do, and were laughing at me.

me.
There were only a few people at the park when I got there, and the zoo building was entirely deserted. With courage fresh and a determination mustered through a week's training, I approached the home of the beasts. All were quietly resting, undisturbed, save by the occasional bleat of old "Buck, the woolly goat"

the occasional bleat of old "Buck, the woolly goat
First my eye rested on the spotted wildcat, then the hyena, then the silver lioness, of Mexico, then the Asiatic lioness, "Kate," and at the further end the great mouthed, fierce eyed "Rose," the queen of the jungles of Africa. She was quiet, but at my approach her great head raised a little, and directly a low roar came forth, as much as to say, "you had better git."

The roar brought Keeper Havens on the scene.

scene.
"Lie down, Rose," he said, raising a piece of an axe handle and brandishing it in front of

"She's been in a bad humor for several days," he said, tarning to me, "and I'm afraid to leave for fear, in a moment of rage at the trunt of some visitor, she'll break down the bars and get out."

My courage grew a degree cooler at this, and

bars and get out."

My courage grew a degree cooler at this, and I began to wonder if it wouldn't be wise to defer my interview to a later day. But jealousy of McGinty's fame rose up to sustain me, and I remained, studying the motions of the big mouth and the expression of the yellow

and I'm afraid to give her even a little

"and I'm afraid to give her even a little chance to get at another."

"Killed two?"

"Yes; there was poor Pearl Atwood, as fine a beast tamer as ever lived; tore literally to pieces before the eyes of thousands of people, while riding in her cage on street parade. I helped to take the poor fellow out, and since then have been very careful in my business with Rose. Once she grabbed a man through the bars, breaking his arm and tearing his face all up. Then—"

"She's savage, then, is she?"

"Well, I should say so. I'd as leave lay down in front of a railroad train, going eighty miles an hour, as to come within reach of her jaws and claws. Unless—"

"Unless I thought I had a great deal of nerve and the power to cowe her by looking her in the eyes."

My resolution and bravery were fast ebbing down into the heels of my shoes. Another roar from Rose, answered by the whole menagerie, completely knocked me out—for the time at least.

Without mentioning the object of my visit to the keeper, I left the zoo, making my way to a secluded spot in the park where I could rest and recover my determination. Out of hearing of the roaring at the menagerie, I sat down to ruminate.

"Down went McGinty to the bettom of the

"Down went McGinty to the bottom of the

"Down went McGinty to the bottom of the sea,dressed in his best Sunday clothes!"

The words kept buzzing in my ears until I felt my thirst for fame slowly but surely rising. I thought I would practice a little on the eye-charming, suggested by the keeper, and a lonesome sparrow perched on a neighboring limb seemed to have flown there specially to offer me an opportunity.

By and by it occurred to me that my fear was only imaginary—that lion wouldn't dare to touch me when I let her know who I was. Then, besides, I was in good trim, and it would take a pretty hungry lion to tackle me for

with a fullness of determination I rose and With a fullness of determination I rose and made my way to the little house on the hill again. Nobody was there, and walking straight to the cage where Kose, the great, fierce lioness lay, without attracting her attention, crept up to the end of the cage. Noiselessly I slipped back the iron bar that fastened the cage door, and before the beast knew it I was on the inside, without other weapon than my pad and pencil, which I held in readiness, as if about to interview a senator or somebody else.

The instant I entered, the great shaggy head rose from between the two huge paws, the

The instant I entered, the great shaggy head rose from between the two huge paws, the long tail quivered, and a small red spot appeared in the center of each of the round yellow eyes. It was too late for me to be afraid now. The door was shut behind me, and though the pores of my skin seemed to be dripping [blood, so intense was the sensation of the moment, I felt there was no use in uttering an outcry or attempting to retreat.

My eyes felt like two living coals, and in my ears such a mighty roaring that even had an army shouted at my side its voice would have

ears such a mighty roaring that even had an army shouted at my side its voice would have been lost. I have heard it said that in moments of extreme peril all the sins of one's life come before his gaze in an instantaneous panorama. Such was not the case with me. The thought of death did not annoy me much; I only wondered whether or not the animal world. would tear me to pieces, or content herself with knocking me lifeless.

At the first instant the real horror did not occur, so far had I forgotten all else save the

resolve to accomplish my mission. But in a few seconds, when the realization of almost certain death flashed upon me, my hands clasped like a vice the pad and pencil which I



held, and my neck seemed suddenly to have become an immovable member of my anatomy. Try as I would, I could not turn my gaze from the glare of those horrid eyes, which, as second succeeded second, grew redder and redder. The spots, at first little, dilated until the whole eye seemed aflame, casting its heat into mine. All the time the long tail kept a continual patting on the floor of the cage, and the hair on the animal's back gradually assumed an upright position.

How long I stood gazing into the fiery eyes unable to move or speak I don't know.

The last I recollect was a cessation of the patting of the tail, a crouching, and then a second of unspeakable suspense.

Before the ligness made her spring I awoke, and to my unbounded joy discovered that I was still in the land of the living, seated on an iron bench in a secluded nook of the park, far out of reach or hearing of the African lioness or any others that have their home in the Gress zoo.

the Gress zoo. So for a time at least steering, in the sole enjoyment of the fame he so tru
ED. M. DURANT.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite. a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated Distress tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does After not get well of itself. It

Eating requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind. Headache "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat

Heart- distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I burn would have a faint or tired all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an Stomach immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

SENT FREE samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

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They do not cross or same; we colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall street Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 20 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., druggists; Schumann's pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunte sts.; L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage Ga.; Tennox Emerson, Mountain Scene, Ga. Roberts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Ga.

Stock in the Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. will run but 20 months to pay up in fullMISCELLANEOUS

WHEN a few doses of Ayer's O.
Pectoral will relieve you? TV.
Keep it in the house. You are line have a cough at time, and me remedy is so effect as this war renowned prepared tion. No house with young children should be without Scores of lives

Scores of live saved every registrations and a B. Jenner, Northan Mass., writes: "Common gratim pels me to acknowledge the greatifits I have derived for my children the use of Ayer's most excellent C. Pectoral. I had lost two dear childron croup and consumption, and the greatest fear of losing my only maining daughter and son, as they delicate. Happily, I find that by given them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the saymptoms of throat or lung trouble, the are relieved from danger, and are coming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took al cold which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the famphysician considered me incurable, physician considered me incurable, apposing me to be in consumption. At last resort I tried Ayer's Cherry Petral, and, in a short time, the cure vacomplete. Since then I have never be without this medicine. I am fifty year of age, weigh over 180 pounds, and tribute my good health to the me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—G.W.Yonke, Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a sever cold, which by repeated exposure, came quite obstinate. I was mad troubled with hoarseness and bronchair ritation. After trying various melticines, without relief, I at last purchase a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough cass almost immediately, and I have be well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russel Sceretary Holston Conference and P. I. of the Greenville District, M. E. C. Jonesboro, Tenn.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Man. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles.



There are Shirts in our window---pique and embroidered, open front and back---that are the bes values for the price, \$1.50, that can possibly be of fered.

Our one object now is to reduce our stock of Winter Clothing. Spring is evidently impatient to be with us, and we will not let price interfere with any movement of our heavy suits and overcoats.

We always do what we advertise.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

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WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILEOAD. From Chat'ga* . 6 32am To Chattanooga* 7
From Marietta . 8 35am To Marietta . 11
From Rome . 11 68am To Chattanooga* 1
From Chat'ga* 1 48pm To Rome . 3
From Marietta . 2 58pm To Marietta . 4
From Chat'ga* 6 40pm To Chattanooga* 6
From Chat'ga* . 22pm To Chattanooga* 6
From Marietta . 10 30am To Marietta . 4 ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Selma*... 6 50am To Selma*... From West Pt... 9 15am To West Point... From Selma*... 2 15pm To Selma*... GEORGIA RAILROAD. 1 25pm 3 35pm 9 50pm From Augusta* 6 30am To Augusta*.
From Covin't'a. 7 55am To Decatur.
From Decatur...10 15am To Clarkston.
From Augusta*. 1 00pm To Augusta*.
From Clarkston. 2 20pm To Decatur...
From Decatur... 4 45pm To Covington.
Brom Augusta*. 5 45pm To Augusta*.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

From Gre'n'ille*. 6 05am To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm From Tal'poosa*. 9 15am To Tallapoosa*. 5 00pm From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm To Greenville*..10 45pm ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

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Besides those name elius Vanderbi Frederick Mohr.

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Lee, W. E. D. S
Waldo Smith, Ab
General A. D. Bu
Snow, C. P. Hunt
B. Thurber, Willie
J. Edward Simmo
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to speak in a hus pleared. He wa

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the closest atter rupted by applau ing New York su Mr. Depew said Paris during the great exhibition in with the fact that sity laid on Amer ing an exhibition did not excel, the was the finest e-tures, of progress that has been sec-tions that have it that has been see tions that have hitals in Euro in 1876. Every the appearance r Europe, by reprass, and of African and afr mentation of their their skill, which them, and imp One spot where adequately, or the products, and ability in competition the exhibit themselves. N hold an exhibit shall be so broa-tional in its in that all people materials, or wi

and see what must necessarily the growth of the of skill, of arts, the United State he cost of the ation had cost a this one with in labor here, wo lions. Unless the state of the s aight the fair we ridiculed the apeould derive a fact of the fair claimed, in cothe great center of America, an areas (amily in

> on the som was a ty. The pacity. The seats. Promin Creiger, Secret committee; ex General A. E. Postmaster-Ge C. Dore, Lieu J. C. Smith, T Dr. D. G. Rus General J. C sioner, and oth The first spe Senator War Wood, preside antural societ

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COUGE doses of Ayer's Ch al will relieve you? 1

Grant-Argument of Chancey Depew -Chicago Set Forth Its Claims. have a cough at a time, and no on remedy is so effect as this work renowned prepar-tion. No household WASHINGTON, January 11 .- The announce ent that New York, through her distinshed representatives, would present her hus for the location of the proposed world's with young child hir before the senate special committee on the quandro-centennial today, was sufficient to attract a crowd to the capitol that speedily scores of lives saved every year its timely use. shausted the accomodations of the senate its timely use.

Jenner, Northam

"Common gratiude
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at or lung trouble, the eption room where the hearing was held. There was such a pressure for admittance that the committee contemplated repairing to the separate chamber, but found that a rule of that body forbade the use of the chamber for any other purpose than its own sessions except by medial action of the senate. The first arrivals ere from Chicago. Members of the committee were somewhat rdy in arriving. Chairman Hiscock and ator Farwell were the first arrivals and were followed by Senators Vest, Colquitt, Mawley, Sherman, Stanford, Cameron, Ran-

om and Wilson, of Iowa, shortly after 10

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION,

nearly one hundred strong, entered the room, headed by Mayor Grant, ex-Secretary Whitney

and other distinguished officials and citizens.

The appearance of Chauncey M. Depew was the signal for a slight outburst of applause

Besides those named, the New York delega-tion included ex-Senator Warner Miller, Cor-

nelius Vanderbilt, John F. Plummer, E. D.

neius Vanderbilt, John F. Plummer, E. D. Adams, Ogden Mills, Edmund C. Stanton, Louis Windmuller, George H. Scott, John C. Calhoun, George Bliss, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, S. W. Fairchild, Henry Goldsburg, John Good, H. G. Marquand, Eugene Blackford, George Green, Elliott F. Shepard, Frederick Mohr, H. S. Mendelssohn, T. F. Ryan, S. C. Keyes, John A. King, Homer Lee, W. E. D. Stokes, H. H. Amman, G. Waldo Smith, Abe Schaube, Evan Thomas, General A. D. Butterfield, Captain Ambrose Snow, C. P. Huntington, John H. Inman, F. B. Thurber, William Steinway, Elihu Root, J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Charles R. Flint.

J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Charles R. Flint.
Among the others present at the hearing were the representatives of St. Louis and Washington before the committee, and a number of senators and representatives, including Senator Evarts, of New York, and Representative Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, which has assumed jurisdiction of the subject of the world's fair that heavy.

THE PROCEEDINGS BEGUN.

the change in the programme as originally made for today. At 11:45 he said the com-

mittee would take a recess for an hour and a half in order to permit its members to attend the funeral services of Judge Kelley in the hall of the house of representatives. NEW YORK'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Depew was the first speaker. He began to speak in a husky tone of voice, but it soon cleared. He was listened to throughout with the closest attention and frequently inter-

rupted by applause from his loyal and admir-ing New York supporters.

Mr. Depew said any American who was at Paris during the past summer and saw the great exhibition held there, became impressed

great exhibition held there, became impressed with the fact that there was no greater necessity laid on American people than that of holding an exhibition which should be equal, if it did not excel, the one held in France. That was the finest exhibition of arts, of manufactures, of progress, of civilization of the world, that has been seen in any of the great expositions that have been held at the national capitals in Europe, or at Philadelphia

itals in Europe, or at Philadelphia in 1876. Every visitor there was impressed by

in 1876. Every visitor there was impressed by the appearance made by the older countries of Europe, by representatives of the nations of Asia, and of Africa, by great Britain and her dependencies about the globe; by Mexico, and by South American republics. It was a presentation of their products, their manufactures, their skill, which was entirely satisfactory to them, and impressive on all other nations. One spot where there was a failure to present adequately or to present at, all respectably.

one spot where there was a failure to present dequately, or to present at all respectably, the products, progress, manufacturing skill and ability of the United States in competition with older nations was the exhibit of the United States themselves. Now it becomes a necessity to old an exhibition of the United States which hall he so broad in its character, so interna-

shall be so broad in its character, so interna-tional in its invitations, in its hospitalities, that all people who can produce, who want materials, or who have opportunities for trade, shall come here with their products to exhibit

and see what we can do. That exhibition must necessarily be the best presentation of the growth of the opportunities, of inventions, of skill, of arts, of the manufacturing power of the United States, that has ever been gathered on this continuous.

who occupied the remainder of the time to

on the committee reassembled at 1:15 pom was again crowded to its fullest capacity. The Chicago delegation had front seats. Prominent among them were Mayor Creiger, Secretary Crogin, of the world's fair

chicago's innings.

sentation of argument in behalf of Chicago He spoke earnestly in favor of locating the

fair at Chicago, because of the location of the city itself. It is in the center of the agricul-

trist interests of the country, and, therefore, the best place for the fair intended for that people. Its manufactures are widespread and important, and a fair exposition of mechanical arts will be at home there. The mayor spoke of the financial ability of the city to project and operate the exposition, and of the resources of the city as a place of entertainment for the large crowds that are expected to at-

the large crowds that are expected to at

At 2 o'clock Mayor Cregier began the pre-

It was 10:20 o'clock when Chairman Hiscock formally began the proceedings by announcing

of 1885 I took a bepite of every known rse, so that the family red me incurable, su in consumption n consumption. A. Ayer's Cherry Pector time, the cure was then I have never been I. 180 pounds, and the health to the use oral."—G. W. Youker

ying various medi I at last purchased erry Pectoral. On the my cough cough

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Spring ent to b will not with any ar heavy ts. what we

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ORGIA. .10 42 pm Jacksonville, 2 15 pm East Point n.... 5 00 pm acon, Savan-Jacksonville 7 05 pm

come, New mati, Kn'x-mphis, and7 40 pm ome, Nash-mati, New Memphis ... 2 00 pm Sayannah

... 2 00 pm Savannah and Jack... 12 50 am Savannah and Jack... 12 00 m ROAD. a* 7 50am a* 1 35pm... 3 45pm... 4 35pm... 4 35pm... 4 30pm... 4 00pm. ROAD. . 1 20pm . 3 35pm . 9 50pm

00 am

end the exposition.

He was followed by Thomas B. Bryan in an He was followed by Thomas B. Bryan in an enthusiastic and eloquent presentation of the attractions and capabilities of Chicago as compared with those of New York. He was frequently interrupted by applause. In closing he referred to the speech of Mr. Depew, saying he never opened his mouth without opening a casket of gems of wit and wisdom. He (the speaker) said he could not help wishing while, Mr. Depew was speaking, that these gems were blocks, which might be changed into marble, for then he know that the Goddess of Liberty would not have been compelled to wait so long for her pedestal, nor her eyes have grown weary waiting for a sight of the Washington memorial arch and the Grant monument. [Laughter.] Chicago has one thing, he said, that New York has not—by the admission of the speaker this morning (Depew)— . 8 00am . 8 55am . 12 10pm . 2 45pm . 3 45pm . 6 20pm . 11 15pm 7 10am 4 30pm 6 00pm ion of the speaker this morning (Depew)— public spirit; and that spirit invites location of

The financial and physical features of Chi-cago's claim were presented to the committee

CHICAGO VS. NEW YORK

BASEBALL, BUT FOR SOMETHING A LITTLE BIGGER.

SALKING FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

The New York Delegation Headed by Mayor

SERVICE IN THE CAPITOL

Over the Remains of Judge William D.

WASHINGTON, January 11 .- Long before the ho Washington, January II.—Long before the hour of noon the galleries of the house were filled with spectators anxious to do honor to the memory of the man who had for many years been a prominent member of that body. A few moments before the house was called to order, the members of the senate, without formal announcement entered the chamber and quickly took seats in the body of the hall. A sable-covered hier stood in front of the clerk's desk and a handsome floral tribute was placed, peer by

in front of the clerk's desk and a handsome floral tribute was placed near by.

At 12:10 the officiating clergymen, Drs. Butler and Cuthbert, entered the hall, reading the beginning of the burial service. They were followed by the committees of the senate and house, having charge of the ceremonies, and then amid a softem hush, the magnificent casket containing the remains of William D. Kelly was placed on the bler. The family of the deceased were then escorted to seats provided for them close to the casket.

The burial service was read by Dr. Butler and prayer was offered by Dr. Cuthbert. Dr. Butler and prayer was offered by Dr. Cuthbert. Dr. Butler then read the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians and followed his reading by a prayer. A benediction was delivered by Dr. Cuthbert, and then slowly and sadly the committees escorted the remains of Hon. William D. Kelley from the chamber which had known him so long and so well.

The senators headed by the vice-president, who had occupied a seat to the right of the speaker, having left the chamber, on motion of Mr. Bengham, of Fennsylvania, the house, as an additional remark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 12 adjourned.

FARMERS ASK FOR PROTECTION. They Say They Need It as Much as the Man

ufacturer Does.

Washington, January 11.—The ways and means committee continued its tariff hearings today. Alexander D. Weddleburn, of Alexandria, Va. appeared as representative of the legislative com-Alexander D. Weddleburn, of Alexandria, Va., appeared as representative of the legislative committee of the national grange and farmers of the Virginia state grange to demand equal protection of farm, with steel, iron and wool manufacturers. A witness yesterday had asked to have briar wood placed on the free list, because it was produced here only by a few negroes in North Carolina. This was not a proper plea, for these poor wards of the nation should be protected in their labor as well as the pipe maker. He presented the great surplus collected from the farmer for the benefit of manufacturer should be equitably divided by a series of bounties upon agricultural produce.]

Mr. Breckenridge—There is no way to help the farmer except by paying him a bounty, or by reducing taxes on what he consumes, is there?

Witness—None that I can see.

To Mr. Bayne he said that in his opinion protection protected manufacturers, and enabled them to form combinations and trusts, to take money out of the farmers' pocket, but the grange recognized that the country had declared for protection, and he was not here to advocate free trade. He was for equal legislation, and the protection of farmers by means of bounties. He did not think the present system of taxation protected laborers to the value of a row of pins.

INCREASE IN MORTALITY.

Boston Records the Largest Number

Deaths Ever Occurring in a Week. Boston, January 11.—The Boston board of health has received up to noon today reports of 436 deaths, the largest number ever recorded in seven days. Diseases of the respiratory organs have been terribly effective. No less than 113 are from pneumonia, eighty-two from consumption thirty-two from bronchetis, and fourteen from influenza. The death rate for the week reache

the unprecedented total of 53.61.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The record of the board of health for twenty-four hours ending at noon today showed 176 deaths. This shows a fallboard of health for twenty-four hours ending at noon today showed 176 deaths. This shows a fall-ing off of twenty-six during the preceding twenty-four hours. There was but one case of influenza proper and that was a man seventy-three years of age. The death record last week was 1,482 deaths against 1,202 the previous week. The physicians now believe that the climax has been reached and that the death rate will be materially lessened. There were 296 policemen on the sick list today.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP. The Democrats Say There Will Be no Diff.

culty in Electing Brice.

Columbus, O., January 11.—There nave been no new developments today relative to the alleged senatorial bolt which has been talked of looking to the defeat of Calvin S. Brice, the caucus nominee. A large number of democrats, some of them prominent, have been interviewed, and they express an opinion that there will be no bolt, and they claim that the three men who remained out of the caucus cannot afford to aid in the defeat of Brice Nearly every democrat who has been talked to subject, believes the members, with the possible exception of Smith, will vote for the

Captured After Many Years. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., January 11.—Eighteen years ago, George Woodson, a ferryman on New river, in sonthwest Virginia, was murdered by four men John French, Pale French, David French and James Durford—all of Pulaski county. The reason was a refusal to ferry them across the river, which was greatly swollen. The guilty quartette fled the country, leaving no clew, whatever. Ten years afterward, David French was captured and imprisoned. Today John and Pale French passed through Knoxville in charge of Virginia officers. After eighteen years of freedom, they had been found in the backwoods of Harlem county Ky. Pale French, is a lawyer of some standing and an intelligent, educated man. They have been living in the country made notorious by the French-Ebersall tragedy, but it is not known if they had any connection with it. John French, Pale French, David French and

He Got Game at Last.

on this continent.

Mr. Depew reviewed the arguments put forth by advocates of other cities and presented the claims of New York. Speaking of the cost of the fair he said: The Paris exhibition had cost about ten million dollars, and this one with increased price of material and had been here, would cost at least twelve millions. Unless there was that much money in sight the fair would be, he said, a failure. He ridiculed the apprehension that Tammany hall could derive any political benefit, from the fact of the fair being held in New York, and claimed, in conclusion, that New York was the great center, the great representative city of America, and that if the choice was given to every family in the United States, to choose one city to visit (and only one) the vote would be unanimous to "take me to New York."

Mr. Depew was followed by Burke Cochran, who occupied the remainder of the time to COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11. [—Special.]—In Marlboro county yesterday afternoon, a crowd of colored children were returning from school, when they overtook a young negro boy named Schockley McLaurin, who had been out hunting and was carrying a gun over his shoulder. Several of the children began shoulder. Several of the children began "guying" McLaurin because he had failed to secure any game. This angered the boy, who suddenly raised his gun, shot into the crowd of school children killing one and severely wounding four others, one fatally. McLaurin was arrested and is now in jail. He expressed no regret for his terrible deed.

A Chicagoan Stabs a Rival. CHICAGO, January 11.—While walking along the street tonight with John Baines, James Prender-

Creiger, Secretary Crogin, of the world's fair committee; ex-Congressman George R. Davis, General A. E. Stevenson, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General George Newberry, John C. Dore, Lieutenant-Governor Ray, General J. C. Smith, Thomas B. Bryan, E. T. Jeffrey, Dr. D. G. Rush, ex-Minister F. C. Winston, General J. C. Black, ex-pension commissioner, and others.

The first speaker of the afternoon was ex-Senator Warner Miller, who, with James Wood, president of the New York State Agricultural society, closed the case for New York. street tonight with John Baines, James Prendergast suddenly turned and ran a long knife into Baine's heart. The assailant cooly withdrew the weapon and tossing it aside said: "There—I guess that went through him." Baines expired on the sidewalk before the eyes of the sudden and the sidewalk before the eyes of the sudden and the sidewalk before the eyes of the sudden and the sidewalk before the eyes this Prendergast for the time being escaped but was captured in the vicinity soon after by the police. The two men have been rivals for three years for the favor of a certain woman.

Restricting the Suffrage in Mississippi Restricting the Sulfrage in Mississippi:
Jackson, Miss., January 11.—[Special.]
Senator Williamson offered a bill in the senate today to amend the charter of this city in several minor matters, but the feature of general interest is that it proposed to restrict the right to vote for mayor and other officers to those who can read and write, or who own five hundred dollars' worth of taxable property. The bill will probably pass and will be the first attempt to abridge suffrage in the state.

Took Strychnine by Mistake. Dearson, Mich., January II.—A terrible mistake was made in the family of Merrill Griffin here last night. The family all had the influenza and took strychnine instead of quinine. Griffin, his wife, daughter, aged thirteen, and son, aged nine, were the victims. The daughter died at two o'clock this morning and there is no hope for Griffin. Mrs. Griffin and son have a bare chance to pull through.

Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., January 11.—The law class of Washington and Lee university, of which Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, LL.D., is professor, organized today for its final celebration, electing J. T. Noel, of Richmond, president, and Frank Blair, of Knoxville, orator. There are twenty-oue seniors, mostly from the south.

A Reception to Cardinal Gibbons. CHARLESTON, S. C., January 11.—Cardinal Gib-bons was taken on an excursioni around the har-bor this morning and tonight dined at the pala-tial recidence of B. O'Neil where a reception was held. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new cathedral will take place tomorCARLISLE IS MAD

BECAUSE OF THE DUPLICITY OF SPEAKER TOM REED,

WHO HASIGNORED HIM RIGHT ALONG

The High-Handed Manner in Which the Republicans Propose to Run the House in Their Own Interest.

Washington, January 1 .- [Special.] -Mr. Carlisle is red hot, and his language today in speaking of Tom Reed was what many think, but few say. Reed only gave him a draft of the new rules last night, while nearly every republican member has had them for two days. Mr. Carlisle is a member of the committee on rules, but Speaker Reed has totally ignored He has never even let him into a meeting. Indeed, Reed, to prevent Carlisle's pres-ence, has never called an official meeting of the committee, but has simply met with two republican members, McKinley and Cameron, and drafted the rules, which he proposes to have adopted. They were outlined in this correspondence a few days ago, and are so flexible that the speaker is practicably given dictatorial power. Indeed, with these rules, and Reed will put them through under the general parliamentary rules now in vogue, any measure Mr. Reed and his followers approve can be pushed through. Bills can possibly be delayed by strong fighting on the part of the democratic minority, but Dictator Reed will be apt to force them to passage in the end. THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

Mr. Clements is much better today, and ex-

pects to be out on Menday.
Colonel Peyton Randolph, general manager of the Piedmont Air Line, has been quite ill with "la grippe," which developed into a slight congestion of the lungs. He is, how-ever, somewhat better today. Coloncl Ranlelph is the manager of more miles of road than any other man in the south, and his success with the Air Line has proven him to be one of the ablest railroad men in the country Neither Colonel Buck nor Tom Johnson have come yet, and Georgia republican affairs are quiet today.

THAT ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

I have reason to believe today that the great English syndicate, which had in view the purchase of the S. S. S. company and all the compresses in Georgia is no syndicate at all. Indeed, if the distinguished agent in this immediate vicinity and the south have ten thousand dollars between them, they are in luck. It is true that letters have been written from here, and investments in the south generally have been looked into and are being looked into. It is also given out that there is an English syndicate, but that syndicate is in England, and will, perhaps, keep its money there. It is true an English syndicate has bought up many breweries in this country, and it is probable that schemers on this side would like to get options on compresses and other things in the south to offer to English syndicates. There might be fortunes in it, if the options could be obtained at low prices. It migt, however, be a good idea to know there is a syndicate before offers idea to know there is a syndicate before offers are made. The news, in the first instance, came from Colonel Jack Brown, a lawyer and ex-Georgia republican, and Mr. D. C. Forney, an exnewspaper man, who claim to be agents of an English syndicate. At least Mr. Forney is agent for an agent of an English syndicate, and Colonel Jack Brown is agent for Mr. Forney.

E. W. B.

THE THIEVES ARRESTED.

They Stole Bars of Silver Thinking They

Were, Block Tin.

New York, January 11.—Two bars of silver belonging to Brokers Zimmeran & Forsay, of No. 25
Broad street, which disappeared from a truck while being conveyed to a steamship pier on the night of December 20th, have been traced by Inspector Byrne's detectives. It appears that three thieves carted off the silver, which was valued ht \$2,200, under cover of the heavy fog which prevailed on the night in question. The thieves are Edward Rock, John Keenan, alias Nagle, and Thomas Dugan, alias Red Dugan, all ex-convicts. William Glimartin, a junk man, and Charles Seaton, a thief, just out of prison, are also in custody as receivers of the stolen bars. It appears that after removing the bars from the truck the trio carried them to the junk-shop mentioned to dispose of them. They thought their booty was block tin, and Glimartin was equally in ignorance of the true character of the metal. He offered the thieves \$14 for their plunder, and they promptly accepted it. It was not until the next morning, on reading the newspaper, that they learned that their booty was so much more precious than they had supposed. All three hurried to the junkman agreed to keep the silver for the men, and did so until negotiations had been made with Thief Seaton, who took it off his hands. Seaton paid \$505 for the bars, and the money was divided among the thieves after \$150 had been paid Gilmartin for his trouble. Seaton was arrested while selling some of the silver which he had beaten and melted into a new form at the assay office yesterday, and altogether \$800 worth of the silver has thus far been recovered. This has been turned over to the huckman who had satisfied the brokers by paying them the amount of the loss.

WHAT BRENNAN TELLS. They Stole Bars of Silver Thinking They

WHAT BRENNAN TELLS.

The London Times Tried to Make a Witner in the Parnell Case.

in the Parnell Case.

Denver, Col., January 11.—The News publishes a five column interview with Thomas Brennan, who was the first secretary of the land league in Ireland, and one of the few men in the United States who knows thoroughly and enjoys the confidence of all the leaders in the league movement in Ireland. Brennan furnishes a history of the case in which he shows how the London Times was trying to manufacture P. J. Sherman into a witness against Parnell before the London commission. He also explains cable messages sent to humself and Alexander Sullivan on May 6, 1889, from Michael Davitt, at Paris, and to which Dr. McCaha gave significance in connection with the disappearance of Cronin.

The fact of the story is that Sherman was approached by an emissary of the London Times, who sought to bride him, by giving evidence to effect that Parnell was a party to the Phenix park murder, if not the instigator of them. Sherman deceived the Times' emissary, whose name is Kirby, into thinking he was purchasable, but timid. His purpose was to gain information of the Times' plans and incidentally to get a round sum of money from that paper.

Hartington Dangerously III.

Hartington Dangerously III. Hartington Dangerously III.

London, January II.—The marquis of Hartington is very dangerously sick in Morton Hall, in Norfolk, the seat of Baron Hirsch. He has been the guest of Baron Hirsch for a week, and caught cold while shooting. The cold was neglected as a trivial accident, but has developed into congestion of the lungs, from which the marquis was so ill today that he was unable to leave his bed. He has a very high fever, and the local doctors see so much gravity in the case that they have called London doctors in consultation. The possibility of the death of the marquis at present gives the rein to speculation, and is the sensation of the hour in the political world.

Weekly Bank Statement.

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, January 11.—The following is a state-nent of the associated banks for the week ending

today: Reserve, increase The banks now hold \$6,015,700 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Exports of Specie.

New YORK, January II.—Exports of specie from the port of New York during the week amounted to \$548,784, of which \$51,764 was in amounted to \$045,784, or which \$61,764 was in gold and \$525,702 silver; \$6,986 in gold, and \$525,740 in silver went to Europe, and \$64,778 in gold and \$1,489 in silver to South America. Imports of specie for the week amounted to \$63,894, of which \$57,334 was in gold and \$6,560 in silver.

"Jeff Davis" County.

Jackson, Miss., January 11.—[Special.]—The Mississippi senate suspended the rules and passed a bill creating a new county, to be called "Jeff Davis" county. Is is to be composed of parts of Sunflower, twashington, Bolivar and Cahoma connties, with Cleveland, on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railway, for the county site.

IN THE TOMB.

FUNERAL OF THE EMPRESS AU-GUSTA IN BERLIN.

THE CITY DRAPED IN MOURNING

Representatives Present from All Countrie of Europe—The Spanish King Improving—Other Foreign Gossip.

Berlin, January 11.—[Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Press.]—Public atten-tion is concentrated today upon the funeral of the Empress Augusta to the exclusion of all other topics. The threatening news from Spain, progress in Austria of the Garman-Czeck conference, all seem of little moment to the people here by comparison with the gran-diose pageant of an imperial funeral. The fenal ceremony of the funeral service was like the other parts, all planned to be a repetition of the funeral of Emperor William. The religious ceremony was concluded at 12:30 and amid the tolling of church bells, the cortege moved at once for Charlottesburg, the way lined by troops and various trade guilds; by students from public schools; by members of veteran societies, and so on, and behind these thronged thousands of silent, sympathetic spectators.

The ecclesiastical services, as well as the military part of the scene, was a repetition of the honors paid to the renowned husband of the deceased. The duke of Edinburg represented the queen of England as before. In the immediate circle of the family mourners were the king of Saxony, the crown prince of Sweden, grand duke of Saxe-Weimer Christian of Schlessweix-Halstein, the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Steilitz, the duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the prince of Hopenzollern, the Grand Duke Francis of Austria, Prince William of Wurtenburg, Prince William of Saxe-Meinginger, Saxe-Weimar, Waldeck-Pyrmont, Sondershausen, Schaumburg-Lippe and others. Besides these were many representatives of foreign sovereigns.

THE EMPEROR AT THE CASKET. Wied, the princesses of Schlessweig-Halstein,

The emperor laid upon the coffin a magnifient palm branch, with long, white, silk ribbons bearing the imperial arms and a crown in gold. Baron Levetzowo, president of the reichstag, laid upon the coffin, in behalf of the reichstag, a wreath of palms, white roses and camelias, upon the ribbons of which was this nscription :

The reichstag to the First Empress Augusta: "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain

Prince Bismarck sent a large wreath surrounding a cross of violets; Princess Bismarck, a wreath of roses and lillies of the valley. The kings of Italy and Roumania each sent exquisite tributes of flowers, as did the sovereigns of almost all the German and foreign countries. At the principal service, on Thursday evening, the coffin was unclosed and the empress lay as if asleep. The choral piece, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," was sung as the court entered. Rev. Koegel, the court chaplin, in an ered. Rev. Koegel, the court chaplin, in an address, reviewd Augusta's connection with the German history, during the last five years. He has since furnished to the Reichsanzige a list of special scriptural text of which the em-press was particularly fond.

Among the many anecdotes now made public in regard to the dead empress, is one that has an interest of actuality. In sending a gift to a distressed widow, she was told that a git to a distressed widow, she was told that the woman's husband had been a socialist, and she said: "I don't care what political opinions of the man were. I only remember that he has left a hungry family."

Today, houses in the Unter Den Linden are draped with black, and the lamps are shrouded with crepe.

THE GERMANS AND CZECK.

It is expected that the conference of Bohe-mean, German and Czeck parties will end today. The delegates are reticent respecting the proceedings. The Germans hold that Count Taafe has asked them to help him solve the insoluble problem against themselves. In Bohemia there are 2,000,000 Germans and 3,000,000 Czecks. The Germans stand in that country in stronger position than the Ulster men in Ireland. Yet Taafe has ignored them for ten years, and has given the rein to the Czecks. He now finds that in this he has not even pleased the Czecks themselves. They are not satisfied with the repeated concessions made them at the expense of the Germans, yet he now asks the Germans to help him out of his dilemma by making further concessions for the sake of peace. This they hold to be absurd politics. They themselves only demand that in the German speaking districts of Bohemia, the German language shall be the official tongue and that in districts where there is a mixed population the language of the major-Czecks. He now finds that in this he has not mixed population the language of the majority shall prevail. The Germans accuse Count ity shall prevail. The Germans accuse Count Taafe of trying to make all Bohemia a Czech country and in consequence of the success of his efforts in that direction they say that German imperial patriotism is disappearing. They assert that the German element—which is the largest and strongest national mass in the empire—has been kept down for ten years by combinations of other elements made against it. In coalitions of the national element there is none, they say which could govern Austria.

it. In coalitions of the national element there is none, they say, which could govern Austria alone or agree long with any other nationality except in opposition to the Germans. The German party point out that to Czech, who at heart are in sympathy with Russia, therefore; hate the Poles, yet despite this the Poles unite with them against the Germans, who form the backbone of the country, and upon whom alone the monarchy could rely in a crisis. On the other hand, the Czechs do not contemplate the Germans as such innocent and helpless victims of persecution, and intimate that this is not the first they have heard of the exclusive virtue of that race. They accuse the Germans of endeavoring to eradicate from the country the Czech language and institutions, and whatof endeavoring to eradicate from the country the Czech language and institutions, and what-ever else may stand in the way of German dominion, and assert that they themselves have had a fair chance in the conflict only since Taafe has been in office. They do not dispute the full right of Germans to use their own language in districts occupied by them, but they hold that Bohemia should be as de-rendent as Hungary is and claim that the

but they hold that Bohemia should be as de-pendent as Hungary is, and claim that the emperor should recognize their national rights and privileges by being crowned king of Bohe-mia at Prague, as emperors formerly were. The commandant of Berlin officially denies the story that when the password was given on New Year's day the emperor formally ad-dressed the officers regarding the smokeless powder magazine, rifles, etc.

They Applied Too Late.

HELENA, Mont., January II.—Vesterday afternoon Messes, Sanders and Powers who were
elected United States senators by the republican
house and senate made formal application to Governor Toole for certificates of election. The request was denied on the ground that their election was illegal and because of the fact that Govern Toole had already given certificates of elections of Messrs. Clark and Maginnes, elected by the

The legislative deadlock continues in full force and the republicans have decided to break it so far as the senate is concerned by unseating Mr. McNamara, democrat, who is ineligible because of his being a federal official. This will give the republicans full and free control of the senate.

A South Dakots Bank Falls. A South Dakots Bank Falls.

MADISON, S. D., January 11.—The bank of South Dakota has assigned to W. W. Daly. The assets are claimed to be \$150,000; liabilities unknown. The assignee is engaged in Booking over the books—which are in lad shape—learning bow the concern does stand. The assignment of the bank forced LaBelle Ranche Horse importing company to assign yesterday, as the ranche and bank were closely connected. George L. Wright, late secretary and treasurer, is assignee. The ranche's assets are about \$150,000, mostly in land and horses. Liabilities are about \$00,000.

A Little Naval Fight. A Little Naval Fight.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January II.—A batfle of two hours' duration took place off Annapolis this morning after 2 o'clock between the police boat Daisy Archer, Mate Phipps commanding, and the dredging vessel Virginia S. Lawrence, Captain John Litts. Both cannon and rifies were used. The noise was distinctly heard in this city. The vessel was illegally dredging on Thomas Point when sighted by the Archer, which chased her several miles before capturing her. VIRGINIA'S DEBT.

r McKinney Thinks the Rid the Best the State Can Do.

RICHMOND, Va., January 11.—GovernmeKinney today sent to the legislature message on the state debt, in which he says: McKinney today sent to the legislature a message on the state debt, in which he says:

I have the honor to transmit a letter from John Lubbock, chairman of the council and committee of foreign bondholders in London, bearing date of December 23, 1889, and addressed to the governor of Virginia. The letter expresses the hope that the governor will take an early opportunity to bring to the notice of the legislature the earnest desire of the bondholders to put an end to the protracted contract between them and the state, and alleges that the points of divergence upon which the negotiations in 1887 failed are not so great as to preclude the hope that the questions at issue may be adjusted, etc. The communication expresses the desire that a preliminary understanding shall be arrived at as to the general principles that should govern such deliberations. It suggest that the accredited representatives of the state to carry out and conclude the matters at issue, be sent to London, but if it should not the deemed practicable to meet this suggestion, them the council and committee of foreign bondholders would be prepared to send a commission to Richmond, Va., with full power to conclude an equitable compromise.

Mr. Lubbock says that we may with perfect

Va., with full power to conclude an equitable compromise.

Mr. Lubbock says that we may with perfect confidence rely that any agreement made by the state with the council and committee, would be a permanent settlement, so far as the bondhoiders are concerned, I deem it proper to say to the general assembly that I should be greatly gratined if the question of the public debt of Virginia could be settled in such a manner as to satisfy all parties and retire it from the courts, from the legislative halls and from the politics of the state.

such a manner as to satisfy all parties and retire it from the courts, from the legislative halls and from the politics of the state.

From my knowledge of the financial condition of the people of Virginia and the action they have heretofore taken upon the subject, it is clear to me that we are not able to offer to our bond-holders a more liberal settlement than that embodied in the settlement known as the Riddle-berger bill, and that any considerable departure from the provisions of that bill would be contrary to the expressed will of the people and to the pledges made to them by the party in power. I see no good reason why we should send a commission to the city of London to confer with the bondholders. We have offered them, under the Riddleberger bill, terms as liberal as the financial condition of the state will allow. That bill has been approved repeatedly by each political party in the state in its conventions and ratified by the people at the polis.

The governor then proceeds, at some length, to speak of the increased expenses of the government, causes of the same, and concludes as follows:

"I would advise that we stand by the Riddle-berger bill and its amendments." But if the bond-

as follows:

"I would advise that we stand by the Riddle-berger bill and its amendments. But if the bond-holders propose different terms, not materially increasing the principal and intertest ascertained by the bill, it would be well to require, as an indispensable condition of considering any such proposition, that it should embrace a bona fide tender of so large a proportion of consal and tenforty bonds as to guarantee a settlement of the whole debt, if it should be accepted."

THE KING STILL LIVES.

Precautions Taken to Prevent a Republican

Uprising.

MADRID, January 11.—The king passed a quiet day without fever. The latest bulletin is that the prostration continues, but that he shows more animation at intervals. Crowds throng the streets and surround the royal palace waiting for streets and surround the reyal palace waiting for bulletins. There is a censorship of telegrams and many hundreds have been stopped. None are allowed to pass, but those that give short official bulletins. This is done to prevent a panie in the provinces. The effect has been to greatly increase public anxiety, and give rise to many rumors that the king is dead. The government has telegraphed to all provincial and colonial authorities to exercise great vigilance in regard to possible republican movements, and to repress them promptly. There are many and various opinions in regard to the strength of the republican party. All leading conservatives met at the house of Canovas del Castillo, and agreed that in case of necessity, they would support the government in the effort to maintain order. French Elections Today.

Harrs, January 11.—Elections will be held to-morrow in the departments of Morbihan and Haute Vienne to fill the vacancies in the chamber of departies caused by the invalidation of the elections of a number of deputies who were re-turned at the last general election. All those whose elections were invalidated will again con-test in the districts in which they ran before— Naquet, Mery, Laur, Revest, Gousseet. A Russian Chief of Police Shot,

A Russian Chief of Police Snot.

Moscow, January 11.—While engaged in leading a raid on a nihilist club, in this city, Solutuchine, chief of the secret police, was shot by a woman named Olga Charenko. The woman then committed suicide.

Dallinger Died of Apoplexy.

Markett January 11.—Professor Dallinger was MUNICH, January II.—Professor Dallinger was occupied with some literary work on Friday and died suddenly of apoplexy. He received the last sacrament from Professor Friedrich, an old Cath-

The Shoemakers Locked Out,
HAVERHILL, Mass, January II.—It is safe to say
that nothing has happened in Haverhill since the
great fire in 1882 that has caused so much despondency as the lockout at nine large shoe factories,
which occurred at 6 o'clock this evening. In at
least five of these factories the employes were receiving good wages and were contented, nor was
there any anticipated trouble with the union. The
factories were running along smoothly and there
was no apparent reason for closing except to sustain J. H. Winchell, of the company. Three thousand persons shut out are mostly first-class men.
The loss will fall heavily upon the manufacturers
as well as on the workmen. Gale Bros., have at
300 cases of shoes in process of making and others
have as many more. The goods unless finished The Shoemakers Locked Out, soon will greatly depreciate in value and the loss will fall on the manufacturers. At the rooms of will fall on the manufacturers. At the rooms of the strikers everything was very quiet tonight. The men said they would like to go to work, but could stay out three months, if necessary. Every-body is hoping that the end of the trouble is near, but the outlook is not flattering in that direction.

Its Circulation a Secret. Its Circulation a Secret.

LONDON, January II.—In the libel suit brought by Mr. Parnell against the Times, the court has refused the Times' appeal against answering an interrogatory lregarding the circulation of the Times, at the the time of the publication of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime." The court, however, allowed an appeal of the Times against disclosing the names of parties from whom it received the information on which the articles were

The Flowers That Bloom in the Winter. LEXINGTON, Va., January 11 .- The summer ten LEXINGTON, Va., January II.—The summer tem-perature here for two months has put cherry, seach and apple trees in full bloom. The moun-ains are full of wild flowers in full bloom and flies, roses and other flowers are blooming. The emperature today is in the seventies.

Judge Chisholm Seriously III.

New York, January 11.—[Special.]—Judge W. S. Chisholm, of the S. F. & W. road, is critically ill in this city. He was attacked with the "grip" and it has assumed a more violent form, going into pneumonia. His friends, however, hope that he will pull through all right.

The Sanitary Condition of Savannal

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]— Dr. Lehardy, is preparing an exhaustive report on the condition existing at the city quarin-tine station, and will propose several remedies that he believes will be effectual in removing whatever difficulties may at present exist. I will be read at the next meeting of the citizen's sanitary board. Guarding the Jail.

RICHMOND, Va., January 11.-A dispatch rom Charlottesville, Va., says: It having been rumored that a mob would attempt to take a negro named Musco—charged with murder, and recently granted a new trial— from jail and lynch him, the mayor of the city called out the Monticello Guards last night, who did duty at the jail. Governor McKinney was advised of the situation by the commander of the commany.

Cartersville is Coming.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 11 .- [Special. Arrangements are being quietly, but surely, consumated for large industrial development around Cartersville. Piedmont, Ala., has the bulge now, but Cartersville will soon join hands with her in rapid development.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Bond offerings yesterday \$491,900, all accepted at 126 for four per cents and 194% for four and a

haits.

M. T. Quimby & Co., of Boston, manufacturing jewelers, have failed. The house is one of the largest in its line.

James P. Taliaferro, of Jacksonville, Fla., was yesterday elected chairman of the democratic state committee, vice Colonel W. D. Chipley, re-

signed.

The stables belonging to Macy Bros., at Versailles, Ky., burned yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, destroying thirty-five out of thirty-eight horses. Among those burned was the horse Rell Boy, that was sold at anction by Jefferson & Saman to J. J. Clark for 51,000. It is said that Clark had refused \$100,000 for her.

PRAYED FOR HIM FIRST

AND THEN SENT A BULLET INTO HIS

ANOTHER LYNCHING AT BARNWELL

A Negro Who Had Served His Sentence in the Penitentiary, Put to Death on His Return Home.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11.-[Special.]-Another brutal lynching of a negro is reported from Barnwell county. A few days ago Wil-liam Black, a colored boy, about twenty years old, was tied to a tree by the neck and waist, and his brains shot out by David Ready, a white man, for having stolen some clothing from Jim Bennett last summer. For this offense Black pleaded guilty at the fall term of

term in the penitentiary.

PRAYED FOR HIS VICTIM'S SOUL.

He had been home only a week, and had given no offense to anybody. Ready, before he shot Black, knelt down beside him and prayed for the safe deliverance of the negro's oul and that the act which he was about to commit might be forgiven. Then Ready slowly arose and deliberately blew the boy's brains

WITNESSES TO THE CRIME.

WITNESSES TO THE CRIME.

Jim Bennett and his son Willie, and one
Walker, with a negro constable, Henry Sweat,
were all standing by witnessing the cowardly
butchery. Trial Justice Dunbar, acting coroner, has not yet committed these accessories to jail, although they were placed under arrest, and the above facts were adduced from the testimony at the inquest. Ready was permitted to escape, and has, it is reported, gone to Augusta, Ga.

TOPICS OF TRADE.

Review of Business for the Week Just Ended.

New York, January 10.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says: A caiser money market and colder weather has helped business some, but it cannot be denied that the opening trade of the year has thus far been a little disappointing for the widely prevalent sickness. disappointing for the widely prevalent sickness is, to some extent, responsible, as it interrupts the operation of buyers and sellers in every direction and lessens the retail trade, except in drugs. In other branches, business has been fairly drugs. In other branches, business has been fairly active, but not up to expectations, though the prevailing belief is that the lack is only temporary and that a large business is to be expected soon. Large payments by the treasury have much relieved the money market, the excess of disbursements over receipts during the last week having been \$550,000, but the remarkable movement in foreign exchange, which has risen from \$4.84 to \$4.86 during a single week, tends strongly to increase the impression that the advance in rate by the Bank of England to six per cent, and the refusal of golden bullion for export by that bank, have started considerable realizing on American sixes by foreign holders. The possibility of gold exports and exports have both fallen off much since January 1st, and while either change may be but temporary, there are some facts which point to a different conclusion.

COTTON EXPORTS

have been remarkably heavy for three months, and are now falling behind last year's change, which is a present and the property of the present and the presen

some facts which point to a different conclusion.
COTTON EXPORTS

have been remarkably heavy for three months, and are now falling behind last year's change, which is natural, and must be expected to continue. The movement of wheat has not been large in December, with prices comparatively low, and can bardly be expected to increase much with higher prices. In general, the foreign demand for America products must have been, to some extent, satisfied for the present by the unprecedented exports of the past quarter. On the other hand, speculative disturbances at London and Berlin render it probable that some realizing on American investments may be forced, and the action of the Reading company is likely to cause distrust. After the official announcement that interest would certainly be paid on first preference bonds, the committee unanimously reports that no interest has been earned or can be paid. It would not be strange if dissatisfaction with American securities should be much increased by such an experience, as this is one of the most conspicious of all foreign investments.

Reports from other cities are little less favorable. Compartive dullness in December was expected to be followed by activity after New Year's and there is some disappointment respecting money and collections. The situation is about as last reported. In the general interior the markets appear only fairly well supplied, notwithstanding the large amounts of money sent west and south change is seen in the great industries. Cotton continues to do well and woolen goods have opened at last year's prices, but as yet without specially satisfactory indications.

HIT HERON TRADE

Is still in doubt. Whether the heavy increase in consumption, and while the prevailing opinion favors higher prices, it may be noticed that moderate lots are occasionally offered below current quotations, while in har iron the feeling is less confident of late. Undoubtably the enormons building sate year sustained the iron trade. At New York and Brooklyn the value of new

of coal stocks, though the average for active stocks is about 50 cents per share higher than a week ago. But sugar trust stocks have been pushed down to about 50, notwithstanding higher prices for raw sugar. Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States 334, Canada 39; total, 373 failures, against 322 last week.

CAUGHT IN THE FLAMES.

The Narrow Escape of a Young Woman from Death.

TAYLOR, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—Reports that Miss Anna Bryant had been fatally burned, reached your correspondent late this evening, but, after investigation, he can reliably state that she was badly burned, but not fatally. She was in the was badly burned, but not fatally. She was in the cook-room, and passed too near the blazing fire, when her clothing became ignited, and in a moment's time the flames had covered her entire person. But for the presence of her elder brother, she would have certainly perished, but by his coolness of judgment, he succeeded in outing the flames. He himself sustained bad burns on hands and arms.

The Depot at Scotland Burned. SCOTLAND, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—
This morning at 1:30, the depot and freight house was consumed by fire. The tank was also destroyed. The fire was presumably the work of an incendiary. The track was blockaded several hours. No other buildings than these wentlend were destroyed. than those mentioned were destroyed.

Warden Hunter Talks, CITY WARDEN HUNTER was talking yesterday on law and law-breakers. "Ignorance of the law is no excuse for its violation," said he; "but that ignorance is often the cause of the violation. I

is no excuse for its violation," said he; "but that ignorance is often the cause of the violation. I believe if the city were to keep those ordinances most likely to be violated before the people all the time, through the newspapers, a great deal of annoyance and expense would be averted. The cost of the advertising would be more than repaid in the lessening of violations and the consequent fines imposed upon thoughtless or ignorant citizens. When I say the city would be repaid, I mean the city collectively, for the citizens are the city. I have proposed this to the committee on printing several times, and I expect to repeat my proposition to the new committee that will be created tonight. Some people think I am proud of arresting a person for some of these small offenses, such as hitching horses to shade trees and the like. But I ain't. Why, let me tell you an incident in this connection, showing that there is a difference in a man as an officer and a man as a citizen. Not long ago, I arrested a countryman for hitching his mule to a shade tree. He was carried before Judge Anderson and fined five and costs. I did my duty when I arrested the poor fellow. I didn't like to do it but had to. As soom as he had paid his fine and was discharged, I went up to him, and after telling him why I did it, took him down to the mayor's office and had the fine remitted. Of course, he told all his neighbors about it, and in that way I reckon a dozen similar cases have been prevented. Here is another, say to look at such things. Suppose I see a man hitch his horse to a tree, and because it dont hart anybody and don't cause any disturbance, let him off with a caution never to do it again. Well, she thinks it didn't cost him anything, and is very apt to do the same thing over again. If I arrest him, and he is fined, be will not only never commit the offense again, but everybody that hears about it will remember and take care not to break the ordinance. Thus one arrest has a great effect for good in these things." ordinance. Thus one arrest has a great effect for good in these things."

HEBREWS OF ATLANTA

THE IMPORTANT PART THEY HAVE

In the City's Prosperity-Some of the Prom-inent Ones-What They Have Done and What They Are Doing.

Atlanta's Hebrew citizens. It is an interesting subject to write upon, yet it is one to which no short newspaper ar-

ticle can do justice.

Think a moment. Do you know how many souls are covered by that term? Do you realize what varied interests must be considered when one attempts to tell of the busi-ness life and business successes of the leading representatives of this sect?

What a power for good any one strong element like this can be to a city's prosperity.

A prominent Alabama street merchant, who is a leader in one of Atlanta's prominent

churches, was discussing various subjects with a lot of friends one day last week, when he

got started on the Hebrews of Atlanta.
"I tell you what it is," he began—and he spoke with emphasis—"there is no one ele-ment in this city's make-up more powerful than that. Look around you in any and every business, in every walk of life, and you will see that the leaders are the Hebrews. Everybody must admire the wonderful business capacity with which the race seems imbued, and everybody who makes any study of their home life will agree with me when I say that no people in the world are happier in their homes, none are better to their kinfolk, and none are better to the poor and needy.'

"Did you ever see a poor Jew?"

Nobody had.
"It's because they are all thrifty," explained the first speaker. "And then because their charity to the poor of their race is, as true charity should be, kept hidden from the world. No religion has such well organized, such sensible and such beautiful charities."

All of which was heartily indorsed by everybody in the little party.

That talk set one member of the party thinking. How many Hebrews were there in

Atlanta, how much property do they own, and who are their leading men?
These questions were put to a prominent

representative of the sect.
"I suppose," he said, "that Atlanta has in cound numbers fifteen hundred Hebrews, though others might put the total even higher. Georgia has between 4,000 and 5,000. Here in Atlanta, they are found in all walks of life. and they own, I suppose, between two million, five hundred thousand, and three million dol-lars' worth of property. That is a conservative estimate. Yes, they are prosperous, as a rule, because they work hard, and save their money. And yet, I believe you will bear me out in the statement, when I say that no people give more willingly to public enterprises and to

The story of this prosperity, of these charities, and of the work, both public and private, which they have done, are best to be told in short sketches of a few of the men who have been leaders in these works.

Who is to be named first? Ask any ten Hebrews you meet, any hundred, and from each one will come the answer:

HON. DAVID MAYER. There is one experience of Mr. Mayer's life which is particularly worth mentioning. Somebody printed it several years ago, but i



During the war Governor Brown made Mr. Mayer a member of his staff, his especial duties being in connection with raising supplies the army. He was then, is now, one of the city's leading men and his home was frequented by such men as General Toombs, the Stephenses, Governor Brown and others. His duties as staff officer made him familiar particularly with the coun-try about Atlanta, the location of the cotton

Brown and others. His duties as staff officer made him familiar particularly with the country about Atlanta, the location of the cotton and provisions and so forth.

The incident I speak of occurred right after the war when the city was under military rule. One day three officers of the federal army, high in -command, called on Mr. Mayer. After beating around the bush some time they made him a proposition to go in with then and help, or at least wink at, their efforts to confiscate a large amount of cotton which was stored at different points around Atlanta. Mr. Mayer listened patiently to the end and then turned upon them.

"Are you soldiers or robbers?" he asked indignanly. Then, "the people who own that cotton are Christians, I am a Jew. They are nothing to me, but I tell you this, to take that cotton, you'll have to take it over my dead body. You may assassinate me, but in no. other way can you keep me from preventing your doing this great wrong."

For few minutes, so the story goes, it looked as if the angry soldiers would carry out the assassination idea; but they went away. The next day Mr. Mayer went to the general in command and told him of the circumstances. "Will you," he asked, moved to tears by the thought of the great wrong which was designed to be perpetrated upon his neighbors, "will you permit this robbery of these people? As a soldier, as a noble man, as a Mason, I beseech that you do not."

The general was an honest man and did preventit, but the soldiers never forgave Mr. Mayer and for a long time his life was in danger.

"I do not know how the story got out," he said when I asked him about it. "I never told anybody but Richard Peters. I told him because I thought if I was killed it would be best for somebody to know why."

That is but an incident. It is in connection with works of charity about the city that Mr. Mayer is best known. "The Moses Montefiore of Atlanta" he has been called. He came here in 1848 from Washington, Ga., where he lived when he first came to Georgia. He was a dentist

partie office save that of member of the source of education, a position which he has held for years and in which he has won the love and admiration of scholars and teachers.

Dr. Henry Bak is recognized by medical men as one of the ablest practitioners in the city. He is more than that. He is one of the best educated and most cultured gentlemen in the state, and as a student of the languages is DR. BAK.

the state, and as a student of the languages is known everywhere.

Dr. Bak has been in Atlanta since 1878. He is a native of Hungary. After a thorough collegiate course, he matriculated in the medical department of the university of Vienna, an institutoin which a number of prominent physicians in Georgia attended. In 1871, Dr. Bak graduated with honor, and having stood at the head of a competitive examination which a number of physicians took, he was assistant and house physician to the Allgeneine Krantand house physician hou

he devoted some time to a study of the large hospitals and clinics in France and England, and in 1873 came to the United States. He was in San Francisco for awhile, and was a member of the state board of medical exam-iners. For family reasons he left the Pacific



slope, and at the request of friends, located here in Atlanta, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

The ability to take hold of a charitable move-ment of any kind and to boom it to success is a rare gift, one possessed by few men. But there is one man in Atlanta who has proven himself capable of this, and that man is



HON. JOSEPH HIRSCH. That magnificent Hebrew Orphans' Home, built by the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith, stands largely as a tribute to his energetic work in its behalf. Others helped, of course, and others were, possibly, as prominent as he in the work, but none worked more zeal-

usly and none accomplished more real good. Mr. Hirsch is a firm believer in fairs.

ously and none accomplished more real good.

Mr. Hirsch is a firm believer in fairs.

"Give me a two weeks' fair," he said more than a year ago, "and I will raise \$25,000 as a nucleus for a city hospital."

It didn't come then—this hospital—but it is coming now, and Joe Hirsch is at the head of the movement.

"I have met with so much encouragement," he now says, "that I don't believe the fair will be necessary. We'll raise the amount needed without that."

Mr. Hirsch's proposition to name the institution the "Henry W. Grady Hospital" came from his heart, for nobody was a warmer admirer of that greatest of leaders in all good works than this man who was ever so ready to help where he led.

Joe Hirsch has been in Atlanta since his boyhood, when he and his brothers began business with a store box as a desk. They have all worked hard, and all have accumulated snug fortunes. Joe is in the council, and is a good member.



MR. MORRIS RICH,

Who is the head of the big dry goods firm of M. Rich & Bros. Morris Rich came to Amer-M. Rich & Bros. Morris Rich came to America when he was thirteen years of age, and right after the war settled in Albany, Ga. He lived there for a few years, coming to Atlanta about 1867. Here he started in business with a few hundred dollars capital. He and his brothers who are associated with him have gone ahead steadily but surely. During the past ten years the growth of their business has been especially gratifying. Mr. Rich has been a "high private" in everything but business; in that he has been and is a leader.

IN BUSINESS CHECLES IN BUSINESS CIRCLES

No man is more prominent than Mr. Aaron Haas. Mr. Haas is one of the old-time Atlanta citizens, though yet a comparatively young man. He first saw Atlanta in 1849, but it was

He first saw Atlanta in 1849, but it was some years later when he came here to go into business. His father lived in Newnan during Aaron's boyhood, and in that lovely little town he and his brothers were raised. They are three successful men—Aaron Haas, of Atlanta; Sol Haas, traffic manager for the biggest system in the south, and Ike Haas, of Savannah.

When Aaron first come to Atlanta he went

and Ike Haas, of Savannah.

When Aaron first come to Atlanta he went into the wholesale liquor business. He gave that up after a short while and took up the commission business, which he has followed ever since. Now he has outside interests—is one of the owners of the Union Street railway and is heavily interested in the Contraction. and is heavily interested in the [Capital City bank. He is a of the city waterworks trustees, but beyond that has held no public office. He is one of the local board of managers of the Hebrew Orphans' Home, is president of the new Young Men's Hebrew asociation and is a leader with his people.

ANOTHER HAAS

ANOTHER HAAS whom everybody knows, is prominent in finan-cial affairs as cashier of the Capital City bank.

That is

MR. JACOB HAAS,

who is Aaron's first cousin. "Jake" Haas, as his friends call him, is forty-five years of age, though he doesn't look so old. He came to this country in 1860, coming directly to the south, and was a soldier in the confederate army. For a number of years he was in the cigars and tobacco business as southern representative for one of the big northern concerns. He was one of the first movers in the Capital City Land and Improvement company, and the success of that undertaking made his fortune, as it made the south side of Atlanta. When this company began its banking business as the Capital City bank, Mr. Haas became cashier. He, too, is one of the owners of the Union lines. He is president of the Germania Loan and Banking company, and has other outside interests.

Jake Haas has for several years been quite



Is the gentleman who is at the head of one of Atlanta's most valuable enterprises—the Fulton Bag and Cotton company. That man is Mr. Jacob Elsas, who, when asked what could be said about him, answered "nothing." So modest was he, that THE CONSTITUTION'S So modest was he, that THE CONSTITUTION'S artists was not permitted to sketch him—a fact which will be regretted by every reader of this article. "Nothing," you say, Mr. Elsas? Is it nothing to build so magnificent an industry from so small a beginning? Your fellow-citizens do not agree with you when you say "nothing," nor do the hundreds of people to whom you have given the work which has brought them and those dear to them their daily bread. Yes—and butter, too. What Atlanta needs is an hundred such institutions, an hundred more such capable and enterprising an hundred more such capable and enterprising



THE RABBI.

Rev. Leo Reich is a young man forse important a charge, and yet he is most successful. He came to Atlanta in 1889 from Augusta, where he had been for a year or more, and since coming here has obtained a firm hold upon his congregation. More than this he has won many friends and admirers outside his fold, for he is a man of recognized ability.

Mr. Reich is a careful, thorough student, and is devoted to his calling. He is well versed in Hebrew theology and sacred lore, is a deep thinker and an eloquent speaker, both in English and German. His early education was obtained under Rabbi Jeremiah Leow and Rabbi S. B. Sopher, teachers of world-wide reputation. Afterwards he studied at the seminary of Buda-Pesth.

He came to this country in 1883, and has

cipal keeper of the penitentiary, yesterday.

A man named Pybum was convicted of murder as fall in Dade county and was placed in the county jail while his lawyers entered a plea for a new trial. A decision was reached last Tuesday granting the request and allowing Pybum to give bail for his appearance at the second hearing. For weeks the prisoner had been enduring the privations of the jail only because he felt certain of speedy relief. The night before the decision of the court was made known, r, he could stand it no longer and broke

Adjutant-General [Kell yesterday signed the commissions of a number of officers. The most important was the one creating W. W. Gordon, of important was the one creating w. w. Gordon, of Savannah, colonel of the First Georgia regiment of cavalry. General Kell also commissioned the following officers of the Dalton Guards: Captain B. M. Thomas; first lieutenant, T. C. Thompson; second lieutenant, C. E. DeJoinett; junior second lieutenant, J. R. Jones. For the Oglethorpe Infantry, James C. Jason, second lieutenant; and A. nantry, James C. Jason, second neutenant; and A. A. Austin, of the Clark light infantry, was appointed by General Kell to examine A. Teaugue for the position of junior second lieutenant.

Captain Furlow, of the comptroller general's office, yesterday received the bond for Charles O. S. Mallard, of McIntosh county, who was appointed last December by the board of county commissioners as tax collector to fill the place of J. M. Donely, deceased. The bond of John M. Hines was also received. Mr. Hines was elected tax receiver of Lee county to fill the yearancy caused by eiver of Lee county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Deas.

An entirely new kind of sewing machine will be sold in Georgia this year. Comptroller-General Wright yesterday received the money to pay for the permit allowing the Love Manufacturing company to do business in the state, and also the amount necessary to license four agents.

About Pearline. From the Watchman, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1889

From the Watchman, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1889.

Every one knows about Pearline, almost every one uses Pearline, but we wonder if all the house-keepers who use it know half that can be done with it. We wonder if they all know what some of the bright ones have discovered, that those mountains of dishwashing—the greasy pan and kettle—may be reduced to mole hills of the smallest size by the judicious use of Pearline. Fill the roasting pan, as soon as the gravy is poured from it, with cold water, shake in a little Pearline and set on the stove. By the time the rest of the dishes are washed, all the grease is dissolved and the pan can be washed as easily as a plate. Treat the kettle in which anything greasy has been boiled in the same way, and beside clean utensils you will have a clean sink, the use of the Pearline rendering it safe to pour such dishwater into it. Sinks regularly treated to a bath of Pearline and scalding water will-seldom need the services of a plumber.

verdict. Statistics show that for years the At

thing, he commands attention, for he can almost always be counted on for some sort of a

A MODEST MAN

omprised as it is of the comprised as it is of these men, and very many others, who are prominent in the business and social life of this city, is a power for great good. The accomplishment of this good depends to a great degree upon one man, and that man is

THE RABBI.

seminary of Buda-Pesth.

He came to this country in 1883, and has since had charges in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Augusta and Atlanta, and is regarded as one of the rising young men in the ministry.

Of course, there are others—many others—who deserve mention as prominent Hebrews of Atlanta, but one short newspaper sketch cannot give them all. They are found in all the professions, in all lines of business, in every walk in life; and they are citzens of whom the city and the state have reason to feel proud.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

A practical example of the horror with which prisoners regard the county jails in Georgia was brought to the attention of Colonel Towers, prinjail. That he had no desire to escape was evident, because he went immediately to the Dade county convict camp and told the keeper who he was and asked to be taken in. This could not be done, and,

LEADS THE WORLD.

THAT'S WHAT THE STOCKMEN SAY OF THE MULE MARKET.

The December Sales Beat Anything Ever Known January Is Holding Its Own-One Man's Experience in Raising Mules Atlanta leads the world. That is what the stockmen say of the mule

rade as shown by December's sales.
"It was so far ahead of any other Dece we have ever known," said Mr. T. B. Brady,
"that it seems foolish to make comparisons.
Heretofore January has been our best month,
but this year the December trade went far ahead of any January, Atlanta has ever known." From all the other dealers comes the same

lanta market has been second only to St. Louis; now the dealers firmly believe that this year's ord will put Atlanta to the front not only "There are shippers from parts of the west who never were here before," continued Mr. Brady, "and the demand for both horses and mules is greater than this market has ever

I know that many more are used here in Atlanta each year than were used the year before. The same is true of all cities of he state and the south.

"How is this for for the past four days?" said Mr. Brady, as he took from his desk the book containing his record of sales. "Here is the total as it has just been run up." The figures read \$215,232.50.
"That's a pretty big business for just one

stable, don't you think so? I don't know what the other stables have done, but my opinion is that the trade of Atlanta is far ahead of any thing we have ever known." MR. FRANK STEWART is at the head of the firm of Stewart & Bow-

den, one of the youngest firms in the business, and yet one of the most successful. In the few years that they have been in operation, they have increased from year to year, and have attracted to them many of the leading stockmen of the south. "We have never seen anything like it," said

Mr. Stewart when asked about mules. "It simply exceeds our most sanguine expectations. I can't give you anything like definite figures, but with us December was the biggest month we ever had, and January will be bigger. Prices grow better every day. The demand is great, and we are doing all the business we have room for."

MR. FRANK REDD

reports the same state of affairs.

"The market is thirty days ahead of anything we have ever known and the trade is so great that we can't get the cars to accommodate the stock," said Mr. 'Renzie Jones, who is with Mr. Redd. "Atlanta is going to knock

FROM HILL AND WALKER
and the other sale stables comes the same report. The stockmen are happy.
"Wait till the season closes," they say, "and
we'll show you some astonishing figures." ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

What Mr. T. J. James Has to Say About Mule Raising.
"Every mule colt two years old is as good as a \$100 bill in the bank," remarked Mr. T. J.

James yesterday.
"Why do you think so?"

"I don't simply think so, for it has been practically demonstrated often and again. I have four thousand and sixty acres in my Old Town farm, on the Ogechee river, and I am now raising mule colts for market. In April, 1888, I purchased a Kentucky jack, sired by an imported Spanish jack. He cost me \$1,000. I started with seventeen brood mares, some of hem in foal.

"Now I have eight mule colts from seven to eight months old, as fine young animals as you ever saw. They are going to be very large,

fine mules when they are grown."
"Have they cost you much?"
"So far they have cost me almost nothing.
Their feed has been so little that it is almost Their feed has been so little that it is almost impossible to say just how much they have cost me so far. You see, I raise very little cotton. I plant corn and oats, and on my oat lands I sow peas. The crab grass comes up among the peas, and I cut the whole business and turn it into hay. I raised 12,000 bales of pea hay last year, of as fine a quality as you ever saw. The season has been so mild so far that my colts have made their own living, but this has been a most unusual winter. I can put those mules on the market at two years old, and, as I said, they are worth \$100 each. Take a cow at the same age and she is worth about ten dollars. See the

"Are the mules generally marketed that "Are the mules generally marketed that young?"
"Well, three years is the age when they are usually put upon the market. They are then worth \$150. You know a Georgia raised mule is worth more than the Kentucky mule in these markets. They are hardier, live longer and are more active and serviceable than the Kentucky bred stock. They are already acclimated and there is less danger of disease with the animals raised here at home than those brought from a distance. A Georgian of the statement of the

than those brought from a distance. A Geor-gia mule is worth as much at two years as a Kentucky mule is at four." "Do you grow grass?"
"I am setting my bottom lands in Bermuda now, but heretofore I have depended on diversified crops. A man can raise all the corn and oats he wants, and by sowing peas on the stubble he can harvest a full crop of the finest havin the world. I make my mars sare. hay in the world. I make my mares ear their own feed, even while in foal. Wit proper management a mare will make a crop and carry a colt without any trouble."

"Will they bring a colt every year?"

"Yes, from the time they are three years old "Yes, from the time they are three years old until they are fifteen, a mare is good for a mule colt every year. You may safely calculate on every mare raising ten colts. Of course you must take the colt away from the mother before it pulls her down. Five months is long enough for a mare to carry a colt. After that age, the colt is able to take care of itself."

"Will you increase your stock?"

"Will you increase your stock?"

"I intend to have one hundred brood mares before I stop, and I expect forty or fifty colts a year from them. These colts will be worth one, hundred dollars each, at two years, \$4,000 to \$5,000. They will be almost clear profit, for their mothers will pay for their own keeping and the colts will almost raise themselves. That is why I consider the business so very profitable to the farmers of Georgia. We have a mild climate, especially favorable to the business of stock raising, and by diversifying our crops, we can make money by diversifying our crops, we can make money overhanded."

overhanded."

"So, your experience has caused you to consider mule raising a great business?"

"It has, most emahatically. There is no sense in a Georgia farmer buying his mules in Tennessee or Kentucky. He can raise enough for his own use, and mules to sell, at a very handsome profit, if he will simply go at the business in an intelligent way. I am always glad to give in any experience which may benefit the farmers of Georgia, and what I say on this subject is not from hearsay or mere theory, but from practical observation and expeory, but from practical observation and experience."

If you are troubled with your liver or kidney take B. W. D., the greatest of all blood purifiers and germ destroyers. A safe, pleasant and reliable medicine, and unfailing remedy for all discases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as syphilis, rheumatism, scrofula, indigestion, torpid liver, jaundice diabetes, Bright's discase; a safe, speedy and sure cure for loss of manhood. Manufactured by B. W. D. Co., Phenix City, Ala. For sale by all druggists.

BAKER'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY CO.—Gents: I had been suffering for eight months with what the doctors pronounced enlargement of the liver, during which time I decreased in weight thirty pounds. I had two of the best physicians in Columbus; but they did me but little good. I was induced by a friend to try a bottle of Baker's Wonderful Discovery. After taking one bottle I began to improve, and after taking the second bottle I found I was entirely cured. I can therefore cheerfully and truthfully recommend it to all who are suffering from this terrible disease.

Very truly, W.M. G. POSEY, Overseer E. & P. Mills, Columbus, Ga., July 19, 1889. nov 3 dly sun

SHOULD DOCTORS ADVERTISE?

What Dr. W. J. Tucker Says in Begard to the

What Dr. W. J. Tucker Says in Regard to the Matter.

If it be indeed the sacred duty of the true physician to minister to all forms of human weakness and suffering, it ought to be obligatory upon him to let the weak and suffering—anywhere, everywhere—know where he can be found, and to give them evidence that he can minister to their needs. For this reason I send out my paper. Yet, because I send out this paper, I am sometimes called an "Advertising Doctor." (Query—Has not a doctor as good a right to advertise his business as have the merchant and the mechanic—provided he chooses to do so?) Oh! the monstrous impudence of those in all ages who dare to forbid, because "they follow not us." A doctor may advertise or he may not advertise. This is a matter that does not affect his ability as a physician. If a doctor advertises, is what he advertises true? If he does not advertises, what is his reputation among those who have had his services? These are the questions to be settled before any one can with safety select a physician. For, unfortunately, there are as many "humbugs" and "frauds" among physicians who do not advertise. Discretion and judgment are necessary in securing satisfactory medical attendance. Also, too mmch stress should not be laid upon the physician's scientific reputation. O. W. Holmes very wisely said: "Sclence is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has not got common sense, the more science he has the worse for his patients."

I disclaim the title of "Advertising Doctor" in the generally accepted meaning of that term. But I say, deliberately and conscientiously, if any physician can place therapeutic discoveries and evidences of new improved methods of medical treatment before the public through the newspaper press of his country, or any other legitimate way, there is not a single common sense reason why he should not do so. If medical school by obedienge to rules of their own manufacture, the call of philanthropy may surely be listened to by physicians who disclaim

A GAMBLER'S LIFE.

Story of An Old Man Who Has Plied the Art Fifty-Six Years.

From the Brunswick Times. From the Brunswick Times.

Among the passengers who arrived on yesterday morning's East Tennessee was an old gray headed man, known throughout Georgia and Alabama as a gambler by profession.

He began his career as a gambler at the age of fitteen, and although his eyesight has grown dim and gray hairs adorn his temples, he will in all probability breathe out his existance in some vile den.

It was to discover something of the lives of such men that a Times reporter introduced himself to the old veteran yesterday and requested an interview. The interview was very readily granted and the old man began thus:

"I belong to the most wicked class of men on earth—hard-hearted, soulless, conscience-less gamblers; men who live to rob their fel-lowmen; men who have not a thought for this life and who care not for what the future life may bring. I was born in Barber county, Ala., in 1819. The days of my boyhood and youth were spent on the farm. At the age of fifteen, I grew tired of farm life, and one cold December night I gathered together what few clothes I possessed and left the parental roof. One week from that time found recent the principal sities of left the parental roof. One week from that time found me in one of the principal cities of Georgia. The only kind of business in which I could secure employment was at a retail liquor house, and there I worked as a kind of porter or errand boy. In the rear of the estabment was a gambling den, and I was placed back there to serve the players with drinks and cigars. Serving in that capacity, and being so closely connected with the men who visited the establishment, I soon became familiar with the different games, and, occasionally, when the tables weren't crowded with players, I would take a hand at poker or the wheel of fortune. Unfortunately for me, I won nearly \$100 one night, and that ruined me. I threw up my position in the store and made nightly visits to the fascinating ranch. At the end of a month, I was worth at least \$4,000. From that day to this I have been travelling all over the United

worth at least \$4,000. From that day to this I have been travelling all over the United States plying the gambler's art."

"And you will continue to gamble the rest of your life."

"Oh, there's no salvation for me. I expect to die at a faro table. The day was when I had some conscience, but that day has passed. I know there's nothing in store for me but I know there's nothing in store for me but misery through this life and a tormenting hell

fter death. after death.
"Do you never have a happy moment?"
"Why I'm perfectly delighted when seated
at a faro table or betting on a horse race. In
fact I have no energy unless I'm gambling.
Then it is I feel young and the blood rushes to my face and all my surroundings are intensely

"Are you married?"
"Are you married?"
"No, thank God, I have never taken anyon "No, thank God, I have ofte: "No, thank God, I have never taken anyone to share such a life as I lead. I have often thought, however, that a loving wife might have had some influence over me. It's too late, though, now. I've passed my three score and ten alone, and I'll go through the remaining few years as I went through the past."

WEST END NOTES.

Mr. W. I. Zachry has removed to his new residence on Park street, and West End extends cordial welcome to her new citizen. Mr. Zachry' is one of the prettiest residences yet erected in West End. West End.

The new council for 1890 met last week, with Mayor Nelms in the chair. The two new members, Messrs. Albert Howell and W. R. Bunker, were sworn in, and committees appointed as follows: Finance—Burgess Smith, J. M. Hunnicutt, Forrest Adair. Sanitary—J. M. Hunnicutt, Albert Howell. F. R. Bunker, Streets—Forrest Adair, J. M. Hunnicutt, Burgess Smith. Ordinance—Albert Howell, F. R. Bunker, Forrest Adair, Albert Howell.

nicutt. Belief—F. R. Bunker, Forrest Adair, Albert Howell.

At a meeting of the stockholders of West End academy last week, the following three trustees were elected for the next three ensuing years: G. A. Howell, Burgess Smith, W. A. Culver. The election was to fill vacancies caused by expiring terms of G. A. Howell, R. A. Johnson and W. A. Culver.

Culver.

The spring term of West End academy commenced last Monday, and despite the fact that an additional room and teacher have been provided the rooms are nearly all full. During the coming summer the academy will have to be further enlarged to accommodate the increasing attendance. Mr. George F. Bolles is building a verandah to his residence on Ashby street.

Mr. George F. Bolles is building a verandah to his residence on Ashby street.

Miss Nunnally and Miss Pitts, the two new teachers in West; End cademy, took charge of their classes last Monday. Miss Nunnally was for several years a teacher in the Girls' High school in Atlanta, and Miss Pitts is a well-known teacher from north Georgia, having lived in Calhoun, Ga., for a number of years.

The paving question is still agitating a number of West End citizeus. Several persons are favorably impressed with brick—hard byrned or vitrified brick—as a most excellent material for paving. It is claimed that where it is laid on five or six inches of sand, with another two-inch layer of sand on it and a second course of brick laid on the edge of that, we would have a pavement almost as durable as belgian blocks, and far more agreeable. This will bear investigation.

The town, through its council and a special committee, are still investigating the many plans for lighting the town. They have many propositions from electric light companies and from companies manufacturing gas from coal and from crude oil, all of which are being carefully considered.

It is probable that at next meeting of council two regular policemen will be elected to patrol the town night and day. The council are determined and united in a purpose to protect the citizens from all kinds of disorder with which she may be threatened from without and from within.

PERSONA

PERSONA

MR. W. L. DORSETT, of Batesville, Ark., formerly a citizen of Georgia, and a gallant member of the Thirtietth Georgia regiment, Walker's brigade, was in the city yesterday with his brother, Mr. S. N. Dorsett of Douglasville. Mr. Dorsett came to Georgia a short time since on a visit to friends

MB. A. J. HALTIWANGER, one of Atlanta's leading business men, has been confined to his bed for ten days at the Hotel Metropole, New York, with "La Grippe." His friends hope he will soon be able to return home, he being now almost over the attack.

COLONEL J. W. MURPHY, of Columbus, Ga., was COLONEL CHARLEY JANES, a prominent attor-ney of Cedartown, was in the city on business resterday.

yesterday.

CADET JOHN LAKE, of Charleston, is in the city, the guest of W. J. Mallard, Jr.

MR. ABE FOOT is away on an extended business trop. He will visit New York, New Jersey, Boston, Chicago, Connecticut, Delaware, Ohio and Philadelphia. He is not expected to return for two weeks. wo weeks.

weeks.

MH. E. F. MORGAN, bookkeeper for the Atlanta
Trust and Banking company, has been confined to
his room, 6 Mitchell street, for several days,
threatened with pneumonia. His friends will be
glad to hear of his early recovery.

STOCK RAPIDLY TAKES

The Popular Plan for Every Mr. A. D. Adair, president of the Manand Mechanics' Banking and Loan company.
"Everybody likes our plan of paying and pay

tock in twenty months.
"It is not like paying for years before "It is not like paying for years before any benefits. Our new issue of stock a five dollars per month on each share, and fore, paid up in twenty months, shares beleach. The first installment will not be takentil March.

"Our dividends are paid at the end of each and they are certain. We have been in over now nearly two years, paying a dividend at end of the first year, and now have earned and of the first year, and now have earned any pay another dividend in May.

"Our expenses are light, as shown by statements.

"The new stock is desirable because it will some placed in a position to earn a profit being rapidly taken. We have made as canvas yet for stock, but it is being sent Men on salaries can't do better than lay up a dollars every month in our stock, and wanting it for investment are sure of preturns."

returns."

We learn that Mr. James L. Logan, Jr., the ular and efficient cashier of this bank, so votes his time to the affairs of the bank, and be found at No. 13 North Broad street. This pany has the best class of loans on real cash any institution in this city. Their first annuary institution in this city. Their first amport showed that not one dollar passed desingle loan they had made. The consumanagement, under men of excellent the qualifications, accounts for their fine soccess. The officers of this company are: A. D. Marie and C. Logan, Jr., cashier; Porter King, James L. Logan, Jr., cashier; Porter King, Diretors—A. D. Adair, R. U. Harden. torney.
Diretors—A. D. Adair, R. U. Harder

Wellhouse, Porter King, I. T. Tichenor, Robertson, James L. Logan, Jr.

I have 12 nice carpets just received, nearly to cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 33 Marietta compera house block. ANOTHER BUILDING AND LOAN AT

The "Union" Has Started on Series.

CIATION.

The report also shows the standing of the sond series.

Now, the third series has just been commentated and will be pushed with the same vigor, and if yo the same success as the others. The assistion is conducted on the best business principal and the scheme of weekly payments, while make the burden very light on laborers, enables association to compound its interest fifty-strimes a year.

We have never known a building and loan acciation to fail. They all succeed. The assistance of this city have paid the stockholders for fifteen to twenty per cent per annum, and we homes by the hundred for borrowers.

Of all the associations none seem to be made to the prosperous than Union, and the third are should be promptly taken. Mr. Kempton's distinct to the control of the control of

You don't pay six or seven years on stock in the Merch ants' and Mechanics' Bank. ing and Loan Co. It will run but 20 months. This is an

advantage. WANTED-REAL ESTATE. WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH FROM THE to five acres of improved or unimprovel land, from one-half to three-fourths of a min from the city limits. Address, O. M. P., room I. Folsom's European hotel, giving description apprice.

price.

\$20,000—TO INVEST IN ATLANTA REU

\$20,000 estate, either in small or large paperty; I will only be here for one week; so pice
give accurate description of property, location
price, etc. "Northerner," P. O. Box 135.

WOLFS AUCTION HOUSE. THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCKO clothing will be sold at any price for the per days. Hundreds of dressers, bureaus, bedstern ables, chairs, bedsprings, carpets at your or LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.
We want any amourt of Office and Houseld
Furniture for the Cash or on Storage.
We make liberal advances on Storage of Manandise, Furniture and other valuables.
Remember H. Wolfe, City Auctioneer, 38 White-BUILDING MATERIAL

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAP and picture rods in the city at W. S. McNan. Try him. He will please you. Call at 114 Whis-hall or telephone 453. MRS. VICTORY WALLACE, THE SPIRITUAL ist, has moved from Mays street to the confirmed of Pine and Fowler streets, No. 114. E. J. C. W. S. McKEAL WILL PAPER YOUR ROW House painting and graining are specialties. He him put up your picture rods. Call on him at Whitehall street or telephone 453. Prices and down.

OTICE-I WILL NOT PAY ANY BILLS MAD by my wife, J. G. Sheffield, formerly Jens G. Schulz, now in Gainesville, Ga., having left without cause. Joseph H. Sheffield. MRS. E. W. SMITH, EXPERIENCED PHYSI-cian; diseases of women and confinement cases. 51 Walker street; Broad street cars participated by the house PRING US ALL THE WATCHES AND JEW-skillful workmen in the south. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

MENLS-3 TEASING LOVE LETTERS, READ A. [GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 1.]
A. [Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; years' experience; business quietly and legal transacted.]

LADIES COLUMN.

SILVERWARE—SOLID AND PLATED AT BOT-tom prices. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehan ADJES WILL FIND MCNEAL POLITE Attentive at all times. He employes only best workmen. He paints houses, does grain puts up picture rods, and wall papering in best style, and at prices that cannot be touch Call on him at 114 Whitehall or telephone 453. ADIES WILL FIND MONEAL POLITE AND

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Mariett MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY CHEAP WALL PAPER HOUSE! the city is to be found at 114 Whitehall stree Get McNeal's prices. CLOCKS, IN ALL STYLES AND MAKES AT . L. Delkin & Co.'s, 93 Whitehall steet.

FURNITURE.

CHEAP CASH FURNITURE HOUSE—NEW Young second-hand. \$10 bedroom suit; \$15 marble suit; \$25 nice china suit; \$30 nice marble suit, 10 pieces; \$35 walnut marble suit, 10 pieces; \$35 walnut marble suit, 10 pieces; \$35 walnut marble suit, 10 pieces; \$7.50; neat oak or walnut hat-rack; \$15 nice side-board, worth \$20; \$25 the best side-board for the money in the market; \$40 parlor suit, as good as new, cost \$75; \$50 parlor suit, cost \$85, used at days; bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, springs and other household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 33 Marietta street, Opera House block. FOR SPOT CASH IMMEDIATELY - THREE Carpets, curtains, folding bed. W. D. T., the

LOST.

OST-AT OPERA HOUSE, CHILD'S PLUS cape. The fir der will please return to restaurant and get reward. OST-AT OPERA SATURDAY AFTERNOON
One black wrap. Finder will please return to
oom No. 1 Gould building.

MACHINERY FOR SEAL POR SALE, CHEAP—A 50 HORSE POWER boiler and 35 horse power engine. Apply as rowbridge Furniture Co., 3 Fort street. POR SALE—ONE 40-H. P. TUBULAR BOILES in good condition. The Beutell Manufactur-ing Co., P. O. Box 341, Atlanta, Ga. tue fri sur DOILERS—BOILERS—19 SECOND-HAND AND 22 new boilers and new and second-hand engines at buyers' prices. Casey Boiler Co., Chatta-nooga, Tehn. janio—188

WANTED-ENTS WANTED FOR ANTED-LADY AG

des and He

TANTED-RELIABLE agents for every cit.
Georgia and Alabama, to
one of the best and stron
country, offering most lib
agents can make \$100 to the GENTS SHOULD WRITE circular, and terms for Missouri Washer. Washes

WANTED-LADY AGEN expenses. A. P. Sawyer AGENTS SHOULD WRITE

AGENTS WANTED-\$5 TO ADY AGENTS COINING ful new rubber underg Proof free. Address Little &

Chicago, III.

GENTS—WANTED ON Amonth and expenses paid woman to sell our goods by home. Salary paid promptly wance. Full particulars and smean just what we say. Add ware Co., Boston, Mass. COSSOCIAL AND HIS

A FEW DAY BOARDERS WANTED-THREE OR F MABLE BOARDERS AT 16 best meal in the city for per week; new managemen be convinced.

GOOD BOARD FOR NICE Tout children in private ree street, and on three streencas required. Address A, WANTED-TWO YOUNG BOARDERS WANTED couples or gentlemen. Goo terms easy. 133 Whitehall NICE MEALS, WELL C

69 HOUSTON STREET-large unfurnished re water and gas; parties with BOARD AT THE FLORID. TWO FURNISHED ROO Also table board. No. 42 WANTED-BOARDERS,

BOARDERS WANTED-NIG front room, on veranda Mrs. C. C. Morrall, 89 East Mi A COUPLE OR A FEW YO can secure pleasant rooms, at 86 Ivy 8t. A FEW WHO CAN GIVE

PERMANENT AND TRANS BOARD WAN Bined home; north side parchanged. O. M., Constitution Board Wanted IN testimonials and references ately, Mrs. W., 124 Peachtree

WANTED-BOARD WITH Day by a gentleman and we street or Capitol avenue. A WANTED - TO REST rooms, or small, cheap ern section of city. Addres-tion.

A COUPLE DESIRE NICE tral location with modern erence. Give particulars to WANTED-MISCE WANTED-FOR CASH-1 oats, 1 car No. 1 small 5 ooks, 361 W. Peters street CASH PRICE FOR SEC WANTED-ALLTHEOLD watches, diamonds, etc. Whitehall st.

CAN FURNISH TWO FA cream and butter twice a ess box 86. West End. WANTED-TO LEASE TO for a term of years, a nice trally located; very near new Constitution. WANTED-LARGE LOT VISITORS TO THE CITY call at McNeal's wall pap hall street, and get his prices

WANTED-HOUSES WANTED-UNFURNIS WANTED-TWO NICELY W close in, with mode board for a couple and sing Washington, care Constitu WANTED-TO RENT THI rooms for light house be reasonable. L. W. R., Con BUSINESS CH

WANTED-A PARTY W dred dollars to handle I business. Call at Stj Jame Mitchell street, room 2. AW MILL FOR SALE—50.

Yes good running order, with etc., in the pine regions, on the R. For particulars address M Telfair counts. (18) Per SALE—ONE OF THE bacco, confection and fruit feason for selling, we wish business. Apply at No. 1 Pea

SHORT HAND-CRICHTO catalogue free.

(OLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'
I lege, Fitten building. Me aouth. Life scholarship \$50, tionery, books and diploma. Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. K National Bank and Atlanta (cebes) 180.

INSTRUCT

MONEY WAN WATCHES FROM \$2.50 UP.

WANTED-AGENTS.

inil-12t sun tu thu

FE WANT A FEW HONEST AND INTELLIgent persons to take orders in this and surrainding towns on "Stanley in the Wilds of Afca and How He Rescued Emin Pasha." The
interplet Hero has just returned to civilization. Public interest in him is at fewer heat. This
it he Stanley Book the people want. Send 50
sents for outfit, and be the first in the field, or
rule immediately for full particulars, terms, etc.
Agents are just coining money. Write quick,
franklin Publishing Co., Box 920, Richmond, Va.
jan12, sun, tu, thur

Fanklin Future and the state of the state of

GREATS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED circular, and terms for two weeks' trial for fissouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by hot steam, without rubbing. Easily sold. Froftable. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st, N. Y., city. sm 184

WANTED-LADY AGENTS; SALARY AND expenses. A. P. Sawyer, 161 Colorado avenue,

GENTS SHOULD WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED circular, and terms for two weeks' trial of Mis-ouri Washer. Washes dirtiest clothes clean by of steam without rubbing. Easily sold; profita-

t steam without rubbing. Easily sold; profits le. J. Worth, 54 Beekman st., N. Y. oet30wed,sun52t

A GENTS WANTED—\$5 TO \$10 PER DAY COL-lecting small pictures for us to copy and en-large, satisfaction guaranteed and \$4 outfit free. Address A. Dunne & Co., 56 Reade street, New tu thu sun

Tork tu thu sun ADV AGENTS COLNING MONEY—WONDER-Jul new rubber undergament; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

GENTS—WANTED ON SALARY. \$75 PER ADVANCES paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.

ENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN GET board, furnished or unfurnished room, at 85 S

A FEW DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with good board at reasonable rates at 23 East Ellis street.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR NICE YOUNG men can get good board and first class ac-commodation in a private family at 44 Church

TABLE BOARDERS AT 16½ NORTH BROAD; best meal in the city for 25c; regular board \$4 per week; new management. Give us a call and se convinced.

WANTED-TWO YOUNG MEN CAN OBTAIN board and first class accommodations in a private family, at 174 Whitehall street.

DOARDERS WANTED—ONE LARGE, NICELY furnished sunny front room, suitable for either couples or gentlemen. Good fare, gas and bath; terms easy. 133 Whitehall street.

NICE MEALS, WELL COOKED AND SENT-out promptly from No. 57 Cone street.

69 HOUSTON STREET—TWO OR THREE large unfurnished rooms on second floor. Water and gas; parties without children. Refer-ences exchanged.

DOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 58 N. Borsyth street. Terms, five to eight dollars per week. Transients, dollar and dollar and a quarter per day.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD-Also table board. No. 42 Walton.

BOARDERS WANTED—NICELY FURNISHED
front room, on verands. Couple preferred. D front room, on veranda. Couple preferred.

Mrs. C. C. Morrall, 89 East Mitchell street.

su, tu th

A COUPLE OR A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN at 86 lvy st. fri sun

A FEW WHO CAN GIVE BEST REFERENCE can get permanent board at 31 N. Forsyth st.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 25 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accompandations

ROARD WANTEL

BOARD-WANTED, BY A LADY, IN A RES fined home; north side preferred; reference-exchanged. O. M., Constitution office.

WANTED-BOARD WITH FURNISHED ROOM by a geutleman and wife on Washington street or Capitol avenue. Address K. M., care

WANTED - TO RENT TWO OR THREE rooms, or small, cleap house in northeastern section of city. Address F. W. J., Constitution

A COUPLE DESIRE NICE BOARD IN A CEN-tral location with modern conveniences. Ref-cence. Give particulars to "G. B," Constitution.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-FOR CASH-1 CAR NO. 2 MIXED oats, 1 car No. 1 small bale hay. W. M. Middle-brooks, 361 W. Peters street.

CASH PRICE FOR SECOND-HAND FURNI-ture, carpets, stoves, feathers and other house-hold and effect goods.

WANTED-ALL THE OLD GOLD AND SILVER you have in exchange for new jewelry, watches, diamonds, etc. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st.

CAN FURNISH TWO FAMILIES WITH PURE cream and butter twice a week or oftener. Address box 86, West End.

WANTED-TO LEASE TO GOOD TENANT, for a term of years, a nice, new house, centrally located; very near new capitol. Z. H., care Constitution.

WANTED-LARGE LOT SEASONED WHITE Oak, 21/2 to 3 inches thick. Southern Agricultural Works.

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO Call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 White-hall street, and get his prices.

WANTED-HOUSES, ROOMS ETC

W ANTED—UNFURNISHED, FOUR ROOMS and kitchen, in good neighborhood, or small house, rent moderate; for small family. Address, H. Lyons, Talmadge house.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS close in, with modern conveniences, and board for a couple and single gentleman. Address Washington, care Constitution.

WANTED-TO RENT THREE FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping; terms must be reasonable, L. W. R., Constitution office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH THREE HUN-dred dollars to handle light manufacturing business. Call at StJ James Hotel, 12½ West Mitchell street, room 2.

Mitchell street, room 2.

[CAW MILL FOR SALE—50-HORSE POWER. IN Some power of the p

INSTRUCTION.

CHORT HAND—CRICHTON'S SHORTHAND School, 49 Whitehall; a live, wide-awake, progressive school, fully up to the times and indorsed by business men and stenographers as the most complete institution of the kind south; pupils graduated with actual experience; success guiffanteed; every graduate employed; filustrated catalogue free.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COL-Goldsmith & SULLIVAN'S BUSINESS COL-goldsmith & Goldsmith & Gold

Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Constitution.—Night chool also.

ately, Mrs. W., 124 Peachtree street.

sep11-dtf

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anics' Bank o. It will ru This is a L ESTATE.

CASH FROM THRE IN ATLANTA REA in small or large pro r one week; so plea property, location O. Box 135. N HOUSE.

WINTER STOCK (y price for the ne ARGAINS.

TERIAL. T OF WALL PAPE y at W. S. McNeal' Call at 114 White

street to the corn o. 114. E. J. C. ER YOUR ROOM the neatest style are specialties. Have Call on him at it ne 453. Prices was sun tf ANY BILLS MADE eld, formerly Jenuic Ga., having left me effield.

RIENCED PHYSI-n and confinement-oad street cars pass TCHES AND JEW-Ve have the most th. A. L. Delkin &

LETTERS, READ lox 52, Baltimore, sun per Y AT LAW, 125 0; advice free; 22 uietly and legally iy UMN.

AL POLITE AN employes only thes, does graining in the innot be touched telephone 453.

ED AND DYED nillips, 14 Marietts sun, wed, fri OUS.

APER HOUSE IN Whitehall street sun D MAKES AT A

HOUSE.-NE HOUSE,—NE voom suit; \$15 ½; \$30 nice marble e suit, 10 pieces; ek; \$15 nice side-ide-board for the r suit, as good a cost \$85, used 30 sses, springs and s cheap for cash, era House block. TELY - THRE

SEAL

ORSE POWER gine. Apply at street. 7t LAR BOILER Il Manufactur-tue fri sun D-HAND AND

WATCHES FROM \$2.50 UP. ALL KINDS AT A. L. Delkin & Ca's, 93 Whitehall street.

HELP WANTED-MALES. WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER AT ONCE Address Mentgomery Carriage works. J. D.

WANTED—AGENTS.

GENTS WANTED FOR THE ONLY AUTHORised edition of the Memorial Volume of Henry
forady, written by Joel Chandler Harris, and
staining the Life, Writings and Speeches of this
at man, the profits of which go to the support,
the mother, wife and children of Mr. Grady,
reems and territory, apply to D. E. Luther,
sanger for Cassell & Co., limited, 68½ Whitehall
ree, Atlanta, Ga.

Jan 24 & Walter WANTED —A FIRST CLASS PATTERN
Maker. Address, with references, stating
wages expected, LaGrange Mills, LaGrange, Ga.
WANTED —A GOOD FEEDER, ONE WHO CAN
Broad street,
State of the control Vanted Atlanta, Ga.

Vanted At

WANTED—2 ENERGETIC GENTLEMANLY city salesmen. Good pay to right persons. Chas. D. Barker, 19½ S. Broad street.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., care Constitution.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUILDING AND sion. The Farmers' Savings and Building and Loan association, Nashville, Tenn.

NEW, USEFUL, PRACTICAL ARTICLES OF real merit; sure sale; sales depend on agent's ndustry. Benton Parks & Co., 71½ Peachtree, Atlanta. WANTED—ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$250 cash and good reference to manage office. Address K. P. E., care Constitution.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN and young lady, to solicit on guaranteed salary of \$2.59 per day. Small cash deposit required. C. W. Burton, 29 Gould building.

W. Burton, 29 Gonld building.

I EARN SHORTHAND—ALL EXERCISES IN I text book. Pitman, Graham Munson system-tem, corrected for \$5: satisfaction given. W. A. Marr, 627Opera house, Chicago, jan12—24 sun WANTED—PARTIES SEEKING EMPLOY-ment may obtain what they want through the Intelligence office, 24 South Broad street. Several positions on hand now for right persons.

CALESMAN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW D good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms, address, Centennial MTg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, Ohio. nov23-d 30t fri sun tue WANTED—A COMPETENT MALE TEACHER

W one carriage woodworker on general repair work, and one harness maker. To good men we can give steady employment. Address Summers & Murphey, Carriage Builders, Barnesville, Ga. j9-d5t

j9-d5t
THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA
Male and Female college, Dawson, Ga., want
some one to take charge of the college for the
spring term, to open the first Monday in January
if practicable. We do not guarantee a salary, but
the school will pay a first-class man handsomely.
We elect a president and leave him to select his
assistants for all departments subject to our ratification. Anyone possessed of the requisite qualifications and desiring the school might do well
to visit us with testimonials at once. L. C. Hoyl,
Chairman Board Trustees, R. F. Simmons, Secre-

\$40 SALARY, \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address with stamp, Hafer & Co., Piqua, Ohio. the thus at sun was allowed as a constant of the salary and expenses, to sell a line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. OOK-SINGLE; MUST LIVE ON PREMISES; Irish or German preferred. Call at 184 South

WANTED-TWO SERVANTS, A HOUSE WO-man and a nurse, at 424 Peachtree street. WANTED-A FIRST CLASS NURSE. APPLY with reference to 22 W. Baker. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED WHITE WOM-an, to cook and do general housework for family of two. Good home and first-class wages to right party. Call at once. Dr. Rosa F. Mon-nish, corner Church and Peachtree streets. WANTED—A LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER
for the Monticello high school. One who can
teach art prefered. State age and experience. J.
C.B., care of George Meriwether, Monticello, Ga.,
WANTED—A GOOD COOK. REFERENCES
required. Apply 877 Whitehall. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED COLORED nurse at once; must furnish best references.

Apply at 142 Peachtree street. jan 5 tf WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC lady solicitors and one lady to collect money. Good pay. Chas. D. Barker, 1914 S. Broad.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK FOR SMALL FAMI-ly. Apply 83 Forest avenue. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE-keeper for hotel who understands pastry. Permanent hone for right party. Address Box 303, Seneca, S. C. sun2t

CERVANT WANTED FOR FAMILY OF TWO.

Settled woman preferred, either colored or white. Good home for right party. 320 White-

WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country wishing to earn \$3 to \$5 a day at their own homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. Address with stamp, Crystalized Photo Co., 112 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. nov24 sun 13t WANTED—ONE LADY IN EACH TOWN TO risk. A \$1 sample and full particulars free. Address The N. Y. H. A., 285 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A MILLINER IN SMALLTOWN ON railroad in S. W. Georgia with a profitable business, wishes to sell on account of poor health. For particulars, address Mrs. M., care Constitution. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO introduce our spring line of gloves on salary. Samples free. Expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Royal Glove Co., Cincinnati, O. jan2-dl3t fri,sun,wed

WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers \$10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER. Best references. Familiar with shorthand and typewriting. Salary no object. Address F. T., box 179, Atlanta, Ga. 4t sun wed WANTED—POSITION, AFTER 6 O'CLOCK P.
m., by a young man; best references; nine
years' experience. Worker.
WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN 24
Years of age; drugs preferred; five years' experience in drug business; good reference. Address P., care this office.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS in a family. Can teach English, French and music. References exchanged. Please address 122 Decatur street; or call at 10 Calhoun street, At-

A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE writer, owns machine, wants a position; wist on books. Address Competent, care the sun tues thu WANTED-RYA YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, a position as assistant teacher or governess. Can teach all the English branches and Latin. Capable of preparing pupils for lower collegiate classes. Can give the best of references as to social and educational standing. Address "F,"

are Constitution. WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER BY A lady of several years' experience. Teaches English branches, Latin and music. Renferences given. Address lock-box 16, Eatonton, Ga.

A EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUATE of Yale college, wants a position to teach the English branches in the south. Address "Teacher," this office. A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCE IN THE STREET AND AN EXPERIENCE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSE

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE OPENED AT Lula, Ga. Stock fed by the day or month. Conveyance furnished on short notice at reasonable charges. We desire your patronage. Martin & Wright, Lula, Ga. FOR SALE—ONE LARGE, FINE MULE. EN-quire at 26 Peachtree street.

CARRIAGES—FOR FIRST-CLASS HOME-made carriages, go to John M. Smith, 100 and 102 Wheat street. CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL pony phaetons and light family carriages; also one Landaulet. These vehicles have been used a short time and are in good order. John M. Smith, 100 and 102 Wheat street.

POR SALE—A FINE YOUNG COMBINATION horse; also a jump seat surry and harness cheap; must be sold at once. Apply at 81 White-hall street.

por Sale-Good Second-Hand Family buggy, made by John M. Smith. G. A. Howell, 12½ E. Alabama street.

Por Sale-Cheap, one Second Hand buggy. 36 Whitehall street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FOR SALE-A GOOD PIANO - WILL SELL cheap. Apply 168 S. Pryor St.

OR RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED house, with piano and organ included. Peach tree street, corner Cain, next door to governor

If YOU WANT TO RENTTHE NEAREST, REST newest and most central sight-room house in the city, you will find the place at 20 Wheat street. Apply at 29 Whitehall street.

POR RENT—CENTRAL SIX ROOM COTTAGE; Fgas and water; furnished or unfurnished. Ap-ply 154 Loyd street. POR RENT-THE FIRST FLOOR OF MY RESI-dence, consisting of three or four rooms, clos-ets, etc., partly furnished, with use of parlor. Ap-ply at No. 20 Capitol avenue.

10R RENT-THE DR. DAN HOWELL HOUSE, 25 N. Forsyth, of 20 rooms, now vacant and being thoroughly renovated. Will be in first-class repair in a few days. It is a first-class stand for a instaclass, because the standard of the control first-class boarding house. By the year. John J. Woodside, 20 N. Broad street.

POR RENT-RESIDENCE 51 W. CAIN STREET; T rooms; bath room; hot and cold water; serv-ant's house; newly painted and rebuilt; rent low to a permanent, first class tenant. For keys, ap-ply 45 W. Cain; or for information, to "Old Book Store."

POR RENT—SPLENDID NEW FIFTEEN-ROOM boarding house; handsomely ornamented, furnished, hot and cold baths, gas, etc.; central, markets and union depot very convenient; locality the very best; part rent in board, if preferred. 22 Wheat street. WEDDING PRESENTS.—THE FINEST LINE of onyx, bronze and marble clocks in the south. Solid silver and plated ware. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT-211 CAPITOL AVENUE, 9 ROOMS, all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Mary R. Luckie, 151 Capitol avenue. jan1-tf

ROOMS. FOR RENT-A LARGE OFFICE-ROOM, SUIT-able for any business, at 70½ Whitehall. FOR RENT-TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping; 65 Fairlie street. POR RENT-ONE LARGE ROOM, 40x60 FEET, in building 210 Marietta street; can be used as a carpenter shop or storeroom. Apply 210 Mari-etta street.

FOR RENT-DELIGHTFUL AND WELL VENtilated offices, with or without connecting rooms; gas and water. M. Wiseberg, 31½ Peachtree street. FOR RENT-TWO ELEGANT CONNECTING rooms; pantry, kitchen, gas and water. Apply 55 Luckie street, City. POR RENT-TWO SPLENDID ROOMS TO RENT to acceptable parties; location unexcelled. Address 443, care general delivery.

FURNISHED ROOMS. POR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, GOOD neighborhood. References exchanged. Address C. D., Constitution office.

FOR RENT-SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, close in; hot and cold water. 63 Fairlie st. ROOMS-FURNISHEDor UNFURNS'D POR RENT-ONE LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, 140 Ivy st., next to Mrs. Bass's boarding house. Apply at 140 Ivy st. tue sun

TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS, NEAR BUSINESS Center, furnished or unfurnished, cheap to right party. Call and see them. 16 Capitol Place. FOR RENT-ONE DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, unfurnished; within one block of postoffice all modern improvements. No. 54 Walton st. ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

PLEASANT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with or without board; best family cooking; satisfactory prices. 39 Powers, at Spring street electric cars.

A able either for grocery, shoe or crockery business, for rent cheap. Apply to Reynolds & Scott 20 Peachtree street. jan12-1w POR RENT-BRICK STORE, 122 WEST MITCH-ell. Apply F. Brown, 120 West Mitchell. FOR RENT-STORE, NO. 43 PEACHTREE ST. Possession given at once. Apply to Perry Chisholm, revenue office.

O R. H., NEW BRICK, 155 IVY	45	00
0 7 r. h., 308 W. Peachtree	30	00
6 r. h., 23 Larkin; large lot	30	00
6 r. h., 54 W. Harris; gas and water		
6 r. h., 295 Capitol avenue	25	00
6 r. h., 200 Spring, near Parker	16	00
5 r. h., 162 Calhoun	15	00
5 r. h., Thomas; new; near cemetery	15	00
4 r. h., Bowden, north Atlanta	10	00
4 r. h., 20 N. Butler	15	00
4 r. h., 11 Plum	8	00
3 r. h., William and Parker	8	00
1 store, 162 Decatur	25	00
4 r. h., 69 Alexander	12	50

R. H., WHITEHALL AND COOPER. \$35 00 7 r. h., West Peachtree, furnished 30 00 9 r. h., Baltimore block, elegantly furnished 65 00 6 r. h., Jones, near Pryor street 20 00 6 r. h., 303 Whitehall 27 50 8 r. h., 100 Capitol avenue, nice place 35 00 8 r. h., 100 Capitol avenue, nice place. 4 r. h., 129 Loyd..... 4 r. h., 129 Loyd. 10 00
4 r. h., Magnolia and Lowe. 10 00
4 r. h., Hampton street. 8 00
Also, a number of two, three and four-room
houses, stoercoms and furnished rooms. Call
and examine my rent list.

hall Street. Telephone No. 455.

ONE HOTEL IN CENTER OF CITY.

One very elegantly furnished house in the center of the city; unusual opportunity.

One nice new four-room cottage, on car line.

One superior residence of six rooms, servant's house, stable, garden, larges lot; beautiful place, on street car line, West End.

One store, Wheat street.

One store and residence combined, very near the new capitol.

One four-room cottage, near Payne's chapel.

new capitol.
One four-room cottage, near Payne's chapel.
One six-room house, near new capitol.
Six acres and four-room house, three and a half
miles from passenger depot.
Ten acres of superior land on Georgia railroad,
four and a half miles from passenger depot. Rent List by Geo. J. Dalias, 43 South Bro

Street.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS OR SALE—ONE GOOD MILK COW CHEAP.
Apply 111 Rawson street, city. 2t OR SALE—BROSIUS MOTOR SEWING MA-chine company stock at 85 cents. P. O. Box 18.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIFTY THOU-sand vigorous, sharpless strawberry plants, three dollars per thousands large variety grape vines, well rooted; two hundred high class brown leghorns, Italian bees, gold fish, German earp, fine dogs and hogs. Write for what you want. Address, David Nickols, Atlanta, Ga. CPLENDID GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, DIA-D mond ring and ear-rings; fine young horse to exchange for furniture, buggy, good combination horse or anything valuable. If you want to buy, sell or exchange, I can produce a customer. Ad dress P. O. Box 276.

POR SALE—THE LARGEST STOCK OF JEW-elry, diamonds, watches, clocks, etc., at prices that will astonish you. A. L. Delkin & Co., 93 Whitehall st. FOR RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED FOUR room house at 200 Crew street for two months. Apply with reference.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, THREE-QUARTER
Jersey cow, with young ealf, cheap for cash, at
To Washington street. FOR SALE-AN EXTRA GOOD COW, FRESH in milk; cheap. 67 Windsor street. DOUBLE-BARREL ENGLISH SHOTGUN FOR sale; by best London maker; nearly new; in case complete. Gun, this office.

(ITY BONDS FOR SALE—FIVE THOUSAND dollars in six per cent bonds, dated January 1st, 1890, and falling due as follows: Five hundred dollars on January 1st, 1990, and five hundred dollars each January 1st thereafter. For full information address A. M. Mayo, city clerk, Sandersville, Ga.

FANCY POULTRY, PET STOCK WILL BOOK A LIMITED NUMBER OF SPT. tings of eggs from my prize bred Plysnouth Rocks, St. Brahmas and Langshans at \$1 per. doz. L.W. Oldknow, No. 1 Little st., Atlanta.

PANCY POULTRY OF ALL KINDS NOW ready to ship; also six Newfoundland pups, four German mastiff pups, five fox hound paps cheap; write for what you want to buy. Address D. Morrison, West End, Atlanta, Ga. POR SALE—A FINE POINTER, WELL trained, white, two years old; also spotted bitch, extra field dog, and an elegant retriever, will not mash a bird, four years old. Address W. W. Wisdom, Cerinth, Ga.

FOR SALE_REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—THREE ACRES BEAUTIFUL vacant property in West End; lies just right for subdivision. Will sell at a bargain. Address Spot Cash, care Constitution.

\$2000 WHL BUY TWELVE ACRES IN \$2000 West Atlanta. Only 25 minutes' drive to carshed, and a few minutes walk to West End dummy. Seven acres cleared, balance fine grove, high elevation, fine building site. Address A. L. D., 33 Whitehall street.

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS WE HAVE closed a large number of deals on various classes of real estate, which has somewhat depleted our list. We shall be glad if those who wish to dispose of property will call and place the same with us for sale, as we have several customers for desirable reuting property, and houses in good neighborhoods. Our Mr. Mountain is still in New York city, where, in spite of "La Grippe," he has interested a number of capitalists in Arlanta real estate, and he is also closing some trades for large tracts of timber land. The remainder of sur office force are at all times ready to, give information about property and show it to intending investors. We have several eastern parties who will be here during the next ten days with a view of making investments which will afford those who wish to realize a grand opportunity to do so. Do not delay, but call at our office and give us full description or write for information of all classes of Georgia real estate, which will receive prompt attention. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

McPherson & Kelly, Real Estate, 4 South

Pryor Street. WE HAVE SOLD RECENTLY QUITE A NUMber of 5, 4 and 3 room houses, and have a big demand now for this class of property. If you have this class of houses place them with us and we will make quick sales.

WE HAVE A FEW MORE GOOD 6, 4 AND 3 room houses on easy terms. ROOM COTTAGE, CAPITOL AVENUE, COR-ner lot 100x200. A bargain for you. 6 8 r h. Ellis street. O 8 r h, Ellis street. 7 r h, East Cain street. 6 r h, Crew street. 9 r h, Pulliam street. 6 r h, Pulliam street.

1 lot, 50x185, Capitol avenue...... 1 lot, 50x200, Capitol avenue..... FOR RENT.

R H, WHITEHALL STREET.

7 r h, Capitol avenue.

5 r h, Capitol avenue.

15 r h, Wheat street.

H. L. Woodward, Real Estate Agent, 5 West Alabama Street.

West Alabama Street.

\$1,200-14 lots near W. Hunter street.

\$1,200-14 lots near W. Hunter street.

\$1,200-16 lots near W. Hunter street.

\$600-to \$60,200, corner street near dummy line.

\$600-two 2-r. houses, good tenants.

\$600-two 2-r. houses, good tenants.

\$600-two 3-r. houses, good tenants.

\$1,300-5 fiew houses, rent for \$20 per month.

\$5,250-13 acres; fronts Little \$80 per month.

\$1,200-bust corner lot on Washington street.

\$4,200-bust corner lot on Washington street.

\$1,600-6-r. house Capitol avenue, on good corner

lot. \$1,500—large lot on Angier avenue, near Boule-vard. \$4,500—1-r, house on W. Peachtree street. \$900—1-r, house near Pratt street; rents for \$10 per month.

per month. \$1,600-24-r. houses, large lot, Butler street; rent for \$20,per month. \$5200 store and 3 4-r. houses; room for more; Decatur street; rents for 842 per month. 81,000 – Each, for 3 lots on Washington street, near Georgia avenue. 81,250 – Each, for 2 lots on Washington street, near

Georgia avenue. \$550—Lot en Pratt street, near Jenkins street. \$1600-4 good houses on large lot; pays big

\$650-Lot 50x200 feet; high, level, and only 200 feet from Capitol avenue.

Osborn, Shelton & Co., 12 Pryor Street.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, SOME VERY DESIRAthe Boulevard.

Two beautiful lots left of the Lawshe property
on Houston street; none like them in the city.
We have a store and residence, new, has a fine
prospective emhancement now paying ten per
cent on lease. It is a safe and money-making investment. We have a 4-room house and fine lot
50x160, close to Edgewood avenue, renting for \$12
per month; will sell this week for \$1,000. Have 36
acres of land in 3½ miles from union depot. Three
r h, 10 acre bottom, a fine spring and creek running
through it; will sell for \$2,000; cheap.

We have any quantity of acreage property from
\$50 per acre to \$800. If you want a home come
and see. If you are seeking speculation investment, come and see us, we have them. If you
have any realty to sell come and see us. Osborn,
Shelton & Co. Osborn, Shelton & Co., 12 Pryor Street.

For Sale by King & Roberts.

5 R RAWSON St \$3,000 | LOT KELLY St 7 r Rawson st. 1,000 | 72x447....... 3,750

5 r Spring st. 2,800 5 r Rawson st. 3,300 s r Stonewall 2,250 6 r Richardson st. 2,800 10 t Boulevard 50x 180. 1,400 5 r W Simpson st. 1,700 1 lot Cain st. 45x129 1,000 1 lot Crunley st 50 x150 . 1,000 1 lot E. Ellis, 44x 150. 2,500 4 r Schofield st. 900 5 r K Simpson st. 1,700 1 lot Dintson ave 48x153 . 500 1 lot Fermwalt st 6 r Richardson st. 2,600 5 tx100 . 2,500 6 r Richardson st. 2,600 5 tx100 . 2,500 6 lot Fermwalt st 900 5 r E. Hunter on good lot. 2,500 60x30 Marietta st. 2,500 close in, r r front cheap . 900

Clarke & Shockley's Partial Sale List. \$3000 Store and 3 rooms and 42 room houses Good street; rents well

S300U lot100x200. Good street; rents well; 1st ward.

200 New 3 room house, lot 50x100; corner; 1st ward.

\$1,000 New 4 room house, lot 50x100; ist ward.

\$1,300 4 room house, lot 50x100; West Side.

\$1,400 5 room house, lot 50x100; West Side.

\$2,500 3 4 room house, lot 50x100; West Side.

\$2,500 4 room house, lot 50x100; very cheap.

\$500 4 room house, lot 40x100; a bargain.

\$2,200 5 2-room houses/slot14x175; bargain.

\$3,500 7-room house, lot 50x100; close in; South

\$1de.

\$3,000 Store, 3 rooms and 5-room house, lot 110x

120; corner; South Side.

\$2,200 5 room house, lot 50x153; one block of elec-

\$2,200—5 room house, lot 50x153; one block of elec-\$1,000—5 Foom house, lot 50x153; on electric line. \$2,250—6 Foom house, lot 50x153; on electric line. \$1,700—4 Foom new house, lot 50x150; one block of electric line. \$1,500—Lot 110x165, Boulevard, 2 corners; cheap. \$1,000—Lot 50x150, Boulevard; close to 4th ward

\$1,000—Lot 50x150, Boulevard; close to 4th ward school.
\$1,000—Lot 50x125; Boulevard; a corner.
\$800—Lot 50x153, Houston street; cheap.
\$800—Lot 40x130, Grant street, close to Jones.
Lot 50x200, Irwin street.
Lot 54x110 Fornwalt street; must be sold.
We have a number of bargains in both improved and vacant property in all parts of the city to offer the coming week. Call and let us show some of them. Clarke &\$ Shockley, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 51 S. Broad street. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent,45 East Hun

ter Street. 2 TENEMENT HOUSES AND LOTS ON HIL liard street, near Houston, pays good interest VACANT LOT ADJOINING THE ABOVE 40x75. It will pay you to buy. \$600.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT, 51½x204, EASTERN view, Capitol avenue. Money in this. Sidewalks and belgian blocks down and paid for. \$1,000. 7 R. H. CAPITOL AVENUE, JUST FINISHED,
painted and papered, gas and water. Splendid
home on easy terms, and very cheap at \$4,000, or
I will rent it at \$25 a month. 9 R.H.WHITEHALL STREET, LOVELY HOME Gas and water and fine garden. \$5,000 or will rent for \$30 a month.

R. H. ON FINE LOT, CENTRAL PART OF West End, at a bargain; only \$3,000. R. H., BEAUTIFUL HIGH LOT ON YOUNG street, all large rooms and well finished, \$3.000 4 R. H., CORNER CRUMLEY AND FORM walt streets, nearly new, good lot, 50x125. This is cheap; \$1,800. 6 R. H., BUTLER STREET, NEAR EDGE wood avenue, eastern view, fine high lot, only \$3,700, easy payments.

9 R. H., BUTLER STREET, HIGH CORNER this is a gem, come and see it. 2 NICE NEW HOMES ON FAIR STEET THIS week only, on easy terms; each \$750

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE. POR SALE CORDELE REAL ESTATE. 3
Vacant residence and business lots, from \$10
to \$250. Several thousand acres of pine lands
suitable for mill purposes. Parties wishing to invest will call on, or address Curry, Hargraves &
Co., Cordele, Ga.

POR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL, NEWLY I furnished, 7-room house, on one of the best streets in the city. Also an elegant house to rent on Ivy street; just finished, all modern improvements and terms easy. Call at once, as this is the only week it will be on the market. This is the best bargain that has been offered this season. Will rent house on Ivy street altogether, or half of house. Apply to X. Y. Z., care Constitution office.

ACRES LAND IN HENRY COUNTY AT 2000 depot, with mules, wagon, etc. 110 acres in Troup county, near Antioch, two mule farm, four room dwelling, on terms to suit, or exchange for Atlanta property. Address L. Kimball house. W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Pryor Street, Kimball Entrance.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—THE FIRM DOING business under the firm name of W. M. Scott & Co., real estate agents, was dissolved by mutual consent January 1st, 1890. W. M. Scott will continue the business as heretofore under the same name and style, W. M. Scott assuming all liabilities and collecting all claims on account due the ties and collecting all claims on account due the firm. W. M. Scott, A. M. Gammon.

frim. W. M. Scott, A. M. Gammon.

FINE FARM—WE CAN OFFER THIS WEEK

Tone of the finest farms in the state—180 acres of
good land—sixty in meadow, sixty in cultivation,
and sixty in original timber, all well watered,
water in every field. One large creek and two
smaller streams. Nice variety of fruits. Good
twelve-room, two-story house, in first-class condition. Large barn, 40x56, and all other necessary
outbuildings. We will sell with the farm two good
mules, twenty head cattle, and other stock, together with all implements necessary for running
the farm. This splendid farm is just two miles
from Marietta depot, and in one of the finest
communities in the state. Neighborhood thickly
settled with the best people. The owner is moving away and wants to sell at once, and hence the
property is put at a low figure. Price for all only
\$1,000; \$1,500 cash; balance one and five years;
seven per cent interest. This is a chance of a life
time. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$1,500 cond-Good LOT 100x135, ON SOUTH

time. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$1.500.00 -GOOD LOT 100x135, ON SOUTH
Juman park, just beyond Colonel Hulsey's and a
part of the Wylie property. New 3 room house on
the lot. This is a good chance to get property for
a small sum, and have the advantages of the park
without the cost of living in it. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$1.350.00 -GOOD 3 ROOM COTTAGE,
das, central and cheap. Only \$100 cash; balance,
\$20 per month, W. M. Scott & Co.

\$\frac{\text{SPECIAL}}{\text{BARGAIN-THAT}} \text{SPLENDID}
eleven room house, on top of Crawford's hill,
near glass works and Pryor sreet dummy. Fine
view of the city from verandas reaching around
two sides. Long hall, stone cellar. Lot 100x137.
House well built and in good condition. Price
\$4.00. Will make terms to suit purchaser. Owner
going north-and must sell at once. W. M. Scott
& Co.

\$6000 8-ROOM HOUSE WHITEHALL ST., water; gas. W. M. Scott & Co. 1½ ACRES LAND SOUTH OF CLIFTON, 1½ miles from city; 10 acres rich bottom land, beautiful building sites, only \$3,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT LOT 45x134, FRONTING ON GEOR-V gia railroad, opposite Inmau park, for only \$400; very cheap. W. M. Scott & Co. (100D BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WHEATST., that pays 10 per cent on \$6,000 in rents; can sell for \$4,500. What better do you want? W. M. Scott & Co. NO. 68 E. PINE CORNER CALHOUN, GOOD 6-room cottage, hall, closets, pantry, gas, good well water, lot 50x150, \$3,000, ½ cash balance \$35 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

THREE ROOM HOUSE, NEAR PIANO FAC-tory and Edgewood avenue, on installments W. M. Scott & Co. OT 59x299 CAPITOL AVENUE, FOR ONLY \$1,500; easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

HAVE YOU SEEN NO. 20 HIGHTOWER street, that pretty little five room cottage on nice lot, only one block from Whitehall street? Only \$1,900. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAN SELL YOU A CHEAP LOT NEAR GLASS works, much cheaper than adjoining lots; come, let us show it. W. M. Scott & Co. \$1400, GOOD FIVE ROOM HOUSE, BUSH or will exchange for good lot on Boulevard. W. M. Scott & Co.

VALUABLE CENTRAL AND CHEAP LOT ON Garnett, only \$2,500, on liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

\$2.250 FOR SIX BEAUTIFUL LOTS, NEAR Technological school, \$1,250 cash, balance \$1,000, payable \$1.15 per week without interest. This is a bargain and will make you money. W. M. Scott & Co.

Money. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT.

NEW, ELEVEN ROOM HOUSE, IN THAT beautiful little town of Smyrna, thirty-five minutes from Atlanta, on the W. & A. R. The house is within 400 yards of Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches and a good school. Good well and spring water. Price 325 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

For Sale by J. Henly Smith, No. 67 Whitehall Street. Telephone No. 455.

ONE FINE TWO-ACRE LOT ON RAILROAD, one and a half miles from carshed, for a manufacturing site.

One elegant residence, on large lot, south side, finely situated, at a bargain; owner must leave the city.

One nice 7-room cottage on Yonge street, near street cars: a bargain.

street cars; a bargain.
Nice 7-room cottage on Windsor street.
Very superior 8-acre block, West End.
Superior building lot on best street, West End, at a bargain.

Sale List by George J. Dallas, 48 S. Broad Street.

4 R H DAVIS STREET, LARGE LOT 50x200 TO
4 r h near glass works, house new, large lot, corner, \$1,800.
V lot Lee street, West End, nice grove, \$1,500.
5 r h and 4 acres, 1 tenant house, 2½ miles from C.
R. R., 4 miles out, \$750.
9 r h South Pryor street, corner, \$4,250.
4 r h E. Harris, rent for \$40, \$500.
4 r h South Pryor, \$5x140, close in, \$3,500.

4 r h E. Harris, rent for \$40, \$500. 4 r h South Pryor, 53x140, close in, \$3,500. 6 r h E. Hunter, 76x150, can make two good lots,

6rh E. Hunter, 70x150, can make two good lots, \$3,000.
3 vlots near Clark's university, each \$100.
9 r h Edgewood, large lot, house worth the money, \$3,250.
V lot Marietta, 38 feet front on R. R. and Marietta street this week, \$700.
5 r h E. Harris, close to Peachtree, \$2,600.
7 r h Haynes street, new house, long time, \$3,750.
8 r h E. Harris, very large lot, \$4,000.
12 r h Peachtree, large lot; come and see me.
5 three r houses near Edgewood avenue, rent for \$35, \$3,000.
V lot Capitol avenue, very close in, \$3,900.

Kempton & Cunningham, Real Estate and Renting Agents, No. 6 East Alabama

\$12.000 WILL BUY THE HANDSOMEST homelon Capitol avenue, only two blocks from capitol, on lot 190x290. Easy blocks from capitol, on lot 190x200. Easy terms.

\$8,000 will buy an elegant Ivy street residence, close in, belgian block, excellent sidewalk. All modern conveniences, gas, water, electric bells, etc. Alley on the side, macadamized.

\$8,500 will buy the most desirable vacant lot on Washington street, large corner lot 100x195 having on it beautiful shade trees.

\$6,000 will buy another Washington street corner lot 71x179, with 10 foot alley in the rear.

\$6,000 for a lovely home on Courtland street, with the latest modern improvements. Lot 77x275. Electric railroad runs in front of the house. Close in.

the latest modern annotation the house. Electric railroad runs in front of the house. Close in.

\$6,500 for 2 vacant lots on Capitol avenue, one a corner lot. Each lot 50x130.

\$4,500 for an 8 r h on the shady side of South Pryor street. Near in.

\$4,000 for the most desirable vacant lot in the city. Close in and very cheap.

\$3,500 for a comfortable 7 room house on Ivey St.

\$3,500 for a comfortable 7 room house on Ivey St.

\$3,500 for a comfortable 7 room house on Ivey St.

\$3,500 for a fee r h on Crew street, on a large lot. Close in, veay cheap.

\$3,000 for a pretty little house, near Peachtree.

\$1,500 for a pretty little house, near Peachtree.

\$1,500 for a peatitful elevated lot on Washington street, shady side.

\$3,500 for a Capitol avenue corner lot. Worth \$5,000.

\$800 for a Georgia avenue corner lot. Lots on Capitol avenue, from \$500 to the highest prices.

Weil have also small houses for sale cheap and

prices.

We have also small houses for sale cheap and on easy terms. Call on us.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

For sale or rent, truck farm, 25 acres, near the city, beautifully situated. This is a bargain.

MONEY TO LOAN.

POR SALE-REAL ESTATE use & Weish, Real Estate Renting and Loan, 2 Kimball House, Wall Street.

DEACHTREE STREET, LOT NEAR GOVER-nor's mansion; call and get price and locality; never been offered before. DRYOR STREET LOT AND TWO LOYD street lots, all corners, for \$2,500. OPRING STREET LOT, 50x160 FEET TO ALLEY, for \$1,630; easy payments.

WHITEHALL STREET, 8-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 75 feet front, near in, \$6,000. PRYOR STREET, WEST SIDE, 50x160 FEET, near Georgia avenue, \$1,300; easy. I near Georgia avenue, \$1,300; easy.

WHITEHALL STREET, 8-R RESIDENCE; LOT
62x225 feet; a bargain; \$6,500.

CAPITOL AVENUE, NICELY FINISHED COTtage; modern conveniences; one-third acre of
ground.

CAPITOL AVENUE, NEAR GEORGIA AVE-nue, nice lot 50x200 feet; \$1,500. Unue, nice lot 50x200 feet; \$1,500.

ORMOND STREET, 190x200 FEET, CORNER lot; will make 5 lots; \$1,200.

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR GEORGIA avenue, 100x200 feet, \$2,500.

HIGHLAND AVENUE, CORNER LOT 50x200 feet, \$1,000.

(ÉORGIA AVENUE AND FORMWALT CEORGIA LOTS 1,1250.

CEORGIA AVENUE, 4-ROOM COTTAGE, COR-per lot, \$1,300; \$590 cash, \$200 6 months, \$200 in 12 months, and balance \$10 monthly.

BAKER STREET, NEAR BUTLER STREET, 10t 58x200 feet, 8550. ELLIS STREET, 6-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT OYD, CORNER OF BASS STREET, LOT 50x130 GOUTH BOULEVARD, CORNER LOT, NEAR

O Grant's park, 100x200 feet, \$1,200.

VACANT LOTS FROM \$275 TO \$1,000, IN DIF-BOULEVARD, NICE ELEVATED LOT 106x150 feet, \$2,500; easy payments. (REW STREET, NEAR GEORGIA AVENUE, lot 98x190 feet; only \$1,650. JACKSON STREET, BOULEVARD AND NORTH avenue, 200x270 feet, \$4,000.

55000 FOR PROPERTY RENTING FOR \$67 per month. Come and look at it. \$12,000 for lacres in the city, lays well. Money in this. \$2,000 for lacres block, usrided by three streets. \$5,000 for 4-acre block, inside the mile, cheap. 5 r h, close in, a gem. \$2,206 6 r h, on electric line. \$2,506 6 r h, tuckie street, close in, with every con-venience. 4,250

A NICE 36½ ACRE FARM 10 MILES FROM
A Atlanta on the West Point read, I r h and 12
acres clear. Just the place for fruits. \$ 450 06
85 acres 12 miles out on C. R. R., fine land
and timber; take this at. 3,000 06
3½ acre vacant plat in West End, very desirable, and easy terms. 6,000 06
7 r h and outbuildings, lot 100x200; the
most desirable home on car line, West
End. 4,000 00

End. 4,000 00 2 vacant lots, 50x210 each, very desirable, for 3,000 00 1 vacant lot, 45x290, Oak street, near car. 350 00 5 r h and outbuildings, lot 90x190, Gordon street. 8 r hon 4 acres land in West End, grand outcome in this; will be off the market if not sold soon. Ask for price and

outcome in this; will be off the market if not sold soon. Ask for price and terms.

2 story brick store house, lot 50x195, West Peters street. 4,000 04

1 very desirable vacant lot, close in, 50x148, alley side; cheap for. 3,000 04

3 acres land, and large, comfortable dwelling, 250 yards from depot in Covington, Ga.; can cut off. front lefts at paying, prices. Will sell new on easy terms for 3,000 07

1 vacant lot, Hood street, 50x200, to 10 foot alley; on corner, and best lot in Atlanta for the money. 1,600 06

1 store house; 2 dwelling rooms and 2 room tenant house, lot 47x100 to 10 foot alley. Will sell stock on hand. One of the best stands on Decatur street for. 2,000 06

Also small yacant lots and large vacant plats in all parts of the city and suburbs for sale on easy terms. Come and see us before you rent or buy, and if you have anything for rent or sale let us have it on our books.

Ansley Bros., Real Estate Agents, 10 E Alabama Street.

148 feet. \$5,500-Elegant corner lot, 2 squares carshed. \$12,000-Lot 100x85 in '1½ squares carshed, south side. \$15,000-Feachtree street, central store property. \$4,500-Fea 65 foot front store lot, sear in. \$23,000-North Pryor business lot, 76 foot front. \$8,000-North Pryor lot, 50x150 feet.

\$3,500—Capitol avenue, 1ot 50x200, a beauty. \$2,500—Washington street, lot 60x150, a corner lot. \$1,650—Washington street, lot 50x150, very cheap. \$1,350—Pulliam street, lot 50x400 feet, near Georges, avenue.

\$1,600-Forest avenue, lot 50x150, near Calhoun \$1,600—Corner lot, Highland avenue, near Electria \$5,000—Peachtree corner, lot 50x200. \$5,000—90x200, W. Peachtree street, near in. CHEAP HOMES.

\$2,500—Richardson street large lot.
\$4,200—Luckie street house, 7 rooms, near in.
\$3,500—Ivy street house, 7 rooms, water and gas.
\$3,000—Harris street, 7 room house, water and gas.
Also many others.

INVESTMENTS.

\$38.500 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE AD-changed hands and been recorded as the property of new owners. Choice lots are in demand. Par-ties wishing to sell at fair prices can get the money by having description and prices at my

\$5,259 for lot, 105 by 150, to alley, Hunnicutt avenue.
\$10,000 for splendid Peachtree home.
\$3,000 for 105 by 200, West Peachtree street.
\$2,500 for 50½ by 150 to alley, Hunnicutt avenue.
\$3500 for vacant lot, corner Fortand Currier streets.
\$1,250 for store lot on Decatur street.
\$2,000 for five-room house, corner Calhoun and Inman avenue.

Hill monument,
34,250 for 200 by 175, on North avenue.
327,500 for store house, 24 by 100 feet.
This is absolutely in the very heart of the city.
Now all ye seckers after central first-class property,
come to see me, at 44 Marietta street. H. L. Wilson, real estate agent.

Lots on Capitol avenue, from \$500 to the highest prices.

We'l have also small houses for sale cheap and on easy terms. Call on us.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.

For sale or rent, truck farm, 25 acres, near the city, beautifully situated. This is a bargain.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I BORROWED \$500 FROM I a building and loan association at 6 per cent; no own have sold property, and want some one with security to take this \$500 at 6 per cent; no commission; give description of property and location. S. D. Z.

ONEY TO LOAN.—REAL ESTATE LOANS I promptly negotiated at low rates. Francis Fontaine, \$60, Marietta street.

WANTED—A CHEAP, SECOND-HAND DESK.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet.

WANTED—A CHEAP, SECOND-HAND DESK.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet.

WONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad street.

Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad street.

Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad street.

And the suit of the suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad street.

Money here, so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad street.

Above is partial list, call and examine our list.

BENT LIST.

5 r h Capitol av., gas and 10 r h, Washington street gas and water.

6 r h, E. Cain, gas and 7 r h, Mangum street, water.

7 r h, Capitol and Fair.
7 r h, Capitol and Georgia 4 r h, W. Baker.
avenue, gas and water.
6 r h, Pryor street, gas 9 r h, Courtland avenue, and water.
8 r h, Wheat street, gas 4 r h, Jones avenue.
6 r h, Ellis street.
7 r h, Jones street, gas 5 r h, Butler, near Decadand water.
8 r h, Weater Street, gas 5 r h, Butler, near Decadand water.
8 r h, Capitol avenue gas 5 r h, Ellies street.

1 r h, Theorem Street tur street.

1 r h, Theorem Street tur Street.

1 r h, Theorem Street tur Street. and water.

rh. Capitol avenue, gas 5 r h, Thomas street.
and water.

5 r h, West End.
No. 6, Kimball house.

For Sale by Johnson & Johnson, No. 1 Kimball House, Wall Street.

\$3000 CENTRALLY LOCATED, LOT 24 squares carshed—a business lot, 502

RESIDENCE LOTS.

gia avenue. \$2,000—Whitehall street, lot 60x290, nice shade. \$1,100—Cooper street, lot 50x150 feet. \$5,000—Ellis street, lot 67x200, near in. \$2,000—Courtland avenue, lot 50x200, on Electric

\$2,500-Richardson street house, 4 rooms and

\$1,500—15 acres beautifully wooded, near city.
\$1,200—1₂ acre on South Boulevard, Grant park.
\$2,650—5₂ acres on Center street. Office 10 E.
Alabama street, James's Bank Block.

ball House, Wall Street.

comes, except the loafer, adds to the pros-

perity of the city and enhances, in propor-

An Exodus Explained.

if they suppose that the movement of negroes

A correspondent writing from Columbia

South Carolina, says:

The great question with the railroad agent is how to get the negroes to leave the homes in which they have lived since their childhood. The most attractive dodge that has ever been gotten out is a highly colored circular, embellished with large and well-executed pictures. The first picture represents a negro with his family leaving a broken down cabin home in an old field. Each member of the family is laden with the simple household effects. The next picture is taken five years after and represents the negro in his new

years after and represents the negro in his new western home. He is standing hoe in hand sur-rounded by frisky mules, fat hogs and fine chick-ens. The third picture is that of a comfortable

ens. The third picture is that or a comfortable two-story dwelling, with a beautiful lawnin front, on which a young darky is cutting the grass with a patent rolling machine. At the gate a horse, attached to a fine buggy, is hitched. On the front porch, seated in a large and comfortable rocking chair, can be seen the pompous-looking colored man and his comfortably dressed "ole woman," taking things easy. They are supposed to be the

taking things easy. They are supposed to be the same "poor niggers," who left their wretche

cabins at home a few years ago.

This is all there is in it. Just as white

men in the northeastern states have been

drawn to the west by the persuasive rhetoric

of posters and circulars, so the negroes of

the Carolinas have been attracted to the

No pressure in their old homes drove then

way; it was the alleged inducements offered

in the new. How can a darky withstand the

temptation of a two-story mansion, with a boy rolling a lawn mower before him?

Perhaps we may see in this the solution of

a big question. Some day there will be a

good deal of talk and a lot of pictures circu-

lated showing up the advantages of Mexico.

or even Africa, and the entire negro race

within our borders will pack up and leave

us with a rush. There is no telling. These

people are creatures of impulse. If they

once get the idea into their heads that there

is a land of promise reserved for them some

where, they will go at any sacrifice. It is

all right. If they wish to stay here they

have the right to stay. If they wish to

The Grady Memorial Volume.

Messrs. Cassell & Co., who have contracted

to publish the Grady Memorial Volume, will

soon have the prospectus of the book ready and in the hands of their agents. They ex-

pect to complete the book in the course of

ew months and it will be within easy reach

The amouncement of the fact that the con-

ract had been closed with this firm has brought

thousands of applications to Mr. D. E. Luther,

its Atlanta representative, whose address is 68½ Whitehall street. He has already es-tablished hundreds of agencies throughout the

This will be the only; authorized work on

Joel Chandler Harris and compiled by his co-

course, be the most complete record of Mr.

Grady's wonderful career' for its editors have

access to many features of his writings and

private papers which are not within the reach

of the public.
One-half of the profits derived from this

book will go to the mother and family of Mr.

Grady, an additional reason why those who

want the book should wait for this authorized

One of Georgia's Strongest Banks.

workers on THE CONSTITUTION. It will,

of every community in the country.

Mr. Grady's life. It will be edited

leave, nobody will stand in their way.

southwest.

southwestward is due to lawlessness

oppression in the Atlantic states.

South Carolina, says:

Our northern contemporaries are mistaken

ion, the value of real estate.

pected.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to enturn rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION, Will be delivered to any address in the city

TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK. THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 12, 1800. Today's Constitution

THE CONSTITUTION is proud of itself this morning, and we believe that there is not a person who reads it that will not say that it is one of the best papers that ever left a southern newspaper office. We might go further than that, for in the variety of its subject matter and the interest it carries in its teeming columns we do not believe there is a paper in the country that will be read with more genuine interest than will today's Constitution, by the thousands

into whose homes it will go. It is not often that a newspaper, outside of New York, ventures on a twenty-four page edition after the rush incident to holiday advertising, when the business men spread their wares in the columns of the newspapers, to reach the eves and loosen the purse of the world, rich with the harvest of a prosperous year, and bent on purchase and distribution.

There are approximately one hundred columns of solid reading matter in today's CONSTITUTION. It may be a little more or a little less, for as we write advertisers are dropping in to take advantage of the circulation of today's paper, for which reason the measure of our advertising columns is never definite until the forms close. But in the variety of subject there is enough to satisfy any taste, and to allow the mind to roam through these columns, from the farm to the kitchen, the counting house to the battlefield, over the ocean, and into the realms of the future, subject to its inclination.

Our specialists and newsgathers have literally covered the earth in the comprehensiveness of their efforts, and if today's CONSTITUTION does not commend itself to the public, it is not their fault.

The Race Problem in Illinois. A white man is a white man no matter where he lives, and whenever he considers it necessary he will draw the color line.

We have a case in point at Alton, Illinois. Separate schools have been provided there for the whites and blacks. The whites took the schools provided for them. The blacks refused to confine themselves to their schools and a few days ago forced their way into the white schools.

Now a white boy in Illinois is in no way different from a white boy in Georgia. He claims the same rights, and feels the same race prejudices. When the white lads of Alton saw the blacks invade their schools they rose en masse, and drove them out. and then proceeded to give them a good beating in the street.

It is all right. Blacks north and south must respect the rights of their white neighbors, or they will suffer. And the whites must be equally law-abiding and considerate. If any white boys attempt to force themselves into black schools they should be

The little incident at Alton merely shows that when the test comes the northern whites are in line with their brethren of the south. "Blood Is Thicker than Water."

The beautiful and touching pictorial tribnte to Henry W. Grady in the current number of "Judge," is the talk of the hour.

When partisans forget their prejudices and differences, and unite in doing honor to a man, it must be because the man represents something infinitely greater and grander than a party or a section.

"Judge" is a republican journal-it is republican to the core, without the slighest democratic sympathy or tendency, but one does not have to look long at this picture before its full significance becomes apparent. The dead sculptor-his unfinished work, the statues representing the "North" and the "South," each with an arm about the other. with the uncompleted base still lacking the inscription just ready to be placed there, "Perfect Unity and Love"--all this speaks

A popular picture voices public sentiment. It requires no prophet to see that the coming man is the Pacificator and not the Partisan. Mistaken agitators may rant themselves hoarse in their endeavor to stir up strife, but the people are thinking of peace, and not of war; of a united country, and not of "states discordant, dissevered, beligerent."

This is the winning idea, and it will win because it is right.

So far as the people are concerned, there is no dividing line or barrier between the two sections. Blood is thicker than water. There are northerners and southerners, as a matter of course, but it is more difficult every day to distinguish them, For generations they have been mingling together. After the revolution the New Englanders came southward with a rush, and long afterwards the tide continued to flow in the same direction. Thousands of northern girls married southern planters, and trained up stalwart sons who fought under Lee and Johnson. We were badly mixed even before our late war. Our gallant pioneer, Albert Pike, our idolized orator, Prentiss, our brilliant journalist, the other Prentice, our favorite poet, Edgar Allan Poe-all were born in New England. On the other hand the south gave to the north the great war president, Abraham Lincoln, and Winfield Scott, who first led the armies of the union against the confederacy. At the same time the southerners living in the north greatly ontnumber the northerners, who had found homes in the south. Colonies of Virginians own, but will steadily continue its upward

and Carolinians swarmed into the northwest, and their sons marched into the war under the stars and stripes to cross swords with their cousins.

After Appromattox this strange shifting of opulations continued. The north felt more and more the presence of the southern element, and the south received its share of northern immigration. Just as the blood of the two sections mingled, so their social and business interests became interlinked and nutually dependent. The two peoples every year began to look more alike and think more alike. The man in Maine dived down into his pockets when he heard of the Charleston earthquake. The planter in Texas forwarded his mite to relieve the sufferers of Johnstown. No sectionalism

there! Then Grady died in the midst of his work of peace, and every northerner wept and spoke words of genuine sorrow. Again, no sectionalism there!

Yes, blood is thicker than water. We are going to differ sometimes about methods and politics, but in the main we are going to be a united people. Down this way we do not propose to interfere with grave problems up north, and the northern people are showing a disposition to let our local matters alone. We cannot have happiness and prosperity without peace and unity. Both sections now understand each other, and the man who attempts again to array them in antagonism, will fall a victim to their just resentment. Unity and love will win every

A Revival of the County Fair.

All over Georgia the farmers are making arrangements to hold fairs this fall. In middle Georgia, north Georgia and south Georgia they are organizing, sometimes one county alone, sometimes two or three

This shows the returning prosperity of the country districts, and a revival of interest in good stock and all that pertains to successful farming. It is one of the best signs of the year, and it is not only a good sign but a step forward in agricultural education. The county fairs will stir up a greater constituency for the state fairs and the expositions. When there is a county fair in reach of every farmer there will be hardly a farmer in the state who will not be better up in the methods of his calling. The social influence of the fair is good. It mixes up the people, rubs off the selfishness and makes them think more of each other. It makes them circulate more and they get to thinking more of people in other parts of the state. It will make people public-spirited, and they will think more of affairs and be prouder of their part in life. Fairs magnify the farmers' office, and make him a man of more importance with others, as well as with himself. They put new life into the people, give them a more hopeful spirit and stir up neighbors

The Hospital Practically Assured. The action of the citizens' committee, appointed to co-operate with the council in the matter of moving for a hospital for Atlanta, emphasizes what THE CONSTITU-

TION has said all along in its advocacy.

to generous rivalry.

als in the south.

hard times.

Atlantic ocean.

In subscribing \$1,000 toward the building of this much-needed institution, THE Constitution is satisfied that it never invested in a worthier cause. The people ought to sustain the movement and give it their strongest indorsement. There appears now to be no doubt about the council passing the resolution offered by Councilman Hirsch, appropriating \$30,000 for the hospital. Subscriptions from private sources will promptly raise this to \$75,000, and Atlanta will at once begin work on what will become one of the most thoroughly equipped hospit-

The Weather and Business.

Despite the generally bright business out

look, there are complaints in some quarters.

The flannel and fur dealers talk about

The ice dealers predict an ice famine.

The stove men are having a dull season.

The keepers of winter resorts are howling

All these classes attribute their falling off

What is the cause of this mild winter?

Some of the experts say that it is the peculiar

extending from the English channel south-

west to the American coast, discharges

But what is the primal cause of all this

Again the experts are ready with an answer.

Atlanta are growing in wealth and the terri-

In the city one bank shows as much

money deposited as all the banks had five

years ago. Our mechanics and laboring

men are securing homes, and those that have

All these conditions make our real estate

grow in value, and it will not only hold its

noved away are restless to return.

tory in population.

The coal men are not satisfied.

business to the weather.

outh.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the annual tatement of the Atlanta National bank, which makes an exceedingly creditable showing for the management of that excellent This bank is the largest depository in the

city of Atlanta, if not in the state of Georgia, and is one of the very strongest banking in-stitutions in the country. Its officers are all men of splendid business ability as is demonstrated in the constant increasing strength of

The statement speaks volumns for the bank. and it is not necessary for THE CONSTITUTION to further indorse it than to present it to the

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

MRS. LANGTRY is said to be more beautiful than ever. She will spend this year in England, and leave Mr. Gebhardt to sulk in America, if it suits him. The lovers had a quarrel, and have not seen each other in six months.

position of the high atmospheric pressure on the Atlantic. A vast high pressure wave DR. NELSON, in his work "Five Years in Pan ama," gives the eanal a death blow. The chapter on the canal are a terrible indictment of De Les sens' extravagance and mismanagement. Dr. Nelwarm ocean vapor upon both continents. It son demonstrates that the French engineer ma no adequate study of the difficulties in the way of constructing a canal across Panama before he an-nounced its feasibility. He completely ignored has forced most of our storms in a northeastern direction, thus drawing inland the warm vapors of the Gulf of Mexico and the the two main obstacles the heavy rainfall and the impossibility of preventing the walls of canal from falling in in wet weather. Along line of the Suez canal the annual ra-fall is nine inches, while in Pana walls of the fall is nine They say that it is the running down of solar eight months of the year any rainy, and the average annual rainfall is 128 inches. The experience of the Panama railread@showed that the heavy rains are as destructive as cloudbursts, while the peculiar greasy clay formation cannot be con trolled when thoroughly soaked with moisture When the railroad company built over the Culebra divide the first rains covered their track with twenty feet of soft clay, yet it is through this hill slightest displacement would render use Of De Lesseps's extravagance Dr. Nel les. Of De Lesseps's extravagance Dr. son furnishes many fresh particulars which he obiron. The total sum spents for plant and materia is \$22,000,000, while upon office buildings and residences for the manager no less than \$5,250,000 was

> nbles a microscopic cocoanut, with whiskers. In CHICAGO last year there were employed thirty-one male and one thousand five hundred and fifty female teachers. Slowly but surely the school-master retires to make way for the school-marm.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE. CLEVELAND .- Ex-President Cleveland and wife

will shortly visit Florida. WALES.—The prince of Wales has reformed. He never drinks anything now after six o'clock in the evening. MAYBRICK.—There is a growing feeling that the Widow Maybrick is too pretty to be kept locked

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

endency. This is so for many reasons, chief to base an estimate of 200,000 inhabitants ne of Which Will Suit Any Taste Tha for Atlanta in 1900 than there was to put it "How do you account for the

at 100,000 for the same time, ten years ago.
As the city increases in population, it also increases in wealth, and every man that of any that has been made.
"The weather," said he, "moves in cycle

es reach a maxim es and warmth at certain periods. For instayou remember that the winters from 1879 to abo 1887 were exceedingly cold, very much more seve than the winters for the years immediately befo or after. That cycle reached the limit of coldue during the winter of 1886, when the winters begr to moderate, and they have been doing so ev since. Last winter was a phenomenally mild one, but this one is even more so. The cycle did not then reach the limit of warmth, but it probably has this winter, and if so it will begin to grow has this winter, and it so it will be colder after this year, and continue to increase in severity until within the next ten years it will reach the limit of severity again, when the reaction will take place and the cycle will begin to move in the other direction. Prior to '76 it reached the heighth of coldness during the winters of the way. Every old soldier will recall the ers of the war. Every old soldier will recall the cleakness of those winters, with the snow on the round and raining most of the time. Ten years before this, however, the winters in the south were very much like they are now. I remember distinctly that the winter of 1854 was one of the mildest and most pleasant that I ever saw. It was just like this weather. You can trace the record for years before this and you will find that it is just as I tell you—the weather moves in cycles. I don't know what causes it, but I suppose it is something about the movements of the planets. There is something in their revolution that causes these eriodical changes, and it will last as long as the eavenly bodies continue to move as they have een doing since the foundation of the universe."

who had been listening attentively to this talk. "This weather is playing the devil with hog killing, and unless this cycle changes its antics in a very short while, we farmers are going to be in a very bad fix about laying in our meat for the year. have forty hogs on my place, the fattest and nicest that you ever saw, and I have been ready to kill them for two months, but I can't take the risk of having them spoil on my hands, and if

d don't kill them soom they will eat me out of house and home. I have about decided that if the weather don't change I will just turn them out, and let them get along the best they can. They are fat enough now to run them for some time, and I guess the can take care of themselves until next fall, when the acorns begin to ripen. I am not going to feed them any longer. I don't want to sell them, and have decided that the best thing to do, is to keep them until next winter, when I hope this cycle theory will be busted.'

Another gentleman standing by remarked My grandfather used to tell me that the winter of 1818 was the warmest that he ever saw. It was farmers just let them stay in the ground, and swear by what he said.

"Did you ever see such weather as this?" asked

"Yes, I have," replied Pat.

"In June, begorra," was the witty response. "It is a strange thing," a lady noted for her conversational powers said to me, "but my first gray hairs made their appearance when I passed an en-tire summer alone in a country house, with only one book, Stormonth's big dictionary." Her hus-band grinned. "I can tell you another strange

thing," he remarked. "My first gray hairs broke out as soon as she got back to town!" Editor Larry Gantt, of Athens, is pitching into Sam Jones because the evangelist has spoken flip-pantly of the Primitive Baptists. If Jones comes back at him there will be a lively fracas. The two men are full of grit and good at Billingsgate, when warmed up, and when they turn loose all the little milk and water fellows will have to hide out.

Give an agent territory enough and he will make a fortune selling the Grady memorial volume. When Aleck Stephens wrote his "War Between the States," a countryman who had spent his life on a farm took a roving agency for the work. He had not read it. In fact, he had never read any book. But that made no difference. He fairly idolized Stephens, and he could talk about him all day. This countryman traveled several months, and sat down one day to count up what he had made and saved out of his commissions. He had just \$1,700 in cash. With this snug little sum he started a village store, made more money, became the leading man of his town and in ten years drank himself to death. His good luck ruined him.

aire was talking to me about journalists. Withaire was talking to me about journalists. Without a single exception, he regarded them as super-ficial men, without strong convictions. He said that they had denounced him for avarice, corruption and the oppression of the poor, but their attacks had not ruffled him. Nothing that a journalist could say about him was of any interest to him. Two years later I. was of any interest to him. Two years later I heard that the serene millionaire had walked int the office of an editor, and had sent a bullet through his brain. I was anxious to find out the To my surprise it turned out that a humorous lôcal squib giving an absurd account of the plutocrat's poor marksmanship with a parlor rifle was the provocation. The man had for years endured the attacks of the press in silence and with outward calmness, but inwardly he was suffering torture, and at last a mere trifle made him lose his balance. Insanity acquitted him, and he stepped out of the courthouse sane again and ready for business.

The most remarkable debating society ever known in Georgia was the old "Lumpkin Lyceum" organized here shortly after the war. We had no treets, no sidewalks and no halls suitable for ociety meetings. It was a rough town, full of strangers from everewhere. Yet, under these circumstances, and in an accidental way, the society organized, and nearly all of its members went to the front afterwards in their chosen fields k. Among the members were Henry sidney Dell, Henry W. Hopkins, Sam Echols, Ben Crew, Henry Cabaniss, John Tyler Cooper, A. J. West, Junius G. Oglesby, A. M. Rhinehart, A. M. Foute, W. R. Hammond, J. T. Pendleton, Andrew J. Beck, A. A. Winn, and a number of others. Some of these are no longer residents of Atlanta. Four has represented Bartow county in the legislature, Hopkins is mayor of Thomasville, Dell has been mayor of Portland, Oregon, Beck is a Baptist preacher at Milledgeville, Winn went to the front in Savannah business circles, and Echols is a well known journalist in New York. The others are right here under our eyes, and do not need any in

In the variety of her industries Atlanta ceats any other city in the south. A feature indicative of the diversity of Atlanta's enterprise is shown in the new dress of THE CONSTITUTION, which is furnished by Mr. Carey W. Didson, of this city. He does the most extensive type and printers' supply business in the southern states, and sends his green from Maryland to the Thus Atlanta

Mr. Fred J. Cooke, for several years m tion, and Mr. Aleck P. Hull, of this city, have, at has been stated, bought from the estate of Mr. Charles H. Wells the Dixie manazine which, under Mr. Wells's management, has become firmly es-

nes in the south. Mr. Wells came to Atlanta about four years ago from Pennsylvania with bulittle capital, but teeming with enterprise. He believed that Atlanta was the place for a first-class industrial magazine, and put almosi every dollar he had in establishing Dixie, adverevery dollar he had in establishing Dixie, advertising extensively throughot the north. It was a pull for existence for the first year, when it lifted its head above the water, and has since been steadily strengthening until now it is on a basis which insures comparatively easy sailing for the new management. Messrs. Cook and Hull are young gentlemen of rare ability, and have a splendid thing in Dixie, which will pay handsomely and become to Atlanta what the Industrial Recorder is to Baltimore.

NO EFFORT TO SUPPRESS.

rder is to Baltim

The Corput Resignation the Subject of Some Rumors.

The following appeared in the Augusta Evening News, which reached Atlanta yester-

ATLANTA. Ga., January 10 .- There is a lively sensation in the Georgia Farmers' Alliance exchange. Some of the officers are rushing in the resignations. It is charged that some of them had a big speculation on foot to buy provisions cheap and supply their friends at advanced prices. The alliance has a membership of mora than 100,000. A secret meeting of the alliance was held here

yesterday. The local papers are trying to sup-press the whole affair. It is said the most crimi-nating evidence has been found. A big sensation was created yesterday in Alli-

A oig sensation was created yestermy in Amance circles when the resignation of Felix Corput, as president of the exchange, was accepted, and W. L. Peek was elected in his place.

He has been opposed, however, by L. F. Livingston, president of the state Alliance, who wants

ston, president of the state Alliance, who wants to be governor, and wants it bad. Corput has not been as friendly to Livingston as the latter would like, and has been at work against him. The point of attack, so far as can be learned, was the salary Corput received. This has been \$3,000. Some of the directors have intimated that the sum was too much; Corput said he'd none of

it, and stepped down and out. THE CONSTITUTION can only speak for itself when it says that so far as it is concerned, there has been no effort at suppression. The meeting above referred to was a secret meeting and with the exception of the statement the there was considerable dissatisfaction at the salaries of the exchange officers, those present would say nothing about it.

AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA,

A great impetus has been given to the fruit occasional instances the returns were satisfactory The Albany News, which champions every progressive movement in south-west Georgia, has been giving much earnest effort to promote grape culture and its labor will undoubtedly be rewarded

by an extensive plant in that section.

The Perry Home Journal, the Dooly Vendicator and other weeklies of that region are urging the planting of orchards and the public mind all over middle and south Georgia seems to be directed to the fruit crop. Smithville is getting to be almost as much of a pear center as Thomasville and Bain-bridge, while from those older centers the Le-Conte is spreading along the line of the Savannah Florida and Western railroad. It is predicted that the pear crop of Georgia will rival the orange crop of Florida.

-A fair association has been organized in Jackson. The Middle Georgia Argus says:
It is not certain yet whether the fair will be held, as the permaneut location of the grounds will be governed by the inducements the directors receive governed by the inducements the directors receive from such places as may wish to bid for it. Mr. Mallet, the president, informs us that he will an-nounce the names of various committees in a week by two, when all the preliminary work will prop-

-There seems to be a good hog crop all over

Houston farmers are specially anxious for cold weather, in order that they may kill their hogs, says the Home Journal. The hogs are fat, and the corn they are now eating amounts almost to that much total loss. Besides, the cholera has attacked the hogs in some sections of the county, and fears are entertained that the disease may appropriate

are entertained that the disease may appropriate a greater portion of the pork crop.

—Walker county alliance is arranging for a fair. At the la Fayette meeting, on the 20th, the alliances of Dade and Catoosa, joined it in the undertaking, and delegates for the three counties were present. Rock Springs has been suggested as the place. as the place.

—The Hawkinsville Home Journal says the farm-labor system of Houston county is und going a positive change. Very now hired by the year.

This change has been noticed in other parts of south Georgia. It indicates a desire on the part of the negroes to become proprietors. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times. When the negroes all get homes they will be better contented and ore anxious to avoid a breach of the peace.

-The papers all over the state speak of the phenomenal mule trade. The annual assinine in undation from Kentucky is upon us. Stock rais-ing in some middle Georgia counties of the wire grass region has made great progress, but as yet mules and horses from elsewhere, has been little reduced. There are millions to be saved to Georgia by raising stock at home. This is one of the largest leaks of our agaiculture.

E LETTLERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From a Modern Daddy.

MARIETTA, Ga., January 11, 1890.—Editors Constitution: Please allow an appreciative reader, who is not given to rash impulse nor undue emotion, to thank you for your editorial of yesterday on "Family Law." It advertises, in ringing English, the weakest factor in the civilization of our time, to-wit: Pater familias. While he is to be commended for his patient industry in shop and office, and the various worthy endeavors advancing the material interest of himself and country, compared with the daddy of "former days"—the daddy with convictions, resolute and assertive, he is a lamentable failure. You have struck a rich yein if you will but work the mine. While we improve all along the line, let us touch up the From a Modern Daddy.

City Appropriations.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Now that a large are has been added to the city by act of legislature to increase the income of the city, by taxing property owners in the suburbs who have enjoyed cit privileges without being taxed, will it not be well according to many reasonable cornelities in the consider many reasonable cornelities.

BABY MAGDALENE.

You wake my baby queen. Softly, now, her eyelid closes, Sweetly baby now reposes, Cheeks like earliest summer roses, Bonniest baby ever seen!

Eyes like mothers, deepest brown, That from liquid wells look down; Crown her with a golden brown, O, crown my baby queen! Doubly welcome to our nest, Binding closer breast to brea ne a haven blest

A STREET CAR SYMPOSIUM

One is painted black and the other w

both were put up by Perry Stevens, eler, and the paint that is on them isguise. They are both exactly alike made by the same man. They are alike except as to their running power yellow clock has always been behind the clock, and this fact has been taken of by the janitors of the Whitehall and End street car line. It has he the habit of the able managers of brated mule-motor company to run by the courthouse clock. This was cause it was supposed that no in his right mind ever compared hi with the courthouse clock. The dr last gave this scheme away. One or them, in moments of frenzy, while for their meals, which were held back stables, told the passengers that the house clock was a thing to be watched. of this must have went back to the or, a few days ago, it was decided that low clock on Whitehall street was slow to snit all emergencies, and now the are running on a schedule that is from twenty minutes slow, as the case may be

-All this was said in tones mor stentorian, as the colonel got on board an ceeded to finish his toilet. "Howdy, 1 am always glad to see you all. esh, and that is a good sign. I like the boys looking fresh. I used to look myself where was younger, and althous have lost the looks, I haven't lost the feel have just been out this morning nigger and a mule plow up my garden, tell you, there ain't anything be to make an old man feel like a two-yea than to smell freshly plowed ground."

-- "That is true," said the captain, win smile. "Plowed ground is among one first principles, but when you have to p yourself it aint so mighty nice. If you oing along the road in a buggy, with a driving, it's the very thing. It's to be lead at and not experienced.'

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Well.

"I guess," said an old man, as he scronged into a corner, "that there must natinee going on somewhere in town."

"Well," said the colonel, frowning he there are only two places where a can be held at this time of year. One is at theater, and the other is in this street en At this remark some of the ladies la

"I see where the fun comes in," captain, "but it is so easy for a laugh and get left, that I reck won't laugh until the car gets to town. If was to have a real hearty laugh we go a block before a fat woman would get board, and then I'd have to get up hang by the strap."

"Why, some of the younger boys would up," said the colonel.

Shoo," said the captain, "I've seen tried. If a young girl gets on the car, all the young chaps will jump up and offer her a se but let a fat woman get on, and they sit-look at each other, and some of them t they see things out of the window. Pol runs in my family, and while the young re considering the matter, I have to my seat.

-At this juncture a very funny thing has ened. The captain turned to a lady ear him, and remarked loudly and

"I think, madam, you are about to ! "I don't see how I can lose it," said

indignantly.

This little dialogue attracted the of the regular passengers, and they at on perceived that the lady had her fan behin her back, and was using it to prevent the we mess of the idea: but they did n

make this fact plain. "My wife," said the colonel, striving cover the captain's blunder, "nearly always ng on this line. I remember that I bongit er one of these carved affairs two or years ago, and we mighty nigh had a fe about it. I found it on the mantel-piec

t looked like a bull puppy had been it. 'This is a nice come off,' said I, ho it up. 'How often have I asked you, marked the old woman, 'not to made re before the children?' Well, sir, this squ woman had been using the fan as a kind ender on the street car. I expect it was right, but the carving on it was a little too light

"I have noticed," said the captain, "dal when a woman wants to make a man fe she always tells him he ought not to talk be fore the children. I have only one, myell but that's the way they talk."

"Well," said the colonel, "the family 1 God wants to bless he gives children to may take some of them away, but the man that really lives and knows what he is doing has children to live. I want to read you couple of letters, just to pass away the time. They may interest you, or they may not, but don't want to hear them criticized. If you're got anything harsh to say just wait until I got the car. It is a brief correspondence off the car. It is a brief correspondence tween an old man, more than seventy year old, and a little boy about four."

The colonel cleared his throat, and began "The first is dated at Baltimore, January 1890. I'll just read the whole matter off-hand.

"'My Dear Linton: Today, I ordered to be # to you copies of Santa Claus, a paper in Philadelphia, containing a little Christmas story of min which I thought you might like to hear read hope you will get it. I love you, partly for poname, but mostly for yourself. Tell your pathat I love him very much, that I love him very much, that I love you and the rest of the children a deal more, and your mother the most "I am sure that you have all had a good Chr mas. As for me, I had no blathers to burst, s heating by the fire, no flint-and-steel gun to off in answer to the everlasting cannons all are me. And so I got confused in my mind, sorry the departure of old-time things, and then up my work the same as if it hadn't been Ch y work the same as if it hadn't been Chra Indeed, my dear child, I am an man, and, somehow, it is more it to me than it ever was before, to work. in my case, how good is the good God, who ke at work old men when He knows that it would be well for them to have an idle old age ws us far better than we know oursely

"I know Dick Johnson," said the capt "like a book. He is the loveliest ch that ever walked the earth. When he the race of old sourthern gentlemen wil dead. What did the little boy have to say! "It was very simple," said the colonel bing his hand over his eyes. "He told hi

father to write this, and it is put down alm word for word as he said it: "Dear Colonel Johnston: I love you very mand I would like to see you. When the fibuilt at night, papa and mamma and grandmaround it, and talk about old times, and

always think about you, and sometimes I something myself. There is a big bein a large room here that always waiting for you, and I think that if I was always waiting for you, and I think that if I was always waiting for you, and I think that if I was always waiting for you. a grown man like you I would go sometimes wh the people loved me as well as we do you. Mam says Baltimore is far off, and I expect it is, cause if it was nearer you would certain But you will come some time, and we shall all very happy. The fire will be lit, and the dog tik and you will be at home sure enough. Your litt

No comment was made. The old people the car looked thoughtful, and the young one gency, wit efit of an in adding have che the govern be fostered "Woulds could be th sertion is the mitted. B up the rank en who d try it, and I asked C

He laughe worth mer But the in early lift and many and that now Cleveland Le ator to the lea And I know ant fellow to

A divid always of The Mere ics' Ban manage

is in the stockhol

foads and streets are for finder.

These new taxpayers will in equity be entitled to a pro rata of new work.

The appropriation committee of 1800 should consider these suggestions wisely and equitably.

Suburb. energy. A full measure of solar heat exerted last month upon the tropical ocean would have sent the wave of high atmos pheric pressure on the North Atlantic toward the equator, and cold currents would THE COLOR LINE IN ILLINOIS. have been drawn upon the United States ARace Trouble Between the Whites and and western Europe. that De Lesseps expected to cut his ditch, and to have a series of locks worked by machinery which the slightest displacement would render use-Blacks at Alton. This bit of scientific explanation may no CHICAGO, Ill., January 8.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has just returned from Alton pacify the coal men and the winter-resort landlords, but they should hope for the fulhe went to look into the reported son furnishes many fresh particulars which he obtained during a visit to the canal last year. The summer house of the director-general at La Boca, on which \$150,000 was lavished, is historical, but he instances the equally foolish recent expenditure of \$40,000 on a bath house and \$1,500 on a dovecote. But the heaviest loss has been on costly machinery and engines, which have been left exposed to the weather. In this way a plant that cost many millions cannot be sold now for old iron. The total sum spentifor plant and materia fillment of the old January rhyme: trouble between the whites and blacks of that It may be mere fancy, but I have always thought that these young fellows received in that old debating society just the training that they needed at that time. Certainly no other body of Atlanta's young men, in those turbulent times, moved forward like this clob, almost without "As the day lengthens The cold strengthens.' The outbreak did not take place today, but is of several day's standing, and originated by the Alton board of education having decided Atlanta Real Estate. Atlanta real estate is in a very healthy that it was the best plan to educate the whites condition, the best evidence of which is that reaking ranks, to success in their various pro-ressions and lines of business. and blacks in different schools. The negroes it is now being sought by investors. bjected, insisting on the co-education plan It is the best and safest kind of invest-A day or two ago a number of negro men ac When a young man finds that he is developing ment, not liable to any very great fluctuacritical faculty, let him pause. The critic never does anything great and useful. He sits back and picks flaws in the work of others. He sees spots on the sun. No work of genius altogether pleases him. It worries him to see how short men companied by a crowd of children of the same tions, but certain of steady increase in value. color, went to the white school and demanded admission, the children walking in and taking The unprecedented growth of the city is THE "YOUTH'S COMPANION," of Boston, ha seate A collison ensued in which the blacks the cause of this. There has been no effort such a large circulatiou—over 430,000—that it is practically a branch of the United States post-office. It is mailed directly from its own door to its destination—something true of no other paper were driven out by the white children and run to create a boom. People are fast finding fall of his ideals. So he goes along, grumbling and denouncing, without being able to do any-thing half as good as the work he is all the time way from the school in a very lively out that it is one of the cheapest and best engagement. places to live in the United States; that it is its destination— in the country. one of the very healthiest cities, and that THE GRIPPE is caused by a parasite which re-Gently, gently, lie and rest, Slumber, sweet, on mother's breast; Make no sudden movement, lest materials for manufacturing can be laid In the variety of her industries Atlanta beats any down here as cheap as to any city in the union. The markets that are supplied by

expect it was all as a little too light

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children to. He y, but the man that he is doing away the time. ey may not, but I cized. If you've-

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BRAINY MEN.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A POET, JOURNALIST, WARRIOR.

Upon the Subject of Desertions from the Army-A Man with a Career.

Colonel Albert Barnitz, poet, jour warrior, is a man whose life's story reads like

Colonel Barnitz calls Cleveland, Ohio, his home, but for some time he has spent his winters in Atlanta, and as he has made investments here Atlanta claims him. A man of brains, who has passed through some of the most thrilling experiences which ever fell to the lot of a warrior. I know of no more charming fellow to talk with.

"I don't look much like a fellow who had his bituary written three separate times, do I?" he said as he sat in his parlor at the Kimball one day last week. "I look hale and hearty enough, I suppose, yet I have been mourned for dead. Once—and I well remember the time-General Custer leaned over me and bade me 'good-by,' promising that my body should be sent to Cleveland for decent burial. The doctors had just told me that I couldn't live twenty minutes; now poor Custer's gone, that doctor's gone and—well I'm here

He was in a reminiscent mood, and, to draw him out, I asked him about his experiences in

"I served through the war," he began, "in the Second Ohio cavalry, one of the most noted regiments in the service. It campaigned in eighteen states and one territory, marching an aggregate distance of twenty-seven thousand miles. It served in five armies, and participated in ninety-five battles and engagements, losing in killed and disabled upwards of twenty-two hundred men. I had the honor to command the regiment, during the closing campaigns about Richmond, including Dinwiddie Court house, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox, and its achievements during that period are part of the official history of the

"But you were in the regular army." "Yes; after the war I was comm the Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, and served with General Custer, in arduous Indian campaigns on the great plains, marching many thousand miles, and participating in numerous engagements with the hostile tribes. I have been supposed to be mortally wounded on different occasions—the last being in an Indian engagement, known as the battle of the Washita. The ball passed through my body, entering near the heart, and passing out near the spine, and the medical ficers sorrowfully assured me that I could not live twenty minutes. The word went forward, as usual, that I was dead again, and so my old friend, Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, wrote up my obituary in good style, and for the third time, recounting how I had written poetry in my youth, and had corresponded for his paper during the war, and how I had distinguished myself as poet, journalist and warrior. He may have even shed a tear or two, as a parting

calling upon him to pay my respects, as I passed through Cincinnati on leave of absence. I thought he appeared a little ted to be again confronted by the apparition of one whom he had so often glorified as dead! At all events, he said, on parting: 'Barnitz, the next time you are killed, I am ast going to say, 'Barnitz is dead.' I am tired of writing obituaries of you-and all to no pur-

Pose."
"But I trust he will forget his decision when the time comes, and give me the customary send off in good shape, notwithstanding all

He branched off to a discussion of some of the needs of the regular army. He is a thorough army man-though now that he is retired he devotes most of his time to his per -and like all such has a warm place in his

"Now that there is so much discussion over sertions from the army," he said, "it is only natural that every one who has the welfare of the army at heart should consider the best way of preventing it. During the past few eks I have visited the military at ness men and citizens generally. Fort Leavenworth, the only one of that class in the United States. Confined in this prison are four or five hundred men sentenced to hard labor for a certain number of years, for the crime of desertion. In looking over these men one does not see the hardened countenances of criminals, but in many cases intelligent youthful faces, that appeal strongly to one's sympa-thy; and, while it is true, that having deserted, they deserve, and must receive, such pun-ishment as will deter others from a like offense, yet it has seemed to me a matter for re-gret that the government does not provide a way by which recruits, who find after a few months experience in the army, that they have mistaken their vocation, their freedom without the necessity for deser-

"But what could be done?" I asked. "Well, in time of peace it might be sufficient, it appears to me to require them to reimburse the government for some part of the expense incurred for their subsistence, clothing, etc.; and to enable them to do this some part of their pay might be retained during, say the first few month's of their service, to be returned to them at the expiration of their terms of en-listment, if not sooner discharged upon their own application. A soldier partially instructed, and discharged upon application, as suggested, would be likely to re-enlist upon any emer-gency, with considerable following, among the volunteers, if not in the regular force, and in this way the government would reap the benefit of any small outlay originally incurred in his behalf. He would meanwhile have aided in adding to the wealth of the country, and have cherished patriotic sentiments towards the government—a matter which might well be fostered by wise legislation."

"Wouldn't such a plan be detrimental to army discipline?"
"I think not. Of course nothing of the sort could be thought of in time of war, when desertion is the greatest crime that can be committed. But I do not think it necessary to fill up the ranks of the army in time of peace with men who do not want to be there. Let them try it, and if they don't like it, let them quit."

I asked Colonel Barnitz about his writings. He laughed and said: "Oh, they are not worth mentioning. I have only dabbled a

But the colonel is too modest. I know that in early life he wrote a good deal of poetry and many newspaper sketches, that he did orresponding for Ohio papers during the war, and that now he does correspondence for the Cleveland Leader and is a constant contrib-Cleveland Leader and not to the leading magazines.

And I know that he is an exceedingly pleased to chat with.

J. K. Ohl.

A dividend-paying stock is always desired for investors. The Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. -is in the hands of men who manage it to that end for the stockholders.

A BRAVE ENGINEER.

ds To His Post, But, Fortunately, Is

Not Hurt.

Macon, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—A collision occurred in the Central railroad yard this morning between a Georgia and Southwestern passenger train. Train No. 8 on the Southwestern, due here at 7:30, was about ten minutes late, and, instead of stopping beyond the switch, came on down town in the shed. The Georgia train being on time, was running up the track to get into the shed also, and as the weather was very foggy at the time, the trains came together with a loud crash. The engine of the Georgia train was considerably torn up, and the tender telescoped into a freight car. It was a mixed train. Engineer Lee bravely stood at his post until after the collision. The passengers were put off in the yards, and walked to the shed. The engine of the Southwestern train was partially disabled. The trains were running about ten miles an hour at the time of the collision, and it is a miracle that uo one was hurt, and greater damage was not done to the two trains.

Social Notes.

was hurt, and greater damage was not done to the two trains.

Social Notes.

Macon, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—Net week promises to be very gay. On Monday night the German club will give a german at the Volunteer's armory, complimentary to the Young Ladies' Cotillion club; also, on Monday night, the Progress club will give a dance complimentary to visiting young ladies. Tuesday night the Commercial club will give a german. Wednesday night theolert Downing appears in "The White Pilgrim," at the academy of music. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Dr. McHatton gives a ladies' reception, and on Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Rogers gives a reception to Miss Johnston, of Alabama; also, on Thursday night, "A Noble Son," at the academy of music. No booking has yet been made for Friday night, but there will certainly be some attraction.

A grand fancy dress charity ball will be given at Volunteers's armory, on the 30th instant. An elegant supper will be served. There will doubtless be an immense attendance. The proceeds are for the benefit of the hospital fund. Mrs. Shorter, nee Miss Wylena Lamar, will give a grand reception in Eufaula, at a near date, complimentary to her brother, Mr. Walter Lamar, of Macon.

plimentary to her brother, Mr. Walter Lamar, of Macon.

General Gossip.

Macon, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—A few days ago the electric car ran over and killed a \$250 setter dog of Dr. H. McHatton's. The road declines to pay damages, and Dr. McHatton will employ able lawyers and sue for \$500. The supreme court of Georgia held a few years ago in the suit brought by the late Samuel Jemison against the Central railroad for damages for killing his dog by a train, that dogs had no market value, and would not allow damages. Dr. McHatton claims that his setter had a market value of \$250, and will press the suit on this line. The dog in question has taken thirteen first prizes at bench shows in Georgia, and he was expecting the animal to win several purses this year.

This morning a seven-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Barnett accidentally shot himself with a pistol. The bullet passed through the law and entered into his mouth. It was extracted by Dr. James Ethridge.

Mr. George W. Burr, a highly estremed and well-known citizen, is critically ill from general decline. He has been in failing health some time. Mrs. R. W. Cubbedge went to Savannah last night, to attend the funeral services of her brother, Colonel George S. Cafe, who died yester-day from apoplexy.

Mr. W. F. Wimbee, the marshall of Attalla, Alabama, is in the city where he came to meet the remains of his brother-in-law, Judge H. W. Pickens, of Attalla, who died suddenly at Crystal, Fla., where he weut a short time ago for the benefit of his wife's health. Just as her condition commenced to improve, her husband died. The deccased was highly respected in the community where he lived.

The Bibb County Farmers' Alliance met today at the courthonse, President R. A. Johnson, of Walden, presiding. Mr. J. W. T. Howard resigned as secretary, and Mr. W. T. Bartlett was elected in his place. Rev. S. S. Sweet was elected vice-president, Vice Bartlett resigned to accept the secretaryship. Interesting discussions were held on the subject of fertilizers, and a committe was ap the site. Riverside cemetery is being made one of the most beautiful burial grounds in the

THE LOWNDES COUNTY FARMERS Will Have a Celebration and a Cotton Wed ding on Wednesday.

ding on Wednesday.

Valdosta, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—
The Lowndes county alliance men have about completed their extensive warehouse at this place, and preparations are being made for a great celebration on next Wednesday upon the opening of the same. The Valdosta merchants have joined with them, and will make the occasion a great one. Governor Gordon and Colonels Livingston and Northen will be here and speak to the farmers, and a basket dinner will be spread upon a table 1,000 feet long. The alliance men of eleven counties have been invited to attend, and it is believed that there will be 1,000 people and it is believed that there will be 1,000 people in Valdosta on that day. A procession will organize on Savannah avenue, headed by a band of music. Then the Valdosta Videttes, the Thomasville Guards, the carriages with distinguished visitors, and the Lowndes county alliance the visiting alliance. Valdosta's horis. alliance, the visiting alliance, Valdosta's business men and citizens generally. They will march through the principal streets of the town and out to the new warehouse near the Georgia Southern and Florida depot. A couple from the country will attend, in handsome suits of cotton bagging, and will be married on the speaker's stand. Governor Gordon will perform the ceremony. The Savannah, Florida and Western will sell tickets for one fare from Waycross and Thomasville and intermediate to Valdosta. The Georgia Southern and Florida will also sell tickets from Cordele and Lake City and intermediate points for one fare. Next to the grand farmers' meeting at the Piedmont exposition, this will be the largest gathering of alliance men ever held in this state. alliance, the visiting alliance, Valdosta's busi

AN UNFILIAL SON,

Who Seeks to Put His Aged Mother Out of

AMERICUS, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—This afternoon Monro Adams, a colored mae chant of this city, made a desperate at tempt to murder his old mother. The trouble arose about the division of some property owned by the two. Last night, according to the old woman's story, her son showed her a handful of cartridges, at the same time telling her that unless she surrendered the deeds to her home that he would put them through her. Today he again insisted upon a division and upon her refusal got a shotgun and opened fire on her. The old woman escaped, and gave the alarm, and the belligerent son was quickly captured and locked up

A NEW DAILY PAPER

Will Soon be Issued by an Americus Com-

AMERICUS, Ga., January 11.-[Special.]-A number of the business men of Americus have organized a joint stock company for the pursand dollars has already been subscribed, and this amount can easily be doubled if necessary, as the wealthiest and most influential men in the city are backing the movement. A complete outfit will be ordered immediately, and it is expected that the paper will make its ap-pearance within thirty days. Mr. R. H. Brumby, of Brunswick, will, in all probability, have the editorial management, with J. W. Furlow, of this place, as city editor.

The Roberts Case.

The Roberts Case.

DOUGLASVILLE, Ga., January 11.—For the past two days the justices of the peace have been engaged in trying Pete Hembree, George-Hembree, Joe Morris and Jack Morris, charged with mistreating one Jack Roberts during Christmas week, an account of which appeared in The Constitution and erromeously located the affair in this town. The evidence showed that the affair occurred nine miles from Douglasville. After a long, patient and thorough investigation all the defendants were discharged, showing that Mr. Roberts magnified the matter to his friends in Atlanta.

An Accidental Death.

UNION POINT, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—A shocking case of killing occurred here this afternoon, in which Paul Binns was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Wink Vanzandt. They are both colored boys, about twelve or thirteen years old.

the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in compe-tition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

And Most Delicious

BUTTERCUPS

Will Be Sold At

30 CENTS! PER POUND

For a Few Weeks on SAT-

NUNNALLY'S,

36 Whitehall St.

STANDARD WAGON COMPANY,

Next Thirty Days.

For thirty days at the Repository of the Standard Wagon Co., we will offer unpar

We have on hand a variety of strictly fine Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Victorias, Tes Carts, and in fact, nearly everything on wheels, which are on sale during the next thirty days, at a reduction of from \$25 to \$50

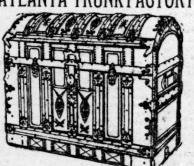
We are making room for a Large Stock of offer bargains on the above Fine Vehicles.

If you want any of them, NOW IS YOUR

Call] at the Repository on West Alabams street, and see for yourself. Polite attention we offer them at a discount it means such to your pocket. These goods have had the lead in the state for a number of years and have given perfect satisfaction. This is the verwe save you a big per cent in buying from us. Big reductions on Wagons and Carts; al-

most your own price. Standard Wagon Co., Nos. 35 to 47 West Alabama street.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTOR



The above Leather Bridal Trunk to be sold for a lew days longer at \$9. We have 1,500 Trunks that must be sold at a sacrifice to make room for new spring styles. Come and price them.

MERCHANTS AND DRUMMERS!

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

Never Known to Fail.

Controlls the Weather" Stream

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOAKS, SHOES, ETC.

And the weather regulates sales, and sales govern prices, rather than prices governing sales, whether these are verified facts or merely trade superstitions, the truth remains that

John Ryans yous

Have forced sales in certain lines the past week, noticeably in Cloaks, to such an extent that they have not a dozen left. And how did they do this? Was there any great secret? No! They merely threw cost to the winds and gave their customers the benefit of this unseasonable weather by getting rid of their Cloaks at a loss before the winter is over. In the same way and for the same reasons they will offer this week

A GRAND ARRAY OF BARGAINS

50 pieces 36 inch plaid dress goods at 12 1-2c yard.

150 remnants 40 inch wide all wool dress goods, 8 yard lengths, at

130 remnants 54 inch English check tweed dress goods, 6 yard lengths, \$1.75 pattern.

100 pieces fancy checked ginghams only 3 3-4c yard.

100 pieces solid color chambrays only 3 3-4c yard.

50 pieces scrim for curtains only 5c yard.

100 patterns finest French novelty suits, worth from \$15 to \$35 each, only \$10 pattern.

Best quality 2100 thread 4-ply linen collars only 10c each, worth 25c.

Best quality 4-ply linen cuffs only 15c pair, worth 40c pair. 65 pieces extra quality India silks at 39c yard,

125 dozen good quality all linen towels only 97 dozen large size Russian bath towels at 9c

each, worth 25c: 75 pair 10-4 white blankets only 95c pair. 54 pieces canton flannels only 3½ c yard.

37 pieces white table linen only 20c yard.

108 pieces yard wide bleached shirting only 5c yard. 28 dozen white pongee silk handkerchiefs, hem-

med stitched, only 35c each. 32 dozen gent's camel's hair drawers only 250

Imported monkey muffs only \$2 each. Imported sable and lynx muffs only \$1.50 each. Gent's double reinforced unlaundried shirts

Ladies' English derby ribbed hose only 25c pair. 50 different patterns in gentlemen's pants only \$2.90 pair, worth from \$4 to \$7.50 pair. J. & P. Coats's best six-cord spool cotton only

Clark's O. N. T. best six-cord spool cotton only 40c dozen.

100 pieces 45 inch embroidered skirtings, in hemmedstitched, tucked, box and accordion pleats, just opened at prices that will astonish vou.

Some of the stores become intoxicated with their own grandiloquence, and are deluded into the belief that figures of speech have the same attractions for the public that they have for their own vanity; but no figures attract the buyer's eye like the old Arabic numericals attached to the piece of goods itself. Now. see how eloquently these figures speak, though they are written in perpendicular columns like the Chinese language:

Infants' kid button shoes 40c pair, worth 75c. Infants' kid button shoes 50c pair, worth \$1. Children's kid button shoes, spring heels, 65c,

worth \$1: Children's goat button shoes, spring heels, 65c, worth \$1. Children's goat button shoes, solar tip, 85c,

worth \$1.25. Children's goat button shoes, solar tip, \$1, worth \$1.50. Misses' calf button shoes, solar tip, \$1,

worth \$1.50. Misses' oil goat button shoes, spring heels, \$1, worth \$1.50. Ziegler's dongola button shoes, spring heels,

\$1.25, worth \$2. Stribley's ladies' dongola button shoes \$1.25, worth \$2. Morrow's ladies' dongola button shoes \$1.50,

E. P. Reed's dongola button shoes \$2, worth \$3.251 J. T. Cousin's hand-turn and common sense and opera \$2.50, worth \$4. Ziegler's hand-turn and common sense and

opera, \$2.50, worth \$4. Ziegler's fine dongola button, patent tip, \$2.50, worth \$4.25

J. & T. Cousin's fine French kid button, handsewed, \$3, worth \$5. Men's calf bals. shoes, New York and London toe, \$1.75, worth \$3.

Docker's \$3 shoes, all styles, only \$2 pair. Men's American calf shoes, "for dress," in buttons, lace and congress, \$2.50, worth \$4. Men's hand-sewed, calf, button and bals., \$3,

worth \$4.50. Men's calf button and congress, cork soles, \$3.25, worth \$5.

worth \$2. 50. We never trespass on your time or patience unless we have something to tell you which, if heeded, will inure to your advantage. Now, this is no secret, or we would not advertise it to the world; nor is it a secret how we do it. We want to get rid of the goods. Why? Well, that is not an open secret, but this is. We are making and putting down on your floor a

A HARTFORD BODY BRUSSELS CARPET FOR \$1 PER YD.

Now there is no chance to equivocate or misrepresent, for the word Hartford, Lowell and Bigelow are woven into the backs of all carpes from those mills.

Our competitors will tell you that they cannot be bought at the factory at one dollar a yard. That is not to the point, but it is to your interest to come and see.

Now, where also in the United States can you buy a Volvet Carpet with a border, and we say "with a border" to distinguish them from common goods or remnants. Where, we ask, can you get a

VELVET CARPET LAID DOWN ON YOUR FLOOR AT \$1 PER YD.

genulus to genulus to dignature to recess, soid JOHN RYAN'S SONS!

54 and 56 Whitehall St.,

14, 16 AND 18 EAST HUNTERST.

A Slaughter of

Hundreds of pairs of

Kid Gloves, Black and

Colors, all lengths and

HOSIERY----UNDERWEAR!

We have on hand a large

amount of Hosiery and

Underwear which must be

sold. We offer in this line

the cheapest goods in this

A magnificent stock of

new imported Embroider-

ies and Laces just received.

We have an immense

stock of stylish Cloaks and Jackets which we

HALF - PRICE

ever before been offered

in Atlanta. Come and

No such bargains have

The finest in the city.

\$1.50.

city.

THE

WHAT

For a and the latter theater who we thorough the stu and Pis Dwn up The N elegant Speer-Sten. The brand me gown he discuss young by Miss by any

When what is ple don as in the standard in the

Next Society Concert Streets E. Ty Mrs. 3 Mrs. 8 Mrs. 9 The prahile et a hile et ton, a society wate et day w

WILTON

CAR-PETS.

54 and 56

14, 16 AND 18 E. HUNTER ST.

\$1.75 WORTH \$2.25 Axminster 2.25 WORTH 3.00 Wilton Vel. 1.00 WORTH 1.25 65C WORTH 85C DECEM-60C WORTH 75C Extra Super 45C WORTH 65C EXPECT. Carpets, Wool 35C WORTH 55C

MATTINGS.

INSPECT NEW CHOICE

For your chamber, for your sitting room, for your parlor.

Take advantage of our large and very choice assortment.

No old or auction Mattings with us, but new, fresh and extra.

Best quality. Our prices. Jointless Straw Matting 35c, worth 55c; 36c, worth 45c; 25c, worth 40c; 20c, worth 35c. Our floors filled with choice bargains in best carpets. Art Carpet Squares, Beckmon dwike Squares

AND COME NOW

In all sizes, shapes and styles at your own price. Make us any reasonable ofter and we will accept it. Handsome borders, quality better than can be found elsewhere. Special colorings of our own. More than 10,000 sold by us.

500 Hassocks 50c-Of our own manufacture.-50c

RICH & BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

14, 16 and 18 E. Hunter Street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND

MONEY.

ATLANTA, January 11, 1890.
The investment business is broadening, an

many securities not formerly popular here are be-

stocks command prices higher than ever known before, while the newer issues are strong, the more meritorious having a constantly enlarging

field. Financial affairs locally are in first-class

shape, money easy and trade, prosperous, but in the money centers there is a continued stringency which stands largely in the way of speculation as well as ordinary trade. Day after day there are

many new enterprises undertaken in the south and capital for such ventures is not lacking, but the extreme tension to which these new undertak-ings were formerly taken, are not now indulged in. Everything is placed on a more

substantial basis, and, pursued legitimately, lead to success and profit. Our new railways are pros-perous, reports of earnings showing that their promoters will reap a harvest by standing by them

and pushing them as business requirements ne-cessitate. The Savannah, Americus and Mont-gomery is having a wonderful increase in traffic, and within the past few days have been compelled

to place an order for five additional freight loco-

motives and five hundred more cars. The net carnings for the month of December were \$13,683, or nearly three times the fixed charges for the month. The Chattanooga, Rome and Colum-

bus has also made a great record in this respect, the net earnings for November being \$13,041.53, while the fixed charges for the same time were

about \$9,000. There is a constant increase of ad-

about \$3,000. Antere is a constant increase of additions to the local enterprises along the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, which will make it one of the best paying local roads in the south. An order for three hundred more cars has been placed by President Williamson, who says that he will provide rolling stock sufficient to handle all the business that is offered him by his local patrons.

certainty that this branch of the business will be largely augmented as fast as the properties can be opened. At Rome a charcoal furnace of 100 tons

opened. At Rome a charcoal nurnace of low lond of ally capacity is under way and will be in blast by the first of July, and this enterprise will be fed with raw material from the Chattanooga, Rome

and Columbus road. The Atlanta and West Point has declared its usual 3 per cent semi-annual div-idend, payable on demand.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid.

120 103

115

7

110 119

ATLANTA BANK STO

Atlanta National
Atlanta National
Atlanta Banking company
Germania Loan and Banking Co
Merchants Banking
Bank of the State of Georgia
Gate City National

Capital City.
Lowry Banking Company.
Lowry Banking Company.
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n.
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.
Traders' Bank.

RAILROAD BONDS.

% premium.
Money easy at 8 per cent.

Augusta 7s, long date.
Macon 6s.
Columbus 5s

ass that is offered him by his local patrons, hipments of iron ore alone on his road now at to more than fifty cars per day, with a state that the his break of the history.

ing liberally taken. Old and favorite bonds and

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

Whitehall Street 54 and 56 Whitehall St., and 14, 16 and 18 East Hunter St. Whitehall Street

Our Carpet Department

The continual and unprecedented increase of our Carpet trade, necessitates another extensive addition to the space now occupied by our

The work of enlargement is now in progress, and when completed, our Carpet warerooms will be the

To make room for this extension and for the

Domestic and Imported Carpets

Which Mr. E. Rich is now engaged in selecting in New York, we offer our stock, now on hand, at the

Named in this advertisement. Our goods are the finest and most select to be found this side of New York. Take advantage of this offer, and get your

CARPETS AND DRAPERIES

FIRST COST PRICES.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street and 14, 16 and 18 East Hunter Street

115 106 95½

133 100

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, January 11, 1890. Consolidated net receipts today 21,943 bales; for day 21,843 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,393 NEW YORK, January 11.—The stock market to-day showed no change in character from those of

> The following are the closing quotations of fuure cotton in New Orleans today

strength and rose over one per cent, and Chicago gas continued its upward movement, but made only fractional progress, white sugar was weak again on the same old stories which have done duty throughout the week. It opened off % per cent at 52, and declined to 50% after a slight rise, and closed within a small fraction of its lowest price. The close was strong and active, generally at fractional advances over the opening prices Except sugar, which is down ¼ per cent, the final changes are insignificant and about equally divided between the gains and losses. Sales of listed Grand total stocks reached 91,000 shares. Exchange quiet but firm at 483@487.

Money easy at 3@4. balances: Coin \$161,866,000; cur-Subtreasury balances: Coin \$161,866,000; currency, \$6,170,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 126; 41/4s 1041/4. State bonds dull but firm.

Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s... 110 Marietta and North Georgia 103 Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st.... 94

RAILBOAD STOCKS.

THE STOCK MARKET.

the previous days of the week, and except for a few stocks was narrow and dull, without a move-ment or feature of interest. The general ten-dency of prices in the absence of pressure was

upward and the bank statement, with its heavy

Day on the Floor of the New Yo

Henry Clews's Weekly Circular. New York, January 11.—The situation for stocks remains about the same as a week ago. Money is in rather better supply, having ruled about 6 per cent. Considerable amounts of time loans have also been made at the same rate for four to six months. Easier money here relieved the London market somewhat, though the bank of England gained about £300,000 in gold during the week. The London money market, however, is likely to continue on the basis of high rates, the expectation being that gold will shortly go to South America.

basis of high rates, the expectation being that gold will shortly go to South America. The Bank of France is the only foreign institution holding an important surplus of gold. The high rates for money have induced some selling of American stocks in London, increasing the difficulties of any bull movement on this side. At the moment London is the weak spot in the financial world, speculation in new enterprises there for the last two years having gone on at a rapid and even a reckless rate. The aggregate of capital subscribed to loans and companies of all kinds in Great Britain during the last six years amounted to over three billions six hundred and twenty millions. Such expansion as that of the last two years is out of all proportion to the growth of legitimate trade, and a reaction, of course, must follow. It does not appear to be near at hand just now, and there are influences at work which will tend to counteract and delay its force. Still these are facts not to be overlooked. At home we are still on the high road of prosperity; railroad earnings, clearing house returns, the demand for money and other indications, all

showing that the majority of our industries are in satisfactory shape. Certainly our railroads have little cause of complaint, and better returns are in prospect for the holders of all sound railroad securities. Although the bears find occasional weak spot here and there, we look for increased confidence in the future and in due season for better prices.

bales; stock 686,228 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening.
January: 10.38@10.38
10.44@10.42
February: 10.41@10.42
March: 10.49@10.50
10.52@10.33
April 19.57@10.58
10.60@
May: 10.64@10.65
10.66@10.67
June: 10.70@10.71
July: 10.76@10.77
10.77@10.78
August: 10.80@10.81
10.83@10.37
10.83@10.39 January: 10.38@10.36
February 10.41@10.42
March 10.49@10.50
April 19.57@10.58
May 10.64@10.65
June 10.70@10.71
July 10.76@10.77
August 10.80@10.81
September 10.38@10.30
October 10.08@10.10
Closed firm; sales 103,300 bales.
The following are the closing quots upward and the bank statement, with its heavy increase in surplus reserve, served to give a strong close to the rather uninteresting speculation. The new common stock of Wheeling and Lake Erie was traded in upon the board for the first time today, and in the first hour rose rapidly from 30% to 33%, but thereafter was rather neglected and sagged away a fraction. New England showed marked strength and rose overne percent and Chicago ture cotton in New Orieans today:

January 10.08 July

February 10.08 August

March 10.15 September

April 10.22 October

May 10.29 November

June 10.36 December

Closed steady; sales 45,800 bales

Local—Market steady; middling 9%c.

The following is our table of receipts

The following is our table of receipts and ship-Shipments. 576 Shipped previously. 117,662 118,238

Henry Clews & Co.'s Chentar.

NEW YORK, January 11—[Special.]—With unexpected better Liverpool prices this morning the market opened active and buoyant at an advance of six points, which was subsequently increased three points more with lively buying for long and short account. The houses with foreign connections were free buyers, and the commission houses were sellers of long cotton. The feeling in Liverpool is very bullish, that market advancing today 2@3-64d on futures and 1-16d on spot, with sales of 12,000 bales, which seems a large business for Saturday. This is in sympathy with the strong Liverpool and higher markets south; and, although there was considerable liquidation of long cotton, the close was firm at about the best of the day. Spot cotton was firm and 1/2c higher; middling 101/2c. The receipts at the ports today were 21,843 bales, against 22,383 bales last week and 19,102 bales last

HENRY CLEWS & Co. NEW YORK, January 11-The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,210,826 bales, of which 2,914,466 bales is American, against 3,210,826 bales and 2,625,166 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 85,130 bales. Receipts at plantations 117,736 bales. Crop in sight 5,649,422

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 11—12:15 p. m.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling uplands 5%; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 29,000; American 24,000; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 5 47-64, 5 48-64; Eebruary and March delivery 5 47-64, 5 48-64; March and April delivery 5 48-64, 5 49-64; April and May delivery 5 50-64, 5 51-64; May and June delivery 55-64, 53-64; June and July delivery 5 53-64; Sales of American 9,600 bales; uplands 103 to 105 to

bales; middling uplands 10%; Orleans 10%; net receipts 745; gross 8,475; stock 132,6008. GALVESTON, January 11—Cotton firm; mid-dling 0 15/16/1 net receipts 1,655 bales; gross 1,655;

Sales 303; Store 3,1503; experts coastwise 4,270.

NORFOLK, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 101-16; net receipts 1,121 bales; gross 1,121; stock 43,623; sales 1,133; exports coastwise 128.

BALTIMORE, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners—; stock 6,512.

BOSTON, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10½; net receipts 221 bales; gross 1,592; sales none; stock none.

MULINICATON, January 11—Cotton firm; mid-

sales none; stock 9,843.

SAVANNAH, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 19 15-16; net receipts 1,633 bales; gross 1,633; sales 530; stock 63,422; exports coastwise 2,802.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 11,939 bales; gross 12,149; sales 6,500; stock 301,905; exports to Great Britain 8,303; to France 4,788; coastwise 4,125.

MOBILE, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 1,147 bales; gross 1,147; sales 300; stock 27,316; exports coastwise 821.

MEMPHIS, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 13-16; net receipts 2,237 bales; shipments 4,963; sales 5,000; to spinners none; stock 137,184.

AUGUSTA, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 68 bales; shipments 508; sales 288; stock 24,001.

CHARLESTON, January 11—Cotton firm; mid-

CHARLESTON, January 11—Cotton firm; middling 10; net receipts 661 bales; gross 661; sales none; stock 30,438; exports coastwise 1,027.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, January 11—Trading in wheat was very light and the market was very quiet. An un-usually small business was transacted, and fluctuations as narrow as they possibly could be, the volume of trading. Outside news was scarce and not of a character to influence the market.

Oats were traded in to a moderate extent. An easier feeling prevailed, and prices ranged slightly lower. January was offered fairly, and but little demand existed. Sellers of May outnumbered buyers, but the former did not press their holdings on the market with sufficient freedom to cause any material decline.

Less interest was manifested in the market for hog products, and the feeling in a general way was weaker. The prospects for liberal receipts of hogs during the coming week and a weaker feelinh in the hog market, coupled with unusually warm weather for the season of the year, tended to depress prices of products. However, there was no particular pressure to sell, and changes in prices were slight, and averaged lower for all the leading articles.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT— Opening, Highest, Closing, January.

76%
February.

201/4 201/4 221/8 .. 9 85 LARD-5 85 5 85 6 05 5 85 5 85 6 05

hand The Petroleum Market

NEW YORK, January 11—Flour, southern dall nd weak; common to fair extra \$2.50@2.85; good o choice \$3.10@5.10. Wheat, spot dall; No. 2 86%

M. Rich & Bros., M. RICH & BROS. M. RICH & BROS.

14, 16 AND 18 EAST HUNTER ST.

THOUSANDS OF REMNANTS

\$1.20, our price 95c.
\$1, our price 85c.
90c, our price 75c.
80c, our price 65c.
We make Linoleum a study,
and sell only the best and most
reliable. We have them in all
widths. Many new designs in the cele-

54 and 56

RICH RUG. NEW MO-QUETTE GALL FOR THEM Carpet Sweepers, Wire Mats,

Rubber Mats, MINSTER Wool Bordered Mats, Coir Mats, Brush Mats. Mats from 50c to the most ex-censive made. Get a Mat from

NEW WILTON A SPECIALTY. THE RICH CURTAIN CLOTH, to be found only with us, for windows, of the finest material and colors that will not fade. Get our estimate, and examine the Rich Curtain Cloth.
John King & Son's Holland of Glasgow, Scotland, all colors and widths constantly on hand.
Window Shades, with fixtures,

50c, worth 75c.
DRAPERY BARGAINS. DRAPERY BARGAINS. Figured Muslins, 40 in. wide, 12½c per yard, worth 37½c per yard. China Silks, for SashCurtains and decorations, 75c per yard, worth \$1.25 per yard.

To be closed out as follows:

Spartels \$10 00, worth \$15 00
Swiss. 36 67, worth 7 00
Brussels. 16 00, worth 8 77
Cretes. 4 00, worth 8 77
Colberts. 2 00, worth 3 77
Wadnag 2 00, worth 3 77 YOUR ROOM AND COME Madras 2 00, worth 3
Nottinghams 97e, worth 1
We state the market price to cour attention to Our Prices
felling at Present

Selling at Present.
ODD LOT OF PORTIERES \$2.50 each.

An immense clearance sale of Drapery stock as above.

We call special attention to onr Window Shades. Get an estimate.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street,

14, 16 and 18 E. Hunter Street.

sales 363; stock 57,903; exports to continent 1,774;

WILMINGTON, January 11—Cotton firm; mid-dling 9%; net receipts 909 bales; gross 909; sales none; 8tock 10,388. PHILADELPHIA, January 11—Cotton steady;

seed meal—\$1.20 \$\text{ owt.}\$ Steam feed \$1.50 \$\text{ owt.}\$ Grits—Pearl \$3.00.

BALTIMORE, January 11—Flour in better inquiry; Howard street and western superfine \$2.250 \$2.75; extra \$2.90\overline{3}.60; family \$3.90\overline{4}.40; city mills Rio brands extra \$4.25\overline{4}.50\$ Wheat; southern quiet but firm; Fultz 72\overline{8}3 longberry 73\overline{8}3; western strong; No. 2 winter red spot and January 80 \$69\overline{6}40; corn, southern scarce and firm; white \$9\$ \$7\$. LOUIS, January 11—Flour, better feeling; choice \$2.70\overline{2}.85; fancy \$3.30\overline{3}.45; patents \$4.10\overline{4}.20\$ Wheat very quiet; finctuations confined to \$\overline{4}c\$ range; No. 2 red cash 77\overline{4} bid; May \$8\overline{4}\overline{6}\$ 80\overline{4}\$. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed cash \$25\overline{4}\$; January 25\overline{4}\$; February 25\overline{4}\$ bid. Oats lower but demand good; No. 2 cash 20\overline{2}00\overline{4}\$; May 21\overline{4}\overline{6}20\overline{4}\$ bid. CINCINNATI, January 11 — Flour quiet and good; No. 2 cash 20@20½; May 2134@2134 bid.
CINCINNATI, Jannary 11 — Flour quiet and
steady; family \$2.90@3.20; fancy \$3.60@3.80. Wheat
dull but firm; No. 2 red 70@30. Corn dull and
weaker; No. 2 mixed 33@32½.
CHICAGO, January 11—Cash quotations were as
follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring
wheat 76½; No. 2 red 76%. No. 2 corn 23%. No. 2
oats 20@20½.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

not of a character to influence the market.

Corn—There was very little interest manifested in the market, trading being limited and almost exclusively local, with fluctuations confined within \(\walpha \otin \) '\(\walpha \otin \), range. The prevailing feeling was a little easier, and transactions were at slightly leaves

NEW YORK, January 11—The petroleum market opened firm at 105%, but after the first sales gave way under free selling and closed weak at 104%. GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 77. Corn. No. 2 mixed 34; do. white 35. Oats, No. 2 mixed 24@24/2.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 11—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24/2c for 100 th cases. Green—Extra choice 22/4c; choice 20@21; good 19%c; fair 19c; common 17%@18c. Sugar—Granulated 7%c; white extra C 7%c; yellow extra C 6%c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 33@30c; common 30@30c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 33@30c; common 30@30c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 33@30c; common 10@23/cc. Allspice 8@9c. Januarica ginger 19c; race 1%@8%c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 73@30c. Rice—Chice 6%c; good 5%@6c; common 4%@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy \$1.00; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 11%c; skim 9@30c. White fish—% bbls \$3.25@3.50; palls 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 50 fbs, \$2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12%@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s \$4.00; 30cs \$3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 fbs, \$2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 fbs, \$2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12%@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s \$4.00; 30cs \$3.00@3.75; 200s \$2.00@2.75; 50cs 5 gross \$3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4@4/c; kegs, 1 fb packages, 4%c; cases, assorted, 5% fbs, 5%c; % fb 6c. Tackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda 5/4c; Xreen of this 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 93/c; French mixed 12%c. Canned goods—Condensed milk \$6.00 @8.00; mackerel \$4.75@2.00; salmon \$7.00@8.50; F.W. oysters \$1.55@2.00; celluloid \$5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints 10.00@11.01; quarts \$1.50@17.5.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11—Coffee steady; Riocargoes common and prime 18%g3; corn \$2.00@2.75; tomatoes \$1.75@2.50; fb 6c fb 6%c 5%c for fire and or mixed, pints \$1.00@11.01; quarts \$1.50@17.5.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11—Coffee steady; Riocargoes common and prime 18%g3; centrifugals, fancy; incold package \$3.00; celluloid \$5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints \$1.00@11.01; quarts \$1.50@17.5.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11—Coffee, options closed dull 15@20 points down; January 15.90; CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, January 11, 1890. Flour, Grain and Meal.

54 and 56 Whitehall St.

Great Clearance Sale Kid Gloves.

Having completed taking account of our stock, we find that we have thousands of Remnants sizes, at 25c a pair, formerly sold at 75c and and Colors, many of them in lengths sufficient for full suits. Our Woolen and

FLANNEL GOODS,

Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Table Linens, Sheetings, etc. etc., will all be sold this New Embroideries and Laces! week at

FIFTY CENTS

-ON THE-

You can get these goods offer this week at at just

HALF PRICE!

Take advantage of an examine our goods. We opportunity which will sel- lead the van in Dry Goods dom be offered again.

kiun a bkud..

54 and 56 Whitehall Street,

oats 20g20¹/₂.

LOUIS VILLE, January 11—Grain quiet. Wheat
No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 77. Corn, No. 2 mixed
34; do. white 35. Oats, No. 2 mixed 24@24¹/₂.

Groceries.

14, 16 and 18 E. Hunter Street.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 14, 16 and 18 E. Hunter Street,

and Carpets.

M. KICH & BKUS.

m elevator; options steady and very dull; No. 2
ed January 86; February 87; March 88; April 884;
May 88%. Corn, spot quiet, weak and lower; No.
2 38½ in elevator; options active but lower and
heavy; January 38½; March 38½;
May 38½. Oats, spot firmer but quiet; options
quiet; January 28½; February 28½; March 28½;
May 27½; No. 2 spot 29½ 28½; maxed western 216
30. Hops strong; state new 2615; old 7621.

ATLANTA, January 11—Flouri—First patent
\$5.50; second patent \$5.00; extra fancy \$4.75; fancy \$4.50; family \$4.0064.25. Corn—White 50c in
car lots; 51c in dray lots; mixed 49c in car lots;
22c in dray lots. Oats.—No. 2 mixed 346.35c. Hay—
Choice timothy, large bales, 96c; No. 1 timothy,
large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 96c; No. 2 timothy,
small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 59c; bolted 52c,
Wheat bran—Large sacks 78c; small 80. Cotton
seed meal—\$1.20 \$\psi\$ cwt. Steam feed \$1.35 \$\psi\$ cwt.
Grits—Pearl \$3.00.

BALTHORE, January 11—Flour in better inqui-

in tierces 6.

CHICAGO, January 11—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$9.50. Lard 5.80. Short ribs, loose 4.85@4.75. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.12½ @4.25; short clear sides boxed 4.496@5.00.

CINCINNATI, January 11—Pork quiet at 9.75. Lard firm; current make 5.72½. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 4.62½. Bacon easier; short clear 6.06 @6.12½.

WILMINGTON, January 11—Turpent ine steady at 41%; rosin firm; strained 95; good strained \$1.00; tar firm at \$1.50; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.20; yellow dip and virgin \$2.20. \$1.20; yellow dip and virgin \$2.20. NEW YORK, January 11—Rosin qulet; common to good strained \$1.20@1.22½; turpentine quiet and easy at 41½@45. CHARLESTON, January 11—Turpentine steady at 42; rosin firm; good strained \$1.05.

SAVANNAH, January 11—Turpentine dull as 2 asked; rosin firm at \$1.92\frac{1}{2}a1.97\frac{1}{2}. Fruits and Confections Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 11—Apples \$3.75@4.50 P bbl.
Lemons \$3.25@4.90. Oranegs \$2.75@3.50. Cocoanuts 5½c. Pineapples \$1.50 lb doz. Bananas—Selected \$1.75@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New London \$3.50@5.50; ½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes 96. Currants 7½@5c. Leghorn citron 27c. Nuts—Almonds 17c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 12c; filberts 12½c; walnuts 16c. Malaga grapes, 50 lb barrel \$8.60.

Live Stock. ATLANTA, January 11—Horses—Piug \$95@90; good drive \$150@200; drivers \$125@140; fine \$256@300. Mules—14\to 15 hands \$115@150; 15\to 16 hands \$150@200. Cattle—Tennessec steers \$3.00@4.00; Georgia raised \$2.00@5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee \$3.00@4.60; lambs \$5.00@5.50. CINCINNATI, January 11—Hogs easier; common and light \$3.20@3.75; packing and butchers \$3.56 @3.75.

Country Produce. ATLANTA, January 11—Eggs 12½c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 20c; other grades 12½a14c. Poultry — Hens 30c; young chickens, large 182 25c; small 10a14c. Irish potatoes \$2.25. Sweet potatoes 80c. Honey—Strained 6a2c; in the comb

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia. Washington, January 11.—Indications for to-norrow: Fair, southwesterly wind, slight change

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. Dew Pt. STATIONS.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. (Local Time.) TIME OF OB-SERVATION.

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THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

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WHAT IT HAS BROUGHT TO ATLAN-TIANS AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The Entertainments of the Past Week and Those of This-Gossip About People You

For the past week the private entertainments and the theater have kept society busy. The latter was the occasion of numerous delightful theater and matinee parties, and certainly those who were among the invited enjoyed themselves thoroughly. A pleasant group of people makes the stupidest performance amusing, but Downing and Pixley would have made the ancient mariner

own up to enjoying himself.

The Nine O'clock German Monday evening was elegant and delightful in every respect and the Speer-Silvey wedding was one never to be forgotten. The church decorations, the adornment of the bride's mansion, all in the greatest and most sumptuous elegance, while the bride's gown has been a ceaseless subject for admiring discussion. No handsomer robe ever decked a young girl for the marriage altar than that worn by Miss Silvey, and her jewels were not surpassed by any heiress in America.

When is the club going to give a reception, and what is the matter with the club, anyhow? People don't seem to care as much for the receptions as in days gone by. The truth is, too many were given during the winter, and they grew to be a drag. The club house is one of the most elegant in the south, and its refurnishing this winter has made it palatial, but that very fact prevents a succession of receptions from being improving. It is all ression of receptions from being improving. It is all very well for the Cotillion Nine O'clock, Dixie and N. S. clubs to have their three or four danees a beason, and for their success no more conclusive reason can be given than that they are dances;

peason can be given than that they are tames, but a reception at a club must be a big, important affair to succeed.

Why not alter arrangements and have one grand assembly ball to mark the whole season—a fancy dress ball, with the finest music, the most costly and superb decorations, the most elaborate and most elegantly served supper, and the handsomest costumes that any city ever had for the marking of a magnificent entertainment? It should be the one grand social event of the season and New Year would be the best time to have it.

To Atlanta society a great addition has been made this season by the mingling therein of the army people, who are, as always, charming in manner and highly cultivated. Army officers manner and highly cultivated. Army officers have about them a chivalric grace and courtesy and a thorough knowledge of the world which makes them enchanting guests and entertainers, and among the ladies are ever to be found the highest ideals of womanhood. They are women, too, who, without foolish coquetries and self-consciousness, make themselves most delightful to men. They are thrown with gentlemen from childhood in a sweet, comrade-sort of way, which, as grown women, develops a bright, hospitable friendliness which makes their homes the pleasantest on earth to visit.

For the coming week there is little to anticipate in the way of entertainments. All the school and college going folks who made the holidays bright have gone back to their books, while the regular dancing and social clubs have given their enter-tainments and settled down to rest awhile. Miss Locke's german Wednesday evening will be the large social event of the week, and all who

attended her debut reception the first of the season know what a delightful evening is in store for them. None have more taste and grace in enter-taining than Mrs. and Miss Locke and this ger-man is sure to be one of the loveliest ever seen.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Liebman, Jr., last Wednesday evening gave a german in honor of their sister, Miss Bertha Keller, at their home, 248 Washington street. The affair was a very en-Joyable one. Dancing was indulged in, the german being led by Mr. Morris Liebman. The refreshments were most delightful. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Misses Bertha Keller, Bertha Leseman, Bertha Haas, Rita Weil, Blanche Haas, Anna Myers, Clara Rosenfeld, Bertha Liebman, Madelaine Cerf, Martha Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Liebman, Messrs. Ike Hirshberg, Sig. G. Warmser, Morris Hirsch, Jim Jacobs, Henry Rosenfeld, Alex Meyers, Ed Steinbeimer, Ed Lieberman, Charlie Cohen, A. Grossman, Ed Cerf, Aaron Guthman, Emanuel Guth-man, Isidore Shulhafer and Jeff Foot.

On Thursday, Mrs. Jacob Haas entertained a number of friends in honor of her guest, Miss Bertha Haas, of Cincinnati. The affair was a most enjoyable one. Among those present were: Miss Blanche Haas, Bertha Haas, Miss Mina Well, of Montgomery, Miss Leah Foote, Miss Lena Hartman, Miss Nettie Saloshin, Misses Clara and Ida Frietag, Miss Annie Myers, Miss Clara Rosenfeld, Miss Hennie Franklin, Miss Tillie Eichberg, Miss Madeline Cerf, Miss Bertha Leseman, Miss Miss Madeline Cerf, Miss Bertha Leseman, Miss Martha Schwab, of Hartford, Connecticut, Miss Selina Foote, Miss Moore, of Montgomery, Miss Bertha Liebman, Miss Hennic Cohen, Miss Emma Rosenfeld and Miss Lizzie Marks.

Next Tuesday evening, January 14th, the Choral society of the Church of the Redeemer will give a concert at the church, corner of Ellis and Church streets. The society will be assisted by Mrs. John E. Tyler, Mrs. M. B. Williams, Mrs. S. H. Cole, Mrs. T. C. Hampton, Miss Adelaide Glenn and Mrs. S. M. Burbank. Mrs. Arthur Richards and Miss Kate Bunker are to assist as accompanists. The programme is an excellent one, and an enjoyable entertainment is promised.

Two noted beauties of Georgia-Miss Flora Fitten, of Atlauta, and Miss McDougald, of Columbus—returned home Friday from Nashville, Tenn., where they have been visiting Miss DeBow. They were the recipients of much distinguished attention, and were accompanied by a party of gay society people and President Thomas, in his pri-vate car, as far home as Chattanooga, where the day was spent by them all on Lookout mountain.

Miss Sallie G. Colvin has returned to her hor m Virginia, after a delightful visit to her aunt, Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, and her cousin, Mrs. W. J. Wood. While here, Miss Colvin made many friends, who deeply regret her departure, and will look forward with pleasure to a renewal of

Mr. Owen W. Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., arrived yesterday on a visit to his old comrades, "the Bell boys." He received a hearty and enthusiastic welcome, and feels himself again one of that charming number of young men with whom he was identified while here.

Miss Bessie Campbell, after a most delightful visit to Miss Mary Marsh, has returned to her home in Columbus, Ohio. Miss Campbell, by her beanty, brilliancy and charming, magnetic man de many warm admirers here who hated to

Mrs. T, D. Meador and Mrs. Walter Taylor leave for Florida soon, where they will remain until spring. Mrs. Taylor's many friends have been greatly distressed over her recent long illness, and are happy to know she is rapidly recovering. Miss Lily Lochrane, after spending the holidays at her home in Atlanta, has returned to college in Columbia, S. C. Miss Lochrane is one of the most beautiful young girls in Atlanta, and when also makes her debut she will be a great belle.

Miss Grant has returned from Nashville where she has been the guest of Miss Birdie Brown. While there she was a reigning belle and her departure was a source of deep regret to the many ardent admirers she made.

The marriage of Miss Eva Gillam to Mr. John B. Pinson, which will occur on the afternoon of January 22d, at the First Presbyterian church, will be a most interesting event to the many friends of the popular young people.

Mrs. Burton Smith has invited a number of her lady friends to meet Miss Lindley on next Thursday afternoon from 4 to 7, at the Health Culture Symposium, 134 Peachtree street.

Mrs. Harwood, Miss Harvood and Miss Francet Harwood will leave in a few weeks for their lovely home in Floriada where they will spend the remainder of the winter.

It is reported that a popular bachelor will soon be the cause of making a much valued teacher at the high school resign the school room for the domestic hearth.

Professor E. C. Mobley has resigned his position as principal of the Boys' High School, and an articled mercantile business in Cedartown. Pro-Mrs. T, D. Meador and Mrs. Walter Taylor leave

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.

A YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.

fessor Mobley was such an able and talented man and so well suited to the position he occupied and in which he was universally admired and adored, that there was a great deal of astonishment at his resigning so high an office for business life. His

gentlemen friends, the occasion being the seventh birthday of Master King. Those present were: Masters Mitchell King, Arthur Clarke, Austell Thornton, Burt Clarke, Albert Thornton, Robert Mellet, E. P. King, Jr., Logan Clarke, Ben Lee Crew, Wade Langston and Olmsted King.

Cards have been received by the friends of the

bride in Atlanta, to the wedding of Mr. William Washington Gordon and Miss Susie Richardson, of New Orleans. Miss Richardson's marriage will deprive the social world of one of the greatest and

most far-famed beauties in the south. She has been a brilliant society queen since her debut, and one lover's success will decide the fallure of

A charming box party was given to Miss Bonn of Macon, and Miss Adilene Adair last night, to hear Annie Pixley. After the show a beautiful supper was given Miss Adair and her guest by Mrs. W. R. Hammond, at her handsome home on Washington street.

Mrs. Henry Jackson, Miss Cornelia Jackson and

her little sister left yesterday for Savannah, where they will spend two months with the family of Judge Henry Jackson.

Miss Louise Bigby, after spending the holidays

Miss Gertrude Wood, of Bristol, Tenn., and

at her home in the city, has returned to college in Nashville, much to the regret of her many friends.

Miss Mary West, of Rome, left yesterday for Rome, after a few days visit to friends in Atlanta.

Mr. Clarence Everett, who has recently returned

from Denver much improved in health, leaves for Thomasville soon to remain some weeks.

Mr. D. N. Freeman gave a delightful box party to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Freeman and Miss Addie Maude last Friday evening.

Misses Leah and Salena Foot, sisters of Mr. Abe Foot, have come from Newberry, S. C., to make their home in Atlanta.

An elegant reception will be given next month by the Capital City club to the members of the

city, the guest of Mrs. George M. Brown, at 140

Miss Dedie Foreacre has gone to Richmond, Va., the guest of the Misses Thomas, of that city.

Mr. Will Barnes has returned from LaGrange

Mrs. Iverson has returned from Asheville, where

Mrs. W. H. Venable left yesterday for Hot

Mr. Harry H. Samuels and family will make their nome in Atlanta in the future.

Mrs. Frank Colley, of Washington, Ga., will isit Mrs. John Fitten this week.

Captain J. L. Beal, of Greenville, Texas, is in the city, visiting his old home.

Miss Sallie Mande Jones has returned from a de-

Miss Effic Walker has returned from Mont-

Mr. Fred Cooke leaves for New York this week.

Mrs. Louis Stevens has returned from Macon.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77. DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street. COLONEL W. H. HIDELL, of Rome, is spending a

few days in the city.

CAPTAIN DAN WOLF is dangerously ill at his home on Garnett street.

Dr. M. W. MANNAHAN has removed his place of residence from 25 North Forsyth to 148 Ivy street. Telephone 682, office 505.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 E. Hunter.

DECORATORS IN FRESCO—Pause, Shroeter & Co., 6 North Broad street. Relief ornamentation, centre pieces, groups, etc. Paper matche and cast plaster Paris.

REMOVAL.

Mr. John M. Smith, Atlanta's Great Carriage

Builder, in His New Factory.

Builder, in His New Factory.

In last Sunday's edition of The Constitution, attention was called to the large brick building of Mr. John M. Smith, located at 100 and 102 Wheat street. This is probably the largest building of its character in Georgia, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Smith. During the past week Mr. Smith has moved his entire plant into his new factory, and is now better prepared than ever to manufacture his very superior line of goods. Mr. Smith numbers his customers among the most prominent people in the south Atlantic towns and cities. Such enterprises as he has are a credit to Atlanta.

What Doctor T. S. Powell Says of Peachtree

where he has been spending the winter

she has been spending the holidays.

Springs, to be gone several weeks.

chamber of commerce.

Washington street.

e Takes a Near Route Home and Is At-tacked by a Young Rufflan—The Assailant Under Arrest. Claude Waters, a negro boy, is in jail, charged

resigning so high an office for business life. His reason was a most sensible one, however. He found the work and responsibility was utterly undermining his health. There ought to be a law against letting one teach more than five years at a time and then the teachers should be pensioned by the government and sent off on a farm to recuperate for two years, at least. Teaching is the most wearing and the most responsible life a man or woman can lead. He who leads it and is in middle life, possessed of a sweet temper and sound hody. with a serious crime.

Just under the shadow of a church steeple a young lady was attacked by a black ruffian, and but for her pluck she might have suffered from his violent assault.

Miss Maud Hall is a most estimable young lady, about sixteen years of age, and has a position in the city which sometimes keeps her The men of America are wearing themselves out anyhow. They have no leisure, no life outside of their work. It is terrible to think upon. At the residence of M. Alex King on Peach-tree street, last Thursday afternoon, Master Mitch-ell King entertained at lunch a few of his young

out until after dark.

Friday evening she was a little later than usual, and to save herself a long walk she cut across a vacant lot. Just about the middle of the lot near Bellwood church a negro grabbed her by the arms. The placky little lady struggled and screamed at the top of her voice. Alarmed by her cries her assailant released her and fled. Patrolman Whatley heard her cries, but was just a little oo late to catch the man. But he followed the trail, and captured

Claude Waters, a young negro lately from Walton county.

At the trial, yesterday, the boy, who is about fifteen years old, was identified by the young lady, and was sent to jail in default of five ndred dollars bond. He denied the assault,

but his identification was so complete that he was held on the charge, A SOUTHERN INVENTION.

The Improvement Which Mr. C. W. Jarrell Has Perfected.

In the spring of 1889 the old furnace No. 1, which had stood, doing almost continuous service for the space of almost a quarter of a century, became so dilapidated that a new one had to be erected in its stead.

Three years before that period, preparations were commenced by casting a great deal of the ironwork necessary therefor, so that when the time did arrive to erect the furnace it would be only a matter of putting various parts together to complete it.
So, as aforesaid, during the latter part of last

spring the old furnace suddenly collapsed, ne-cessitating immediate action. The old fur-nace, built upon an old model, was torn down and the front building was razed to the ground with a few shots of dynamite.

Mr. C. W. Jarrell, the foreman of the moter department of the Shelby Iron Company was entrusted with the formidable task of the re-building of the furnace, and how well he has succeeded can be seen in the magnificent structure which stands as a monument to his architectural skill and which has no counter-port in the couthers states. Under his direcstructure which stands as a monument to his architectural skill and which has no counterpart in the southern states. Under his direction symmetrical beauty is added to utilitarian constructiveness and its ornamental exterior is in full proportion with its marvellously serviceable interior. During its erection, he concieved the idea of making an improvement in saving the money, time and labor necessary in operating the ordinary furnaces in use at the present day. His ideas formulated themselves into an apparatus by which the gas flues of the nowadays furnace could be cleaned without stopping the furnace.

Here was an opportunity of developing his ideas and putting to the test so great au invention. To the furnace, therefore, he attached his new discovery, called a gas washer, having patented it in the United States patent office in October, 1889. The apparatus consists of an upright cylindrical attachment, boiler-shaped and measuring eight feet in diameter. It reaches from the base of the furnace to nearly an equal height of the same and is bent to cure it near its opening.

Miss Minnie Fleming, a charming young lady of Smyrna, is visiting Miss Lola Key, on Capitol diameter. It reaches from the base of the furnace to nearly an equal height of the same and is bent to enter it near its opening.

and is bent to enter it near its opening.

The apparatus has at its top an outlet for the escape of the purified gas, and having in its side at or near the bottom, an opening for receiving the upwardly curved pipe and communicating with the flue or "down corner" from the furnace. Supported above the upper end of the curved pipe is a deflector which causes the incurring gas to pass downwardly. end of the curved pipe is a deflector which causes the incurring gas to pass downwardly and thence up through water contained in the reservoir at the bottom of the apparatus. Around the interior walls or sides of the appa-ratus, and above the deflector are a series of inclined water shelves reaching a short dis-tance within the apparatus, and intermediate of these shelves are arranged circular inclined water shelves. Which are supported centrally of these shelves are arranged circular inclined water shelves, which are supported centrally of the apparatus, and the edges or peripheries of which extend far enough to come slightly under the side shelves. A central pipe for discharging a stream of water upon the deflector to keep it cool, and a circular perforated pipe arranged at the top of the apparatus for discharging a spray throughout the whole interior thereof. The result of the construction described is that the water issuing from the upper circular spray pipe will fall first Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette: Stowe Bros.' circus gave their first performance last evening to a large and appreciative audience. It is one of the best circuses in the country, and gives an entertainment for 10 and 20 cents that is worth a dollar. Chief Running Deer and a number of other Indians constituted one of the best features of the show. The circus is located at Ringo and Market streets, where two performances daily will be given the balance of the week. Don't fail to attend.

interior thereof. The result of the construction described is that the water issuing from the upper circular spray pipe will fall first upon the upper one of the inclined side shelves, then flow or bound off onto the circular shelf beneath, and thence onto the next side shelf, and so on, thus being completely broken up in its fall several times before it reaches the bottom.

This detailed description of the invention discovers the intent of the aparatus which is to keep the flues cleansed of the debris which float in the gases from the carbonization of charcoal and fluxing of the ores. In other words it is a system of,gas irrigation. As to its success, the new furnace has been in operation nearly two months and no stoppage has been made as yet; the flues are clean, and the water that escapes from the irrigating conduit is as black as ink, and shows that it contains pyroligneous acid, creosote, dirt, &c. It, therefore, has proven beyond question its great utility. Mr. C. W. Jarrell, the inventor, has to congratulate himself upon having added another name to the worthy galaxy of southern inventors. He is a Georgian by birth, and feels proud of that fact. He formerly resided in Atlanta, and no doubt his friends there and elsewhere will look with pride upon his success. To those, who will, perhaps, have the opportunity of coming to Shelby, an invitation is extended to inspect both the furnace and his invention, which alige attest his skill.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and

Removal. The Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan company is now located at No. 13 North Broad st. JAMES L. LOGAN, JR., Cashier. [A. D. Adair, President.

Remember This

Don't go around croaking and blowing to newspaper reporters on New Years or election days, parading your great interests in, and calling on every one to foster and encourage home enterprises, and thus build up Atlanta's manufacturing interests, And the first time you need an article go and buy what you want that is made in some distant city, when you could have bought it manufactured right here at home, and perhaps save money, besides helped Atlanta.

When you want a piano, be sure to call and see the Cooper, before buying. It is home-made and is first-class in every respect, and possesses many improvements that other pianos do not, and is fully indorsed by the best musicians of Atlanta and other cities, as being a superior instrument in every sense of the word.

Our Guarantee!

The Atlanta Piano company is owned and controlled by some of Atlanta's business men, whose integrity is beyond question. They fully warrant the Cooper piano for five (5) years. We can, and do, make as good an instrument as can be produced, and with some improvements that are covered by letters of patent, that places the Cooper pre-eminently ahead of any piano now on the market.

ATLANTA PIANO CO., 27 Marietta Street.

oPo The Surprise Store! oPo

CLOAKS, MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

SOLID PROCESSION of wise buyers and you'll be right in line for the greatest bargains ever produced in Atlanta. FACTS AND FIGURES TALK FOR THEM-

COMPARE CLEARANCE SALE PRICES WITH REGULAR PRICES

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF CLOAKS

We cannot find words strong enough to convey an idea of the actual extent of this slaughter. For many a long year the cloak men fof Atlanta will recall with terror the Surpise Store's great sale of Cloaks. Remember these are all the very best goods. Come and see for vonrselves.

street ves. \$3.25—Fine Plain and Diagonal Newmarket, were \$7, now \$3.25.
\$5.00—Finest Newmarket in the city, trimmed in the latest styles, were \$10 and \$12,

in the latest styles, were \$10 and \$12, now \$5.

\$1.19—Ladies' Striped Jackets, tailor made, were \$2.75, now \$1.19.

\$1.87—Ladies' light weight Cloth Jackets, solid colors were \$3.50, now \$1.87.

\$2.85—Ladies Wide Wale Cloth Jacket, all Worsted, light weight and very desirable, were worth \$4.75, now \$2.85.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks reduced to prices that will positively astonish you.

JERSEYS.

Grand closing sale of odds and ends in or ersey department.
This is no humbug or catch-penny affair, but
bonafide sale of legitimate goods exactly as

MISSES' JERSEYS.

Former price 50c, now 15c. Former price \$1, now 45c. LADIES' JERSEYS.

Former price \$0c, now 35c.
Former price \$1, now 48c.
Former price \$5c, now 58c.
Former price \$1.75, now \$1.08.
Former price \$2.50, now \$1.50.
Former price \$2.75, now \$1.75.

Our entire stock of Jerseys must be sold reardless of cost, as we will not carry then

Compare clearance sale prices with regular prices and you will surely join the solid pro-cession at THE SURPRISE STORE,

HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

12c—Children's full regular made Hose, double knees and double heels, were 25c, double knees and double needs, were 260, now 12c.

14c—Ladies' full regular made Hose, in solids and balbriggans, were 20c, now 14c.

19c—Ladies fine Derby ribbed Hose, full regular made, were 29c, now 19c.

THE SURPRISE STORE,

MILLINERY! SPECIAL LIST

Superb Bargains

250 Ladies' Felt Hats, at 5c. 200 Ladies' Felt Hats, at 15c. 300 Ladies' Felt Hats, at 23c. 450 Ladies' Felt Hats, at 48c. 100 boxes of Ruching, per yard,

1,000 yards of Lace and Insertion, at Ic.

200 yards of Veiling, [silk] at 5c. 700 Feathers and Wings, at 2c.

Only once in a life time do we have such mild weather at Xmas. Only once in a life-time will there be the opportunity to buy winter goods at such low prices as they will be sold at tomorrow by us.

EMBROIDERIES.

Don't fail to visit our Embroidery depart ment tomorrow.

Remnants of Embroideries—about 300 of them, useful lengths, from 1c to 75c per Remnant. This is where the crowd will be.

Fully 500 pieces of New Embroidery will be thrown on the bargain counter, at 3c, 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c and 10c per yard; not a piece in the lot but what would be cheap at double.

RIBBONS.

The Holiday charge has been severe upon the Ribbon counter, so you'll find Rich Pickings here. Counters filled with choice bits at melting prices. These special lots stand as spokesmen.

The finant could be severed to the severe upon the results and the severe upon the

spokesmen.

The finest quality of all Silk Gros Grain,
Satin Edge Ribbon:

No. 5 at 9c, was 12c. No. 12 at 18c, was 25c No. 7 at 11c, was 15c. No. 16 at 22½c, was 30c No. 9 at 13c, was 20c. No. 22 at 27½c, was 40c One lot of fine fancy Ribbons that have been selling from 50c to \$1.00, all one price now, Selling from sec to \$1.00, an one place how, 35c per yard.

Another lot of the finest fancy Ribbons have been selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per yard, all one price, 59c per yard.

THE SURPRISE STORE,

Andrew J. Miller & Son

Are Opening Up Their Spring Stock of

$C \div A \div R \div P \div E \div T \div S!$

In Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels, Velvets, Moquettes, Gobelins, Wiltons, selected from the best mills in the business. They intend to exhibit a line which cannot be surpassed anywhere either in quality, design or coloring Their new draperies are in the latest style. Try them for reliable goods. Their stock of

F:U:-R:-N:I:-T:-U:R:E

Is large and select, and is in no way surpassed, if at all equaled in the south. Special attention is called to their magnificent assortment of FOLDING BEDS. Their goods sell upon merit, and do not need any vaunted newspaper announcement. Their prices are the lowest possible for correct styles, construction and finish.

42 and 44 Peachtree, 25 and 27 Broad Sts. ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.

-DECEMBER 31st, 1889.-

Atlanta National Bank,

Atlanta, Georgia,

RESOURCES			LIABILITI	ES.		
Loans and Discounts	e 50,000 00	Capital Stock Circulation Surplus and Profi			45,000	-
Banking House and Real Estate Cash on hand\$500	37,414 66	Semi-Anunal Dir Individual Depos	vidend	12,000 00	224,322	42
Due by Banks 200	9,416 97 718,695 37	Bank Deposits				01
	\$2,134,871 47				2,134,871	47
JAMES SWANN, PRES.,	P. ROMARE, V	ICE-PRES.,	C. E. CU	JRRIER,	CASHIER	2.

COLD SPRINGS, JERSEY COWS,

CLOVER FILLS, PORCELAIN PANS,

PORCELAIN Brand of

Make the

CONDENSED MILK.

LEADER

CLOVER CONDENSED MILK CO.,

NORTHVILLE, MICH, San jan11-d3m as su tu th

BANKERS AND BROKERS

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK

OF ATLATA, GA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000 SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from \$5 to \$20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS: Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles. Patronage solicited. oct 4 dtf

FARM LOANS 8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS

25 Years' Experience. 15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years

in Georgia and Alabama. Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of \$300 to \$5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person.

C. P. N. BARKER,

Room 22, Traders' Bank Building, Atlanta. W. A. Hemphill, Pres. Jacob Haas, Cash'r.

CAPITAL CITY BANK OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$460,000. Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

Transacts a general banking business. Com-mercial paper discounted. Loans made upon ap-proved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europsy made on the most favorable terms.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and

DEMAND CERTIFICATES on book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

to draw interests at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.

4 per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months, top col fin p

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., BANKERS,

36 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits. Atlanta Trust and Banking Co. COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$190,000. Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others so-licited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound Interest Paid on Time Deposits

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain our plan. oet 14—d lyr finan col

FOR SALE.

100 Shares Capital City Bank stock, \$3,500 A. P. & L. Bonds. \$1,600 Augusta Long and Short Date Bonds. \$1,500 Germania Loan and Banking Co. stock. 20 shares Merchants Bank stock.

F. W. MILLER & CO., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS. tf

DORAN & WRIGHT CO., Limited.

37 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Main office, 10 Wall street, New York. The only direct private wire to New York, hence service superior to any other house. Full and continuous markets received. Stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, petroleum and cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders promptly executed.

DARWIN G. JONES, A large block of Investment Securities for sale, Stock, Bonds and Loans.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities. Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

TRADERS' BANK OF ATLANTA, CAPITAL \$100,000.

JAMES R. WYLY, Pres. | W.J. VANDYRE, V.Pres. EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. Transacts a general banking business. Receives the accounts of banks, business firms and individuals. Makes collections in all accessible points in this and adjoining states at current rates. sep-11-dly-ly-p c.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your prop-erty apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Atter-ney at Law, Office 321-2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. "9-dly

Humphreys Castleman, Dealer in Bonds and Stocks, 12 East Alabama street, wants Georgia state bonds, Atlanta City bonds, Gate City National bank stock, Capital City bank stock, Westview Cemetery stock, Atlanta Compress stock, Central Bank Block stock, Pied-mont Exposition company stock, old Gentlemen's Driving club stock and other securities.

FOR SALE! Saw Mill and Brick Machinery,

PLANER, DWELLINGS, ETC., CONSISTING OF

One TANNER & DELANEY SAW MILL, Capacity 25,000 feet per day.
One DeLoach saw mill, capacity 25,000 feet per

One Eric City 55-horse power engine.
One Tanner & Delaney 46-horse power engine.
One Tanner & Delaney 66-horse-power boller.
One Eric City 66-horse power boller.
One Egan Excelsior No. 4 planer.
One Hermance & Rowley gang edger.
One Hermance & Rowley combined bolter and lath mill.

one H. B. Smith Machine company heavy re-

One H. B. Smith Machine company No. 3 six-inch moulder, cut four sides. One Tanner & Delaney pole road locomotive and

One Tanner & Denacy por France
10 cars.
One P. L. Sword & Sons improved brick machine.
Shaftings, pulleys, logging drays, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.; also a fine dwelling, substantial saw
mill building, planer shed, and a number of other
buildings.
The above property is at Bynum, Ala., on Georgia Pacific railroad, and can be examined at any
time. For prices and terms address
JAMES L. BARNWELL, Bynum, Ala., or
H. B. CANTEY, Assignee, Anniston, Ala.,
dec21—dif ant sun wood.

THE CITY IN BRIEF. LOCAL NEWS ITEMS FOUND IN A CON-

ms of Interest to Everybody, Which the Constitution Reporters Have Gathered A Verdict for \$2,000.—The case of Mary Hicks rersus the Richmond and Danville, in United States circuit court, resulted in a verdict of \$2,000

Admitted to the Federal Bar.—Mr. Halstead Smith, of Rome, and Mr. W. S. Pickerell, of Gainesville, were admitted before Judge Newman

erday to practice in the United States district She Is Quite Ill .- Mrs. Wallace Rhodes is seri-

misly ill at her home on Houston street. She has seen sick for several days, but her illness was not thought to be serious until a day or two ago. A Fish Skin Shoe .- Delbridge, the shoemaker

under the James bank, has just made a fine pair of fish skin shoes for an Atlantian. The shoes are as soft and pliable as velvet, and put up in the Work on the Home .- Work has been resumed or

the Confederate Soldier's home. A force under the management of J. L. Mosteller are busy planting an orchard and grape vineyard and at the same ne the construction of the main building i being pushed rapidly forward. For the Confederate Home .- Dr. Amos Fox was for the Conjederate Home.—Dr. Amos Fox was notified yesterday by Judge Erskine that he might select one of two handsome sets of parior furniture for the Confederate Home. Dr. Fox lost no time in accepting the generous offer, and the furniture is now waiting the completion of the building to be placed in position.

Getting Ready to Change.—Mr. J. O. Winn, the agent of the Alliance exchange, is preparing his books and papers for the change of management, which will take place on the 20th of December. On the day appointed, Mr. Felix Corput will meet Mr. W. L. Peck at the exchange office, and will transfer to him all the property under his charge-

The Business Men Appreciated.—Mr. Blodget, superintendent of mails, has conferred a public benefit on the business men of Atlanta by his enterprise in organizing the new system of collecting the mails. Under the new state of affairs the letters are gathered from the business points of the city once every hour after 3 o'clock p. m., and it is now possible to catch a mail without being obliged to walk to the postoffice.

He Broke the Record .- The record of the most absent-minded man is broken. A gentleman yesterday drove in his buggy with his mother to the Gate City bank building to sell a piece of property. In his lawyer's office he met the purchaser, and, in due form all the deeds were signed. Then the party went before a notary public and did some swearing, after which the absent-minded man debivered up the deeds, handed his mother into the buggy and drove off without receiving a cent of the purchase money. Two hours later he had not bered to return and recover the value of

Pleading Guilty.—A big batch of internal revenue prisoners took their sentences together yesterday, all pleading guilty. There were sixteen in

W. P. Sisson, Gilmer county; J. C. Swafford, Hall county; E. L. Tool, Clarke county; William Collins, Pickens county; Billy Morrison, Union county; Pleasant A. Coffer, Oconec county; Martin County; Teasant A. Coller, Oconec county; Martin Dickerson, Rabun county; James J. Varner, Clarke county; Wesley Sanders, Franklin county; Robert Branch, Union county; M. L. Wheeler, Hall county; Wesley Nickols, Towns county; Sam Hall, Paulding county; U. S. Hooper, Union county; A. J. Walden, Hall county, and Thomas urns, Union county.

broker, has entered suit against F. M. Coker for broker, has entered suit against r. M. Coker for violation of contract, involving the sale and de-livery of 250 shares of the capital stock of the Westview Cemetery comyany. The declaration fled in the clerk's office alleges that Mr. Coker agreed on the 13th of December last to deliver to the plaintiff at any time prior to the annual meet-ing of the stockholders of the Westview company, 250 shares of stock; that the purchase money

that of the Newfoundland. It was a beautiful animal, with its magnificent pedigree plainly discernable in its general make-up. Mr. DeWolf proudly took his dog home determined to nourish it until it grew in beauty and intelligence, and became the envy of the neighborhood. For the first two hours in its new home, the dog displayed only the quiet the afternoon, however, it developed the abnormal appetite, due to its shepherd ancestry, and during the night it produced the magnificent bark which om the Newfoundland side of the fam lly. Mr. DeWolf returned the dog to Mr. Hende son yesterday, with many thanks, and is able sleep again.

Negro Emigration from North Carolina .- Ther is no lagging in the emigration of negroes from the Carolinas, especially from North Carolina. Two shundred and fifty came in yesterday in one lot, from Tarboro, N. C., to Calvert, Texas. Another lot of 200 will pass through this afternoon in charge of Mr. J. H. Latimer, of the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Mr. C. B. Walker of the Western and Atlantic. This lot comes from North Carolina, and goes to Arkansas. An exam ination of local emigration statistics shows that the moving is by no means confined to the ne-groes. A great many white people are moving, and this is not easily accounted for, and seems attributable to a number of causes, rather than to my one general reason. The stock law is driving off many, helped by a succession of poor crops, an arly frost and destructive gains, and by guano ills that take up nearly of the little crop

Judge John T. Henderson.—"Mr. Edwardons, of the Wilson Coal and Lumber con this city, was in the department of agriculture to-day, and in speaking with me of the unusual weather and the trouble furmers are having in saving their most, said he lived in New Zealand from 1875 to 1889, and though the range of the thermometer all the year round was between fifty-four and seventy-four, he says he had no trouble in saving meat. His method was to kill, cut up and dry salt for forty-eight hours. Then make a pickle or brine strong enough to float an egg of Irish potato, for every hundred pounds of pork and a half ounce of saltpetre. In this pickle he placed the meat and turned it over every day for the first week; the second week he turned over every two days and for the third and fourth weeks he turned every three and four days. It was then ready to be smoked. He claims to have frequently saved twenty-five and thirty pound hams in this way, which kept for twelve months or more. The same method is used with like success in England. Mr. Parsons further said that it would afford him pleasure to answer any inquiries that might be made of him on this subject. He is a gentleman of culture and is reliable. inquiries that might be made of him of ject. He is a gentleman of culture, and is reliable hence I commend his plan of saving meat to the attention of the farmers of Georgia

Death of Mrs. Whitman.

Mrs. Abbert H. Whitman, wife of the physician director of the Young Men's Christian association, died at their home, No. 76 E. Hunter street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Her sickness was short, and death was wholly unexpected. She leaves a little baby boy nine months old.

boy nine months old.

Short services were held at the residence at 4:45 p. m., before departure at 6 p. m. for their old home in Connecticut.

This is the second death that has stricken the Y. M. C. A. this week, Mrs. Licklider having just died on the 8th, and was buried the day she died.

MR. W. J. HOGAN, of 235 Hilliard street, was made happy yesterday by becoming the proud father of a fine boy baby.

OLD HICKORY.

SOME FRESH STORIES ABOUT AN

Judge Barry, of Gallatin, Speaks of the Mar Whose Deeds Are Honored-Jackson's

observed today, is now a citizen of Gallatin, where a quiet and peaceful existence is round-Judge Thomas Barry, the mention of whose name will call to mind an honored gentleman and veteran jurist, whose valuable services him into enviable prominence. He was born July 2, 1806, and though now eighty-three years of age, still posseses remarkable physical activity and retains in an undimmed mind the

"I am extremely sorry," said the venerable udge, "that I cannot attend the meeting in Nashville tomorrow. The occasion to be observed is well worthy of celebration, for as Henry Clay truly remarked, Andrew Jackson, on the 8th day of January, 1815, covered himself and his country with a glory that will last as long as the Mississippi river shall roll its waters into the gulf of Mexico. I think the great traveler and statesman, Mr. Cobden, did not appreciate Jackson too highly when he said that he was the greatest uninspired man that ever lived. I do not know of any other man that would have fought the battle of the night of December 23, 1814, which saved the city of New Orleans. The very Jackson heard that the English had landed he

on the soil of freedom. I will fight them tonight!'

"This battle caused the English to believe the story told by an Irishman whom they had previously arrested, that Jackson had 20,000 men. This impression led to the delays that secured the great victory of January 8, with its grand and glorious results. So soon as the victory was gained Jackson attended church to give thanks for his glorious victory, which was achieved by about 4,000 militia against 15,000 or 20,000 of the best troops in Europe, including those who had helped to defeat Italy the greatest of Napoleon's marshals.

"General Jackson was always ready to protect the impropers and help they want. Napoleon's Napoleon's Napoleon's Marshals.

tect the innocent and help the weak. Nearly all the perilous fights in which he engaged were waged in defense of females. He was al-ways at any hazard for the right against the

about to be pres "'I am lame,' said he, in explanation of his

"'I am lame,' said he, in explanation of his request.

"'Can't you run?' inquired Jackson.

"'No, I can't hardly walk.'

"'Well, I wish all my men were in your fix, the general quickly replied, and turning to his quartermaster said.' Give him a gun.'

"When Jackson was introduced to Major Lewis, of Franklin, the major addressing the most warrior said.

writing against you.'
"'And I, was the response he received,
'have been fighting the battles of my country
in order that you might enjoy that privilege.'
"Just previous to the battle of the Horse-

out:
"Oh, General Jackson, what shall I do? I

the plaintiff at any time prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westriew company, 250 shares of stock; that the purchase money thirty dollars per share, the amount agreed on, was offered on January 3, but the delivery of the stock refused.

Mr. Coker was seen yesterday afternoon, but declined to express himself on the subject. When asked about the present value of the stock Mr. Coker said he knew of some having been sold a, few days ago at twenty-five dollars per share. It is understood that the company has been most sheecesful.

Returned with Thanks.—Mr. Will Henderson, of the agricultural department, a few days ago presented Mr. Walter DeWolf with a valuable dog, in whose veins ran the blood of the Scotch terrier, mixed with that of the shepherd, and crossed by that of the Newfoundland. It was a beautiful animal, with its magnificent pedi-

'I do not deserve credit for that,' replied Elliott; 'for you were so mad and were frothing so at the corners of your mouth that I dared not stay, for I knew that if you had bitten a man he would have died of hydrophobia in les

man he would have died of hydropholia in less than nine days."

"In 1844 a gentleman who knew General Jackson very well related to me an incident which he had witnessed. A very panicky neighbor of General Jackson's visited the Hermitage one day about the time that trouble

remitage one day about the time that trouble was brewing with Mexico.

"'The Mexicans are the most stubborn race in the world, excitedly remarked the visitor, 'and if we get into a war with them I am afraid it will last forty or fifty years.'

it will last forty or fifty years."

"Give yourself no uneasiness about that,"
calmly remarked the general. 'I can go to
Summer county, raise 2,000 volunteers and run
every Mexican into the Pacific ocean in six
months.' The panicky man's nervousnessseemed to be almost entirely allayed by this
expression of confidence which he heard.
"I will mention an occurrence which will

illustrate General Jackson's indomitable courage. Over at Clover Bend a mob got after Patton Anderson, who was a warm friend of the general, and were intent upon taking his life. Anderson had retreated and entered a yard with the mob in close pursuit. Jackson intercepted the angry horde and, with an exclamation of warning, threw his hand to his hip pocket and, withdrawing a spectacle-case, opened it with a snap which could be distinctly heard some distance. 'By the eternal God,' he shouted, 'the first man that puts his foot on this step is a dead man.' This effectually clecked the mob. 'I had no pistol,' said Jackson to me afterward, 'but the snap of the spectacle case deceived them.'

Jackson to me afterward, 'but the snap of the spectacle case deceived them.'

"In 1819 the general was lying very ill at Tuscumbia. He had hemorrhage of the lungs and was not expected to live. It was difficult to get him warmed at all. Dr. Bruno, his physician, had worn himself out waiting on his patient and had walked out into the fresh his patient and had waiked out into the host air. While he was out a newsmonger entered Jackson's room with a paper containing a copy of Mr. Clay's congressional resolutions censur-ing General Jackson for his action in hanging, during the Florida war, two instigators of during the Florida war, two instigators of strife named Arbuthnot and Armbrister. This newsmonger read the resolutions to General Jackson who, as he became thoroughly en-raged, soon became warm. Dr. Bruno soon came back, and having felt of his patient's pulse said:

"General, you must have taken too much of that stimulant which I left you; your pulse

is very high.'
"'I haven't touched your stimulant,' was

"What is the cause then of this extraordinary change?"
"Read this paper and you will see."
"The second day after this occurrence Jackson was so warm that he threw off the cover and felt strong enough to get on his horse and go to Washington to see Mr. Clay. He came to Nashville from where he and Dr. Bruno set out on horseback to Abingdon, Va., where a stage line could be reached. They arrived at Baltimore, where a large crowd had assembled to see the distinguished warrior. Dr. Bruno had, in the meantime, secured a paper containing a speech made by Mr. Clay on the resolutions mentioned, and on the journey to Washington informed General Jackson of this fact.

fact.

"'Give the paper to me,' said the general.

"'I will let you have it in proper time,' was the reply which Dr. Bruno accompanied by a look which seemed to say, 'II I gave it to you now you would make everybody jump out the

Traits in Incident Revealed.

One of the most interesting cotemporaries of General Jackson, whose memorable victory at New Orleans will, with fitting ceremonies, be ng out the years of a useful life. This is

long record of a busy career.

"By the eternal God, they shall not sleep

"He was also full of wit when occasion offered. Once an aged aristocrat," and the speaker smiled as his thoughts reverted to an incident retained in his large store of reminiscences, "called upon Jackson to protect him from the military into whose service he was

great warrior, said:
"General Jackson, I have ally my life been

"just previous to the battle of the library shoe when Jackson had his men drawn up in line of battle, preparatory to an attack on the works of the Inidan fort, a strapping big soldier who stood just in front of the line, cried

"I will mention an occurrence which will illustrate General Jackson's indomitable cour-

the reply.
"What is the cause then of this extraordin

stage coach.
"After their arrival who should be the first

man to call to pay his respects but Mr. Clay, and least of all men was his presence desired by General Jackson. The meeting was a very embarrassing one, and Clay got up to deave, requesting, as he did so, General Jackson to return the visit.

"It I am this murderer, as you insist, I am not worthy to visit any gentleman," was the cutting response to the invitation.

"This resolution was not caused by any ill will or hatred, but was intended to prevent a bad example from being effective," Mr. Clay explained.

bad example from being effective, Mr. Clay explained.

"I'doubt that very much, sir,' was the rereply, as General Jackson fixed his piercing eye upon the statesman from Kentucky. The manner of Jackson so confused Mr. Clay that he stepped backward off the first step and came near falling into the street. Barbour and one or two others made speeches in Jackson's defense and the resolutions were killed when the vote was taken in congress. Jackson was invote was taken in congress. Jackson was in-vited by the citizens of New York to visit that city, which he did soon after on a grand trium-phal tour.

phal tour.
"When did you first see General Jackson?"
the reporter asked.
"In 1825, in Nashville, when Lafayette visited "In 1825, in Nashville, when Lafayette visited the city, they were seated together in a carriage drawn by four large grey horses in a demonstration which was participated in by 30,000. I thought that carriage bore the grandest burden that I had ever seen. Quite a contrast in personal appearance, from the slight French patriot was General Jackson. The latter was about six feet, rather spare and delicate, with an inclination to be hollow chested and slightly stooped. He had the biggest head I ever saw on any man. It must have required a 7½-inch hat. He had an expressive and changeable eye, in anger dark and flashing, in pleasure gentle and kind. You might look Jackson in the eye and see every evidence of candor and sincerity. His object in conversation seemed to be to turn his heart wrong-side out with nothing concealed. He was one of the most truthful men I ever saw."

"It has been said that Jackson did not him.

nothing concealed. He was one of the most truthful men I ever saw."
"It has been said that Jackson did not him-self write his state documents; what is your

"Andrew Donelson said he would be sworn if need be to the statement that Jackson's nullification proclamation was seen by no one except Jackson, Major, Eaton, Editor Blair and himself, and that Jackson wrote it and gave it to Messrs. Blair and Eaton with the request

himself, and that Jackson wrote it and gave it to Messrs. Blair and Eaton with the request that they correct any errors which might be found. Nearly the whole of it had been written at one sitting, and only three or four mistakes in the spelling were made."

"During the battle at Horseshoe Bend," said Judge Barry, while discussing that battle, "General Houston, who was with Jackson, was pierced by an Indian arrow. General Jackson ordered him to remain out of the fight on account of his injury. He did so until Jackson had gotten out of sight, when he called a stout soldier to him, and, picking up a stick said, 'You pull that arrow out, or I'll use this stick on you.' The arrow came, and General Houston re-entered the conflict.

"I have often felt the scar on the rim of General Jackson was a boy of about thirteen. A squad of British took his family prisoners, and one of the officers asked his brother, Bob Jackson, to black his boots. Bob refused and was given a blow that is thought to have caused his death. Another officer asked Andrew to polish his shoes. He refused and was struck on the forehead, but he didn't black the officer's shoes. I have heard General Jackson on the forehead, but he didn't black the officer's shoes. I have heard General Jackson speak of his mother, who he said was a most remarkable woman. Her name was Elizabeth Hutchison. She said when she learned that Jackson was going to read law that she never wanted him to bring action for slander or for assault and battery. She walked to Charles-ton, nearly 300 miles, to carry clothing for the soldiers. She contracted the fever and died

soldiers. She contracted the fever and died there."

Judge Barry spoke of General Jackson's racing proclivities, and referred to a celebrated race which took place in Gallatin, and in which his own father, Dr. Edmund Dillon Barry, defeated General Jackson. He also stated that he was present a few years later when the father of Governor Cannon wagered and lost his negroes to General Jackson, on a horse race, in Gallatin.

"The eloquent Tom Marshail, of Kentucky, said that if Jackson had turned his attention to oratory he would have made as great a success at it as he did at fighting."

The judge says he does not believe that the watch-word of the British at New Orleans was "Beauty and Booty," as has been reported. His own father, Dr. Barry, who was descended from and related to many of the nobility of Ireland, was a friend and class-mate of General Packenham, and believed him to have been too thorough a gentleman to have given countenance to such a pass-port as the above.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Mild winters are common enough in the south, but has the present winter ever been equaled in the in the middle and northeastern states?

H. J. B. We have a clipping from the Taunton (Mass.)
Gazette which furnishes an answer to our correspondent which will doubtless be satisfactory:

1838-39—A very mild winter: only three or four cold days and no sleighing. 1840—December 14, 15 and 16 very mild days;

iowers starting.

1849-1850—A mild winter; robins remained all 1857-1858-Mild winter. December 24, 1857, dandelion in bloom was picked at Weir Village January 28, 1858, buds on the cherry trees swel

1860 December 27 mercury is 61 decrees above today. 1866—December 8, a full blown rose was picked

1869-1870—A remarkably mild winter. Decemhours, tremarkably mud winter. December 8, trees and shrubbery in bud and grass green as in May. All through the month of January dustmen swept the streets of Boston and New York; on the 10th, in Olympia, W. T., twenty-two varieties of flowers were picked to the open air; farmers plowed in Massachusetts, violets blo farmers plowed in Massachusetts, violets bloomed in New England and peas were two inches above ground on Long Island. In this city buds of the arbutus and pansies in bloom were picked on January 28. The month was 8 degrees: warmer than for forty-six years. On February 5 the pussywillow blossomed in Connecticut and in Norwich, the same day, the buds of the magnotia were an inch long and Japan cuinces were opening their buds. On the 18th quinces were opening their buds. On the 16th a rosebush full of buds was seen at Eaton, Pa.; a dahlia in full bloom at Scranton; dandelions at Eaton and grasshoppers at Bethlehem. On the 20th, at Providence, the chickwest, suropowd and violets were in bud or blossom. March 1, brought early radishes to the market at Atton, III. 1875-1876—Mild winter. On January 1 the ther-

nometer was 76 above in this city, and on February 8 buds were swelling.

1877-1878—Very mild winter. December 28, 1877, trees and shrubs budded and dandelions were in bloom in many places. January 16, ground unfrozen, bluebirds and robins singing and grass green as in April. February 33, crocuses in bloom. December 28, 1877, ten dandelions picked on Boston common. On the 27th trailing arbutus in bloom found at Portsmouth

training aroutes in blossom; apple and cherry trees, rose and lilac bushes budded at Fitchburg. On the 29th dandelions and pansies in bloom; thirteen full blown pansies were picked at Wil-kinsonville, and January 1st four more. On nber 31st a rose bush in Bedford was in full bloom. On January 12th a full blown pansy was picked at New Bedford and at New London, Conn., a man picked a quart of ripe strawberries from his vines.

1878-1880—A mild winter. December 18, 1879 1878-1880—A mild winter. December 18, 1879, dandelions in full bloom found at Westerly, R. I. On Jannary 5, 1880, bluebirds were singing in Stratford and grasshoppers were seen in New Haven; 12th, grasshoppers were, buds swelling, farmers blowing at Ashawav, R. I.: 16th, arbutus in bloom occase in raimouth. Mass. and bluebirds, robins, larks and woodpeckers seen in Windham county, Maine, and leaf buds of the honeysuckle grew half an inch; 26th violets and dandelions in bloom at Newport, and on the 28th grass growing, farmers plowing in Warren, L. I., and grasshoppers seen Westport, Mass. February 17, snowdrops in bloom in Boston Highlands and on the 26th erocurses in bloom

THOMASVILLE, Ca., January 11.—[Special.]— Caroline Hayes, a negro woman, met a horrible leath on the farm of T. P. Wheeler, this county, yesterday. Her dress took fire, and every vestige of clothing, even the cloth around her head, was burned from her person. On some places the flesh drypped off—in others it was baked hard. She died in great agony, after living fifteen hours in

Having bought the balance of the McBride stock, we will continue the sale of HAVI-LAND'S PLAIN WHITE CHINA, DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, at the same Ruinous Prices. CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, SILVERPLATED WARE, etc., etc., at lower prices than any other house in the city.

WOOD-STEARNS-BEAUMONT-CO.,

- SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WONDERFUL GAUGE DOOR RANGE AND STOVES

PEYTON H. SNOOK'S After Xmas Cut Price Sales

Have been immense. Over 10 car loads of GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE sold since the New Year opened. This marvelous trade can be accounted for in one way only, that is, the stock, styles and prices cannot be duplicated by other dealers. On MONDAY morning I will offer as leaders 300 Solid Oak Suits complete for \$27.50 per suit. 100 Plush Parlor Suits only \$30 per suit. 20 Tapestry Suits \$50 per suit.

These goods with 5 car loads Grand Rapids Bedroom, Diningroom and Library Suits, Chiffoniers. Hat Racks, Book Cases and Wardrobes will be offered at ACTUAL FACTORY PRICES for a few days only. This is a rare opportunity to furnish your homes with Nelson, Matter & Co., Berkey, Gay Furniture Co., Phoenix Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., three of the largest factories in the world and fashion the styles for America. Now is the time to buy before your house is thished. You can save fully 25 per cent by placing your orders this week. Get prices elsewhere, cut them down to the lowest NOTCH, and I will guarantee to discount it. My stock is by all odds the largest in Atlanta and by many considered equal to all others combined. Elegant Wilton Rug Suits, Factory cost. Beautiful Valour Suits.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY.

Elegant Oak Suits. Factory cost. Elegant Mahogany Suits. Factory cost.

Elegant Tapestry Suits. Factory cost.

BeautifFl Folding Beds, Beautiful Folding Lounges. Elegant Hat Racks.

Beautiful Walnut Suits. Factory cost. Beautiful Cherry Suits. Factory cost.

Beautiful Plush Suits.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP Hartford Woven Wire Mattresses. Hair, Cotton, Wool and Moss Mattresses. Mantel Glasses, Easels, Fancy Chairs

Leather Lounges, Brass Beds.

A complete Oak Dining Room Suit, Sideboard, handsome Table, 6 Colonial Chairs for \$40.

REMEMBER MONDAY MORNING! 600 SUITS OF FURNITURE!

WILL BE OFFERED AT FACTORY COST AT T. C. F. H. I. G.

PEYTON. H. SNOOK.

AN EPISODE OF 1864.

BY EVA S. GAINES. Written for The Constitution.

Elegant Book Cases.

"We look before and after, And sigh for what is not; With some pain is fraught.

Our sweetest songs are those That tell of saddest thought."

-Shelley The summer sun shone down bright and hot upon the time-stained shingled roofs of the old convent that presented quite a bizarre appearance, with its Siamese twin-like appendage of a long, narrow, red, balustraded covered way, or "gallerie," uniting the "Pensionat" and "la Communite." We girls were wont to dub this a "bridge of sighs" whenever one of our number was marshaled adown its weary length by a black-robed sister to hearken to a gentle reprimand from the mother superior, whose court of justice was held in a sweet, flower-scented room, draped with scalloped curtains of hand-embroidered muslin, with patches of summer sunshine tessellating the well-scrubbed floor. Oftener than not the culprit bore away with her a handful of roses and lilies, a mouth-ful of sugar prailine and a half-dried teardrop

No one out of Louisiana ever saw such No one out of Louisiana ever saw such architecture as our old convent, and no one outside of a radius of fifty miles ever attended its sessions; but it was war times, and the old ram-shackled building was quite full of pensionaires, no externats were taken in, owing to the troublesome times; it was not proper that the young ladies should be walking the lonely country roads, infested, as they were, with straggling soldiery and lawless negroes just newly emancipated, so all the demoiselles boarded and lodged with the good sisters, and at stated intervals—on the feast days and on Sundays—were visited by their brothers and relatives, who invariably brought in such delicacies as were known to be acceptin such delicacies as were known to be accept able to the school girls. Baked chickens, corn bread, potato pone, popcorn balls and pistache pratines, these were fine epicurean delights dur-ing war times, after the fall of New Orleans, when there were no more compresses. ing war times, after the fail of New Orleans, when there were no more cornucopias of French bonbons and caramels and cream chocolates, no eau-de-cologne even to be had in the confederacy. Dearest mothers brought what they could from their impoverished homes, and the kind hearted old black mammies cudgelled their brains as to what "mistus what could be compared to the control of homes, and the kind hearted old black mammies cudgelled their brains as to what "mistus could take to dem chillun next Sunday—dey mus be tyud of dat baked chicken stuffed along wid corn and meal, and dat same pindah candy;" but there was nothing else to be had for all the cudgelling of old Sophie's brains, and mistus would drive away in the big carriage behind the bob-tailed horses, and safely stored under the [coachman's seat, would be the well-packed basket with the off-repeated menn which never pailed upon "dem chillun's" healthy appetites, and, indeed, never would, even though the basket had been an every-day advent with its paper-covered packages of goodies. Occasionally, some new pairs of knitted stocking or gloves, or shoes made of the tails of broadcloth coats or scraps of cashmere robes, were tucked away beneath the edibles as a heavenly surprise. Sometimes a lace collar, or a brocche ribbon, or a muslin fichu from Namma's armoir was delicately pinned up in a dainty thread cambric handkerchief, and lay in close proximity to the twenty-five dollar shoes made by the enterprising amateur shoemaker atop of old soles furnished by ourselves. Nanma supplied the cloth, eashmere, merino, canvas, or whatever the cambrous armoirs and big supplied the cloth, eashmere, merino, canvas, or whatever the cumbrous armoirs and big trunks yielded up of their hoard. We soaked our old soles and patiently picked out the stitches with awis and No. 1 needles. Oh, stitches with awls and No. 1 needles. Oh, what a work of interminable length that was! Miss Mahoney, the seamstress, did the labor of fashioning and making the shoes and put her own price upon her own handiwork.

On this particular summer day, the erst quiet country road was one cloud of grey foglike dust, hovering in suspension above the blue-coaled, ranks of a division of General Bank's army, the gleaming bayonets making bright rifts through the dust cloud, as the tramp, tramp, tramp the soldiers churned the dust about their thousands of feet like the prow of a steamboar churning foam and spray of turbid Mississippi river water. The hot sunshine on the old shingled roofs was beclouded with dust, atoms floated in between the zealously closed venetian blinds, and fell in myriad tiny specks upon the girlish heads, gathered altogether in the big recitation room of

Classe," waiting, waiting the "Fremiere Classe," waiting, waiting they hardly knew what they were waiting for. This they did know, they had not breakfasted those hearty girls; they had not morning classes, no games, no recess, no recitation; only one duty had been fufilled this memorable day, as usual mass had been attended in the pretty chapel, after which they had been marched, not into the long break fast salon fragrant with the arome. of peanut coffee, but into the big recitation soom, where permission was granted them to talk in low tones and to observe all decorum, though they were forbidden all games, all badinage, and were advised to keep withdrawn from the windows. It were solden. though they were forbidden all games, badinage, and were advised to keep withdrawn from the windows. It was a solemn time, this day of days in the calendar of the "Presentation Convent." The good sister sat rigid in her cypress wood, unpainted throne, the rosary in her patient folded hands, some of her favorite "big girls" kneeling near her side, or leaning in abandon across the little railing that hedged her in talking in low, quiet tones, and all wondered when all those regiments would cease that muffled tread. "Would they be passing all day? Perhaps way into the night? Were we to sit here all through the night then? Of course, we might not undress, or go into the dormitories."

"Patience, dear children, it is as God wills," the meek sister, as the beads that he way and and concluded that she way amenting "an egg."

"One egg. oh, madam, that is a small material through the ranks of startled girls, there face aflame with indignation, in the direction of the smiling sentinels and the little rebel Celeste.

"Ah, Mon Dieu—Messieurs, bons soldats—un negre—daus ma cuisine, my kitchen yo know—qui vole toute la mange, vieus vite, Messieurs, pour, l'amour du Dieu."

The sentinels chivalrously paused and list-ened, and understood nothing; only the gestures of Socur Therese's small agile form unread straightway through the ranks of startled girls, her face aflame with indignation, in the direction of the smiling sentinels and the little rebel Celeste.

"Ah, Mon Dieu—Messieurs, bons soldats—un negre—daus ma cuisine, my kitchen yo know—qui vole toute la mange, vieus vite, Menow—qui vole toute la mang

came from the meek sister, as the beads slipped, each bead a prayer, each prayer a blessing, through the slim fingers of our "Ange Guardieine."

All around on the benches were girls of all ages, almost all conditions of life represented here, all in a state of bewilderment. "What was to become of them," they wondered. No breakfast yet—not a sign of breakfast—no words of hope that there would be dinner on this awful day. Tramp, tramp, tramp, outside of the closed windows. The dust powdered fine by the feet of wearied soldiers. Outside of the closed door leading into the playgrounds, tramp, tramp, tramp of the sentinels on guard, marching to and fro, across the short, green trampled grass that for years gone by had only felt the lightsome tread of girlish feet. Above the quaint roofs of the old-fashioned Siamese twin congrass that for years gone by had only felt the lightsome tread of girlish feet. Above the quaint roofs of the old-fashioned Siamese twin convent buildings, floated the silken colors of foreign nations, French, English, German, and Belgique, I believe; and folded beneath every girl's innocent Garibaldi waist near her sacred scapular, or between the leaves of her prayer book, or within the recesses of her desk, was a tiny silken, cotton, or woolen flag of the loved confederacy. Ye, good sisters, angel guardians of our youth, did not know it, your duty seemed fulfilled when you confiscated the imposing flags flaunted upon the play-grounds, or draped above the grim black-boards in the classrooms. Oh, heroic young rebels of these classrooms. Oh, heroic young rebels of these

unforgotten war times.

Ah, the grievous thoughts of home and mother, of father and brother on that day. Oh, the prayers that went up from those young souls towards the great white throne of God!

Some of the little ones were very hungry, and made appeals to the throned sister, who replied: "Very soon the mother superior would send something." True, after a while came in some of the white-veiled novices bearing trays of small portions of four-bread and wet sugar, brown sugar moistened with water, so as to form a paste. Oh, dear! how good it tasted, only there was not enough; such a tiny little mound of sugar dobbed atop each piece of bread.

The sweet-voiced waitresses gave us good.

such a tiny little mound of sugar dobbed atop each piece of bread.

The sweet-voiced waitresses gave us good cheer and hopeful words. "Yes, Soeur Therese was busy in the kitchen, and we were to have dinner, only a little later than usual. There was no meat, though; plenty of bread and peas and some sassafras tea."

The collation over, there was fresh courage among the girls; their spirits rose; there was more chatter, and some bold spirits peeped through the blinds at "those old yankees."

"We are warm in here, penned up like chickens in a coop, but goodness gracious, how hot, how hot, that road must be, and their blue coats so heavy and thick; and I do wish the sun would just seorch them; and I do hope it will get hotter and hotter. Oh, girls, come look; there is an eagle—a real, live eagle!"

"See how his wings droop, poor eagle; yet he soars near the sun, and perhaps does not feel the heat as do the soldiers. How hot they do seem—how wearied. I feel sorry for them, if they are yankees."

Presently came a message that all might take the arriest the sun and waited.

they are yankees."

Presently came a message that all might take the air in the playground, whither all repaired with sedate steps, looking with curious eyes upon the slowly marching sentinels, profaning their peaceful domains with their martial tread.

Soon the girls, by trios and threes, were lottering beneath the trees, encouraging each other to talk, and looking wistfully at the idle

swing and unused jumping ropes. One little girl, the pet of the school, actually became hilarious, and being incited thereto by other young rebels, "bearded the lion in his den," running far out under the pecan trees to make an attack upon the sentinels, upbraiding them for their yankee meanness, and to show them a rebel flag pinned under her pocket, and to taunt them with the oft-repeated question in her lisping, stuttering tongue, "Who-o-o won the glo-o-rious battle of Manasses?"

Down from the Communite came the rush of a hurrying footstep, clattering along the dusty boards of our "bridge of sighs," and Soeur Therese's small agile form darted straightway through the ranks of startled girls, her face aflame with indignation, in the direction of the smiling sentinels and the little rebel Celeste.

"Ah, Mon Dieu-Messieurs, bons soldats—un negre—daus ma cuisine, my kitchen you have were the storted to the sentence of the suries of the property of the storted to the sentence of the suries of the s

Factory cost.

"Anaged words, and concluded that she was lamenting "an egg."
"One egg, oh, madam, that is a small matter. We cannot prevent such petty pilfering about the fowl yards. Those things will happen at such times. We cannot leave these premises, and there are guards up at the other buildings."

So they resumed their unintersunted tramp

premises, and there are guards up at the other buildings."

So, they resumed their uninterrupted tramp, and Soeur Therese, who was asthmatic, dear little woman, grew quite frantic, rushing among "les enfants" to repeat her story and seek an interpreter, in a few moments having been enlightened by a bonnie sonthern blonde, whose curls of gold were silvered with dust powder. One of the gallant blue coats marched down the long gallery to bayonet the foe, and rescue the imperiled dinner. Alas! the negro had eaten what he could, stolen what he could store away and had decamped.

Dear little Celeste, who understood only a part of the trouble, would have it "that Soeur

part of the trouble, would have it "that Soeur Therese had been cooking eggs and all sorts of good things for the nuns, and she was very glad they had been eaten up by a yankee nigger, and we poor girls were to have pes and bread and horrid tea." nigger, and we poor girls were to have per and bread and horrid tea."

Nothing is ever really quite as bad as some might imagine it could be, and there was some sort of a dinner even on such a day, only very much later than usual, and there was much indignation evinced by some of the young releis when told that their dinner service had been used by some of the officers, who had beseeched the mother to give them some refreshments. One young lady of fourteen dashed her china plate down upon the brick pavement because a federal had partaken of hot peas upon its white surface; silver cups were pitched from windows, defiled as they were, by the touch of a yankee's lips. However, later the plate was much regretted when the patriotic owner had to eat from a tin pie pan, and the rups were meekly sought out among the flower beds and duly scrubbed and used as of yore, always with the lingering regret that the hot peas had not choked the yankee colenel and that the cups had not held "Fair Rosamond's potion."

Rosamond's potion."

How sister Marie de la Croix regretted her gentle tattling when she witnessed the patriotic zeal of ruin and wrath she had unwittingly

raised.

It is all so long ago, and in these reconstructed days when the gray and the blue have shaken cordial hands, and the late meeting at Gettysburg has been fraught with all pleasantness, we can only "look before and after" and thank God that the cruel war is over—for-

B. R. Y. M. C. A.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.

The Saturday-night Club last night discussed the question: "Resolved, That the clock is a greater invention than the telephone." The question was decided in the affirmative, many amusing points being brought out, among which was that the clock never produced the profanity that the telephone does. The extended use of the clock against the limited use of the telephone, decided the question in favor of the affirmative.

The new officers of the club were installed. They also decided to give an entertainment Saturday night, January 18, 1890, to which all members of the club and association are cordially invited.

The evangelistic bible class will be conducted by

o'clock. Subject: "Welcomed and Unwelcomed."— Matthew 2:1-18.

Professor Gilbert Walden, the celebrated elocutionist, will give an entertainment Tuesday night, January 14th, 1890, for the benefit of the association. Admirston, 25 cents.

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FLORIDA PHOSPHATES.

IMMENSE BENEFITS GEORGIA WILL REAP FROM THEIR DISCOVERY.

Probable Saving of \$1,000,000 a Year in Fertilizers—Story of the Phosphate Craze— Professor Pratt Interviewed.

The Florida phosphate finds promise a treendous stimulus to agriculture in the south

me etc.,

particularly in Georgia. Situated between the only phosphate beds of consequence in the world, this state will have the fertilizer most needed by its soil, at a lower cost than any part of the world outside of Florida.

When water connection is established between the phosphate rivers and the Georgia poast, the rock will be delivered here almost as cheap as in Florida. From henceforth the farm ers of Georgia may consider themselves more fortunate than any on the globe. Hedged about with the ingredient that will make their old red hills blossom with more than virgin productiveness, they are in position to make the most of a climate which no other region

material in each is of high grade, one is entirely different from the other in physical appearance, as well as in the manner of its occurrence. The south Florida material occurs in size from a peck measure to a field pea, bluish black in color. Its average size, however, is about that of a hickory nut, the deposits being free of clay, and, admixed only with clean, fine sand, the phosphate is easily separated by revolving screens, and elevated direct from the dryers to the storage bins.

"The Withlacoochee material, on the other hand, most often occurs white or cream colored, which, below the surface, is soft and friable, resembling very much in texture and appearance beds of kaolin or of fire-clay. Both the Peace river and Withlacoochee deposits are in irregular bars and pockets, often of great depth and wide-spread. In short, the quantity is enormous, and cannot but make itself felt in the markets of the world.

"I think Jacksonville and Fernandina will handle the Atlantic and Punta Gorda and Tampa the gulf shipments.

"Phosphate of lime occurs in quantity only in Canada, Carolina and Florida, on the North American continent. Canada produced from 1881 to 1885 incluying 96 673 tons. which is The fertilizer most needed by southern soils is phosphoric acid, and the demand for it has grown so rapidly of late that the price of the acid phosphate generally used by farmers in

composting barnyard manure and cotton seed, has advanced several dollars a ton.

The South Carolina beds produce about 600,-DO0 tons per annum. The next largest pro-duction in America is that of the Canada beds, duction in America is that of the Canada beds, from which only 20,000 tons are taken. The world practically, has relied on South Carolina for this fertilizer, and of the 600,000 tons taken from these beds, it is estimated that 300,000 have gone abroad. This leaves about 300,000 tons as the total supply of phosphate for the United States. With a constantly increasing demand, there was no probability of a material reduction in the cost, but a strong probability of contined advance.

of contined advance.

The discovery of immense phosphate beds in Florida has changed the whole aspect of

The immense quantity of the phosphate there

affairs.

The immense quantity of the phosphate there has opened what appears to be an unlimited supply. The Carolina phosphate is taken from strata only twelve inches thick at a cost of about \$2.50 a ton for mining. The Florida beds are often thirty feet thick and it has been estimated that the phosphate can be taken out and put on the cars for fifty cents a ton. Analyses have averaged in the Dunnellon district about sixty-eight per cent of bone phosphate of lime. In some instances the stuff analyzed seventy-two per cent and the general average is higher than that of the South Carolina beds, for which the owners guarantee fifty-seven per cent.

The history of the discoveries is an interesting one. Last spring Mr. Albertus Vogt was digging a well on his place, near Dunnellon, and struck a marly earth which was analyzed and found to be rich in phosphate. Subsequent analyses in Charleston, St. Louis, Atlanta and New York established the value of the deposit. Mr. John F. Dunn, a capitalist of Ocala, who had procured the analyses bought a half interest in the ten acres around Mr. Vogt's well, and engaged Julius and John Vogt and Dr. Snowden, the Ocala chemist, as land prospectors under an arrangement by which these gentlemen shared in the lands. In this way 15,000 acres of phosphate land were bought and the syndicate was joined by F. A. Teague, L. W. Teague, John L. Inglis, who is said to represent the largest fertilizer frim in Great Britain, William L. Bradley, of Boston, also interested in the South Carolina phosphates, and several Jacksonville bankers. They secured 90,000 acres of phosphate lands and organized the Dunnellen company, fixing its capital stock at \$1,200,000. Besides this, the Baldwin Fertilizer company.

bankers. They secured 90,000 acres of phosphate lands and organized the Dunnellen company, fixing its capital stock at \$1,200,000. Besides this, the Baldwin Fertilizer company, of Savannah, with Messrs. E. W. Agnew and C. M. Brown, have bought largely.

Mr. John F. Dunn, the leader in the phosphate purchases, says these are the only two companies that have bought lands of any consequence in Marion and Citrus counties, where the rich finds have been made. He says the speculators are dealing mostly in options. It appears from Mr. Dunn's statement that two syndicates have gobbled up the most valuable lands, but the Times-Union prints an interview with Mr. D. G. Ambler, a Jacksonville banker, just from the phosphate fields, who describes a state of affairs not surpassed by the accounts of the gold fever of 1849.

"Dozens and scores of poor men," he says, "have made money. Why, at first the buyers paid from \$5 to \$25 an acre for the lands, according to how 'green' the sellers were; now \$100 is not an unusual price per acre, and thousands of acres have been sold for \$50 and upwards."

"What was the original cost of these

What was the original cost of these "Anywhere from 50 cents to \$5 and \$10 an acre. That means wealth for hundreds of thousands of people. Why, John F. Dunn could easily sell out a controlling interest in the Dunnellon stock for a million dollars. I the Dunnellon stock for a million dollars. I know it to be a fact that within the past week know it to be a fact that within the past week he has refused to give an option of two million dollars on it. Think of that! Albertus Vogt went in last Septemher without a dollar, practically. He has already taken out \$60,000 in clean cash. But he is reinvesting some of it, and can't help coming out a very wealthy man. John Vogt, his brother, has taken out over \$30,000 in clean money, and still a large holder of stock and lands. The Dunnellon stock is worth \$180 a share. Its par value is \$100. But lots of it was bought way below par, or came into the hands of the holders at a very small actual outlay. Hundreds of farmers, who six months ago were not worth \$1,500 each, are today independent; they needn't ever touch a plow again."

dependent; they needn't ever touch a plow again."
"Here's another instance," continued Mr. Ambler. "A man named Hosmer, living in Lockport, N. Y., bought some large tracts of land down in this phosphate region about four years ago for fifty cents and \$1 an acre. A few days ago he sold 7,800 acres of it for \$78,000. I hear that S. I. Wailes, whom everyboby in Florida knows, has justsold 4,100 acres down there for \$1.25 an acre. He could easily enough have got \$5 for it. But he's got over 7,000 acres left which he expects to get \$10 fan acre for. So he'll average up very well."

**S10 Is an acre for. So he'll average up very well."

The deposit covers such a large area that it beems impossible for two syndicates to gobble it all up in the present state of excitement. It is known that there are phosphate beds of varying richness along the western part of the peninsula, as far as Pease river, and it is likely that the industrious prospector will yet reap fich rewards south of the Withlacoochee.

An interesting feature of the phosphate craze is the queer conduct of the crackers. A Times-Union correspondent says they equal the early Californians in ingenuity in salting claims. Some of them have been known to haul phosphate from a bed and scatter it over their fields. The phosphate in the region where the great excitement rages in Marion and Citrus counties, has fooled people heretofore. It is entirely different from those of South Carolina and southern Florida, and chemists sometimes mistook it for what is known as "fool's phosphate," a substance of little value.

The excitement appears to have been confined almost entirely tothe Withlacoochee and

phosphate," a substance of little value.

The excitement appears to have been confined almost entirely to the Withlacoochee and Dunnellon region. Mr. Dunn and the leaders in the phosphate boom seem to have kept quiet a long time and talked with reluctance, and what is strange, they say nothing about the south Florida deposits which are hardly less valuable. Possibly they are now doing the partridge act in Withlacoochee until they get as flarge a holding in south Florida as they have in Marion and Citrus counties. Down there Georgia capitalists are ahead of them, and it will be very hard for the two syndicates to get a monopyly by combining.

Mr. N. P. Pratt, the well-known Atlanta

bining.

Mr. N. P. Pratt, the well-known Atlanta chemist, has made several trips to Florida to examine the phosphate deposits. He has explored the whole field, and is probably better posted on the subject than any man in Georgia. He is also well up on the phosphate business of the world, and what he says may be taken as the most authentic information attainable.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR PRATT.

Discussing the subject yesterday, he gave this clear and comprehensive statement of the situation:

"Since the discovery of the South Carolina phosphate deposits by Dr. N. A. Pratt, in 1867, this field has furnished far more than half the world's supply. For the last year or two important discoveries have been made in Florida, which may very materially affect the markets in the crude material, and indeed, it threatens

THAT PRECIOUS BABY

WHICH CHARMED EVERYBODY AT

seriously to dispute the supremacy of the

tance to within twenty miles of the gulf. Both fields carry a vast quantity of material, the extent of which is even not yet definitely known. I have seen beds on Peace river that were probed for eighteen feet without cutting through the deposit. Both stretch from north to south parallel to the gulf coast, which is from twenty to forty miles distant. While the material in each is of high grade, one is entirely different from the other in physical appearance, as well as in the manner of its

in Canada, Carolina and Florida, on the North American continent. Canada produced from 1881 to 1885 inclusive 96,673 tons, which is about 19,334 tons per annum. In Europe most countries have their deposits, but they are most often of inferior quality and always of limited extent. * * England, Wales, Norway, France, Spain, Belgium, Russia and Germany produce comparatively few thousands of tons each per annum, and then only for home consumption. Norway's greatest output has never exceeded 4,000 tons a year; Spain, in prosperous years, has produced 6,000

ow in bone phosphate, averaging not more

"I am sorry I am not at liberty just now to describe to you the Florida deposits more in detail. The grade of the material is very high.

I have made more than a hundred analyses of

most of it contained phosphate as the costly ingredient. Various estimates have been made of the reduction in cost to be gained by the Florida discoveries. Probably \$5 a ton on commercial fertilizers would be a reasonable estimate. This would mean a saving of a million dollars to the farmers of Georgia, and a proportional saving throughout the south.

But that is a small part of the benefit. The

timulus to agriculture by cheap fertilizers would have incalculable effect. The farmers of

would have incalculable effect. The farmers of Georgia have but just begun to study the subject of fertilizers. It has been hard to get them to believe that what was good for one acre of land would not do for all. Even in the late legislature, intelligent men made war to the indicate the consequence of abstract.

on the indisputable conclusion of chemica

on the indisputable conclusion of chemical analyses, and tried to enact a law that would apply the crop test to all fertilizers, whether the farmer bought what his land needed or not. All that foolishness will have to die out before the full benefits of fertilizers will be secured by putting the right kind of fertilizer in the right proportion on each man's land.

The abundance and cheapness of phosphate, which is the chief need of Georgia lands, will interest the farmers more than ever, and en-

which is the chief need of Georgia lands, will interest the farmers more than ever, and encourage a closer study of fertilizers. There can be but one result of such a study. The same it has a had everywhere—good crops and successful farmers W. G. COOPER.

HELP TO REFORM THEM.

The Mass Meeting at De Give's Tonight in the

atory movement will be held at the opera house

All citizens are cordially invited and earnestly urged to be present and join in the consideration of this grave question—the establish-

ing of a house of refuge for juvenile offenders. Several committees have already been ap-

pointed, and have done all they could to awaken interest in the question. Tonight's

meeting is called by the joint committee of citizens and councilmen, and the movement

has the hearty god-speed of both the city gov-ernment and all branches of the judiciary.

Judge Howard Van Epps, chairman of the house of refuge committee, appointed by the

council of 1886, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, chairman of the citizens' committee, and Colonel Albert

Howell, chairman of the citizens' committee recently appointed by the present council, and who is also chairman of the joint committee, all join in the call for the meeting tonight. The ministers of the city will also announce the meeting in the various churches this

expect the reformatory to be inaugurated on a firm basis before the meeting closes.

Mayor Glenn will call the meeting to order

after which Rabbi Reich will offer prayer.

Colonel Albert Howell, chairman of the joint committee will preside, and addresses will be made by the following: Judge Howard Van Epps-a statement and

The following young gentlemen will act as

shers. They are requested to meet at the opera house at 7 o'clock:
Tom Corrigan, C. E. Kontz, Frank Jones,

Henry Rosenfield, Stephen Hook, Carl Wein-meister, Joe Gatins and Loyd Parks.

The meeting will be opened at half past

seven o'clock.

MR. M. L. TANKSLEY, who represents the White Oak mills, of Astoria, Ill., is visiting Mr. A. J. Kiser.

Mike Scanlon, a Savannah actor, who was with Lawrence Barrett, has returned home very ill.

outline of the work. Dr. I. S. Hopkins. Hon. N. J. Hammond.

even o'clock.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne. Dr. H. C. Morrison.

Interest of the Reformatory. The mass meeting for furthering the reform-

"Since Dr. Pratt's discovery of the value of

Carolina output.

"As known at present, there are two distinct fields in that state, both covering an extensive region of country. The first, discovered two years ago, extends from Bartow to Charlotte harbor, along the basin of Peace river, for a distance of about sixty miles. The second, found last spring, extends from near Pemberton's ferry along the Withlacoochee its adjacent country for about the same distance to within twenty miles of the gulf. Both fields carry a vast quantity of material, the Annie Pixley Tells of Its Many Pretty Tricks -Something About the Other of "The Twins."

Pretty, bewitching Annie Pixley has been married some fifteen years.

Who would believe she was over twenty to

see her skipping about on the stage, or who could believe it to have seen her as I did after Saturday's matinee was over, as she entered Mr. DeGive's office, a fresh, charming girlish figure clad in a handsome black silk gown fit-ting to perfection the plump, graceful figure. This gown was trimmed with velvet and had velvet leg-o'-mutton sleves. The hat to match was a broad-brimmed black felt, many plummed; a wire around the brim held the black dotted veil, which was drawn loosely over the pretty, piquante face. Such a fresh, smooth, rosy complexion; such sweet, full, childish lips, and such bright, bevitching eyes, never were put together before

to make a face charming.

Her maid followed her shortly with the baby, and the actress took the dear little thing

enderly in her arms.
"People all think this mine," she said, cause she seems so fond of me. I wish she was, as I have no children, having lost my

only boy three years ago."
"Where did you get that bady?" "Advertised for her in Philadelphia, such a lot of responses. My; I was fairly deluged with babies. People say babies are all alike. Not a bit of it. I had a time testing them before I found one to suit me Tried them all with music and the footlights. and they all cried and grew restless until this one came.

"Took to it from the first-was as serene and indifferent as if she'd been on the stage from birth."
"Hasn't she ever cried during a perform-

"Never; not a whimper."
"How did you train her?"
"Didn't train her at all. People all think
she's trained to do all the cute things she does she's trained to do all the cute things she does on the stage, but she isn't. It's just natural. I'm very fond of her, and make a great pet of her, and she takes the night's performance as a regular frolic. We are careful about her hours. She is nursed and put to bed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when we are to have her at night. When she wakes up she's in a jolly good humor and stays so until the play is finished." "And her mother?"

output has never exceeded 4,000 tons a year; Spain, in prosperous years, has produced 6,000 tons; Germany's greatest output in a single year has barely exceeded 30,000 tons; in France, Guillier estimates the total available quantity in all the mines at 100,000 tons, and from all there is but a small annual output. England produced in 1876 258,000 tons; in 1877 she fell to 69,000 tons, and since then the production has steadily failen, until she was practically worked out in 1881. Belgium made her greatest output in 1884, when she produced 85,000 tons, but of a grade as low as forty-seven per cent bone phosphate. The Russian phosphates cover a great extent of country, but the beds are inaccessible on account of their great depth, and besides are low in bone phosphate, averaging not more "And her mother?"

"Oh, she's along with us. She's a young thing, only twenty-one. This baby is her first. She stays behind the scenes and we take the baby on the stage right from her "Since Dr. Pratt's discovery of the value of the Carolina beds in 1867 the production has rapidly increased. In 1883 the total yield was 1,850,440 tons, and in that year alone the out-put reached 355,333 tons. I have not the offi-cial data from 1883 to the close of 1889, but last year's product alone reached the enormous figure of 600,000 tons, if my memory is not at

arms."

The baby in question was smiling knowingly over her nurse's shoulder as Miss Pixley talked.

talked.

"Did your own boy travel with you?"

"Yes, from the time he was a little scrap in long clothes until he was three years old, I took him everywhere and kept him behind the scenes at night while I acted just as I keep this one. But when he grew out of his babyhood I sent him to my relatives in Canada, while I made my tours. It is not well for a growing child to lead such an irregular life, but it doesn't hurt a baby."

to lead such an irregular life, but it doesn't hurt a baby."
"You find your life tiresome?"
"No, it's hard work, but I love it, and I enjoyed my audiences here so much. Southern audiences always look so bright, so well-dressed and are so enthusiastic. I believe I love my Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville and Mobile audiences above all others."
"How did you compresse your stage can "How did you commence your stage ca-

I have made more than a hundred analyses of all classes of it, have spent a great deal of time in ivestigating the deposits and I frankly say the output is likely to be enormous and the grade at least equal to the best. I do not draw a comparison to question in the least the high grade and vast extent of the Carolina beds. Her best rock will average phosphoric acid equivalent to sixty per cent bone phosphate. I have just completed the analyses of a lot of south Florida samples, which lie behind me on my laboratory table, that reach sixty-eight to seventy per cent bone phosphate, and the quantity of material in Florida closely approximating this grade is simply wonderful. "Time does not allow me now to touch on the Curacoa, Navassa and other deposits, but they have become comparatively insignificent of late." they have become comparatively in a gradient of late.".

The meaning of these discoveries is hard to realize. Last year there were 200,000 tons of commercial fertilizers sold in Georgia and most of it contained phosphate as the costly various estimates have been

"How did you commence your stage career?"
"I scarcely know. I drifted into it. I didn't get stage-struck, like most young girls. I first sung in a church choir in California."
"And you commenced your stage life there?"
"Yes, I studied in San Francisco and commenced with playing child's parts."
"You didn't star at first?"
"Oh, no; climbed up the ladder like the rest. My husband, Mr. Fulford, was an actor, and he gave up his profession to manage my financial affairs. He has been a strong element in the making of my success."
"Where do you spend your vacations?"
"I've a summer home in Canada, and then I often spend the season at some gay watering place, but I find that is too much of a strain. I meet so many friends, and if I take part in their social life I haven't had enough rest next season. I am going abroad next summer."
Just then her husband called for her, and the maid with the baby followed them down to their carriage. There the former was my in

maid with the baby followed them down to maid with the baby followed them down to their carriage. There the former was put in the actress's arms, and the carriage rolled away, bearing an enchanting memory of a sweet, sun-bright-natured little woman. What a world of good does this little actress accomplish by her existence.

AUGUSTA'S CARNIVAL.

Everything Ready for a Week of Rare Sport.

Augusta, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—
Everything is booming for the carnival week in Augusta, and the town will be full of people next week. The poultry, pet stock and bench show will be the largest ever seen in Georgia, and some of the dogs come from New Hampshire, New York, Virginia, Carolina and Louisiana, besides all the noted dogs in the state. Elch, the champion \$10,000 Irish setter, will be here.

Today two carnival couriers were sent out in costume over each railroad leading out from Augusta, and the attractions of next week were advertised at every station along the lines. The programme for the week will be a big one, and the city will be full to overflowing. Tuesday evening Mayor May will formally turn over the keys of the city to the carnival king, and the streets will be given up to the merry-makers.

Besides the trades display and carnival and carnival ball, there will be balloon ascensions, bicycle races, foot races, horse races, cavalry tournament, and all sorts of amusements for the crowds free on Broad street, the principal business thoroughfare. All the railroads give a one-cent-per-mile rate to Augusta for the crowds. Augusta, Ga., January 11.-[Special.]-

business thoroughlare. All the railroads give a one-cent-per-mile rate to Augusta for the carnival, and the city will be crowded. Buildings are being decorated, and next week Broad street will be an unbroken line of bunting and festival decorations.

RAILROAD PERSONALS.

The change in the general agent of the Central railroad here, meaning the sromotion of Mr. D. W. Appler to superintendent of general agencies and the coming of a new man as general agent, is to take effect February 1st. It has not yet been officially announced who will take Mr. Appler's place here.

Mr. F. L. Demare, traveling passenger agent for the Georgia Pacific, was in Atlanta yesterday. morning, urging their congregations to respond to this appeal of humanity. Mr. T. D. Maguire, master of trains on the West Point and the Western of Alabama, is here. General E. P. Alexander, president of the Cen-tral, is in Atlanta. It is expected that the meeting will be a very large one. Interesting exercises will be observed, including music and speeches, and those who have been agitating the question

General Manager Cecil Gabbett, of the Central, was here yesterday. Mr. B. F. Blake, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, left yesterday for St. Louis and Denver.

Mr. B. F. Blake, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, left yesterday for St. Louis and Denver.
Mr. H. W. Morrison, commercial agent of the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, headquarters at Memphis, was in Atlanta yesterday.
Mr. Dick Hill, traveling passenger agent for the Southern Pacific, passed through yesterday with a lot of emigrants.

The last issue of the Greenesboro Herald-Journal, has this handsome compliment to Mr. Jose. E. Brown, of the Western and Atlantic:
One of the rising railroad managers of this state, and, indeed, of the south, is Mr. Joseph M. Brown, traffic manager of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Mr. Brown is a born financier and railroad manager. He has been connected with the state road since a boy and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of railroad work. Promotion has followed promotion, and in his present position he is doing a great work for the sectionalong the Western and Atlantic railroad.

He has attracted the attention of the whole country to the towns along his line, and Marietta, Cartersville, Dalton and other places are becoming widely known and popular, and at the same time are rapidly building up through the exertions of this wide awake and promising railroad man. The highest honors and usefulness awaft Mr. Brown in his chosen field of labor.

The Savannah cotton exchange was closed yesterday afternoon in respect to the late George Cope.

IT WILL BE BUILT.

THE H. W. GRADY HOSPITAL AN

The Council Committee and the Committee of Citizens Hold a Great Session—Nearl Fifty Thousand Dollars Raised.

The H. W. Grady hospital is now an as ared success, and will be built this year. Fifty thousand dollars have been secured. The gentlemen having the work in hand met resterday afternoon in Mr. S. M. Inman's ofice and laid the foundation of the structure There were present at the meeting:
Mr. Joe Hirsch, Mr. Albert Howell and Mr.

Hugh Inman, of the council committee, and Jake Elsas, S. M. Inman, J. W. English, W. A. Hemphill, Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Hoke Smith, of the citizens' committee. Mr. Hirsch called the meeting to order, and

Mr. Hirsch called the meeting to order, and related what had been done before the general council and since to secure the hospital.

"I have called this meeting," said Mr. Hirsch, "so that you may know what we have done. I think this committee should be divided into sub-committees, so that we may work with more case. But first I guess we had better organize."

"I nominate Mr. Hirsch for permanent chairman of the joint committees," said Mr. S. M. Inman.
Mr. Hirsch was elected and Mr. Howell

S. M. Inman.
Mr. Hirsch was elected and Mr. Howell
made secretary. Then Mr. M. C. Kiser was
elected treasurer.
"I think," said Mr. Hirsch, "that we should
"I think," said Mr. Hirsch, "that we should have sub-committees, one on grounds, one on railroads, one on plans and specifications, one on subscriptions and one on seeing the names of the ladies of the Benevolent home about

that property."

Mr. Sam Inman gave a history of the Benev. olent home and the condition it was in legally, at the same time saying that he felt sure the ladies would relinquish their title to the city at the proper time.

"Do we not want a charter?" asked Mr.

Elsas.
"Oh, no," said Mr. Inman, "this is a city

hospital."
"I think," said Mr. English, "that we should "I think," said Mr. English, "that we should be very careful about the plan of organization. If the hospital is placed in the hands of the council it can become an element in political fights, to which I am opposed. If it is placed there by an amendment to the city char-

piaced there by an amendment to the city charter, however, no change from the terms specified in the amendment to the charter can be made by the council."

"I should think 'twould be best," said Mr. Hugh Inman, "to allow the council to elect men to control it, and let the council have nothing to do with it."

"Do you men to elect the body grant."

nothing to do with it."

"Do you mean to elect the body every year?" asked Dr. Calhoun. "The largest hospital in the world is controlled by a board which is perpetual. It allows the members to fill recognize the representation. "ill vacancies, elect successors, etc."

Mr. Elsas wanted to refer the question of

evernment to Dr. Calhoun for investigation gevernment to Dr. Calhoun for investigation. "We are not ready for work yet," said Captain English. "Let's take this matter under careful consideration. Just now we are not prepared to say how we want this hospital controlled. Now, if the money for it comes from the public treasury, then the council, and not we, will have control of it, but if we raise the money by subscription then we will have a voice. Let Dr. Calhoun make the inquiry Mr. Elsas suggests, but in the meantime let us raise the money to build it. We are all for the work, and we will do it. The city is not able to give us such a hospital as we want, and we to give us such a hospital as we want, and we are compelled to call upon the people for help. But as I have said, we cannot be too particular in perfecting our plans for government. It should be so arranged that the surrounding country cannot unload upon us sick and pauroers."

country cannot unload upon us sick and paupers."

President Hirsch suggested that that question would be dealt with by a committee on constitution and by-laws.

"Eighteen months ago," said Mr. Sam Inman, "the general council appointed a committee to investigate the hospital question and report upon a plan. On that committee were Dr. Hunter P. Cooper and Dr. Tucker, who has since died. Dr. Cooper is a very painstaking, correct gentleman, and so was Dr. Tucker. They made a report to the general council, and that report is on file, and from it we ought to gather something."

"I think the first thing for us to do," said Captain English, "is to appoint a com-

Captain English, "is to appoint a committee upon collections, and I move that this committee, or these two committees, he made a committee of the whole upon sub-Mr. Hugh Inman asked whether the chair

Mr. High Inman asked whether the chairman contemplated making the subscriptions payable all at once, or one-third a year for three years, as the city's part is to be paid. "That reminds me," said Mr. Hirsch. "Attorney Goodwin tells me that this council

"Attorney coodwin tens me that this council can't vote money for more than '90, as one council can't bind another."

"That wont do," said Captain English. "A contract for street work for five years has been confirmed by him, and that binds two or three councils." councils. "If that was good," said Mr. Elsas, "what would we do for water works, which will require a million and cover several years?"
"Or the very offices the city occupies," said Mr. Inman. "They are rented for five years."
"Or the Edgewood avenue," said Mr. Howell.

Howell.

"How much money have you in sight, Mr. Hirsch?" asked Dr. Calhoun.

"Really nothing," said Mr. Hirsch. "Still we can count on the city for \$30,000 and the Benevolent home property, which is worth \$10,000 to \$15,000—say \$12,500—that makes \$42,500. Then I am satisfied that I have four acres of land to offer for nothing."

Mr. Hemphill moved that the subscription from the citizens be paid as by the city, and it was carried. was carried.

vas carried.

The chair was then authorized to appoint a committee upon building, one upon location, one to confer with the Benevolent home. The chair was then authorized to appoint a committee upon building, one upon location, one to confer with the Benevolent home. President Hirsch then appointed as a committee to confer with the home, S. M. Inman, Smith and Hemphill.

Smith and Hemphill.

The subscription books were then opened. Mr. Hirsch started off with a \$1,000. Mr. Elsas followed. Then Mr. Hemphill gave the same for The Constitution Publishing company. The list was:
dos. Hirsch.

The Constitution, by W. A. Hemphill. 1,000 Jake Elsas. 1,000 S. M. Inman. 1,000 S. M. Inman. 1,000 J. W. English. 500 Dr. A. W. Galboun 500 Hugh Inman. 600

From Stone Mountain comes the following list, through Mr. John S. Rankin:

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., January 11, 1890.—Mr. Charles S. Northen, Chairman: Enclosed find subscriptions amounting to \$20 for the monument to be erected to the lamented Grady. Every subscriber on the accompanying list represents a friend and admirer of H. W. Grady. Respectfully,

FROM STONE MOUETAIN, Ga.

R. M. Thompson. \$1 00 J. X. Beauchaux...\$1 00 W. W. RORK... 1 00 J. P. Tuggie... 1 00 C. C. McClain... 1 00 G. D. Wells... 1 00 J. A. Campbelli... 1 00 G. R. Wells... 1 00 J. A. Campbelli... 1 00 G. R. Wells... 1 00 J. O. Wells... 1 00 J. O. Wells... 1 00 W. J. Brown... 1 00 J. O. Wells... 1 00 W. J. Brown... 1 00 J. R. Scrugg... 1 00 W. J. Brown... 1 00 J. R. Scrugg... 1 00 Pounds & Garner... 1 00 Sent in by Hon. W. T. Smith, of Buford, Ga.: W. T. Smith... \$5 00 R. H. Hamilton... 1 00 C. C. Sunney 1 00 C. C. Sunney... 1 00 J. R. W. J. G. Black... 1 00 J. R. H. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. H. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 25 A.E. Cloud... 1 00 L. R. Martin... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 5 00 R. E. Hamilton... 5 00

OKEPENOKEE SWAMP. New Developments in Regard to the Okefe nokee Swamp.

A new light is thrown on the sale of the

Okefenokee swamp.

A letter received by the governor yesterday calls attention to several facts concerning which no mention was made when the bill authorizing the sale of the lands pas legislature, and gives reasons why, in the opinion of the author, the sale should not take

One reason alone would seem to have bee ufficient. That is, the swamp is

to dispose of. It was given by an act of the legislature to the confederate orphans of the state, and, he makes the statement, no bill reverting it back has ever been passed. Until this is done, the letter asserts, that the swamp

Governor Gordon's correspondent states that his attention has just been called to the cap-tion of the bill which orders the sale of "all the lands in the Okefenokee swamp and vicin ity now belonging to the state."

The lands in the vicinity of the swamp and belonging to the state, the latter claims, are nearly equal to the lands in the swamp, and altogether they EXCEED ONE MILLION ACRES.

The maps in the state department are re-erred to to prove that when Charlton county was purchased from the Indians the original line was run from the mouth of Goose creek, on the Ocmulgee river, to Ellicott's mound on the Florida line. Many years afterwards, when Appling county was purchased from the Indians, the surveyor who was sent to lay out that county's lines was unable to discover the original west line of Charlton county. He therefore began at a mound known as Endicott's, near the Florida line, but seventeen miles and thirty-nine chains west of Endicott's, and re-ran what he supposed to be the west line of Charlton for th

line of Appling. This proceeding left a triangle eighty miles long on the Charlton side, and eighty-three on the Appling side, with a base of seventeen miles and thirty-nine chains. This base is in the swamp, thus making it from fourteen to seventeen miles further across than the usual maps represent it.

The other fifty miles is in the vicinity of the

swamp. It is, however,

VERY EXCELLENT LAND,

and as it belongs to the state, would be in-cluded in the sale at 12½ cents an acre. Besides these lands there is a vacant space in Echols county, between two districts, which is one and one-fourth miles wide. This, too, belongs to the state, and is in the vicinity

of the swamp.

If the sale is consumated, the purchasers can claim, it is said, all the land belonging to the state from the Ocmulgee to the Florida line that lies between the original Charlton and Appling county purchasers; and also that strip extending from the swamp on the west twenty-seven miles, and west of the Alapaha

MUCH OF THIS LAND IS HELD and cultivated by farmers under quit claims from the original squatters.

The letter giving the information concludes y saying:

islature has refused twice, to my certain knowledge, to have this land surveyed and placed on the market. But now it is proposed to sell it for a song. It would be a good thing for the state to sell the swamp proper and have it reclaimed. It contains about 630,000 acres and the other two pieces about 450,000 acres, and it is a shame for the state to dispose of them at the price of swamp

AN APPROACHING EVENT.

Mrs. Scott Siddons, the Great Artist, will

Mrs. Scott Siddons' appearance in Atlanta, which will take place on the 21st of January, is being eagerly looked for. The Young Peo-ples' League, of Trinity church, are daily receiving congratulations for their enterprise in securing the appearance of the star for their benefit. As a dramatic reader Mrs. Siddons is benefit. As a dramatic reader Mrs. Siddons is unsurpassed, and by her genius she has already secured the advancement of several churches and charitable societies. Wherever Mrs. Siddons has appeared in her

present tour of the United States, she has been received by crowded houses with the greatest enthusiasm. Her success as a reader has been greatly augmented by her beauty, which is remarkable, and of the pure, saintly type, which invariably appeals to the public sympathies.

While at Pittsburg Mrs. Siddons read for

the benefit of the First M. E. church, and the next morning the Pittsburg Post printed the following:

Mrs. Scott Siddons, whose genius and beauty have made her famous on both sides of the ocean, was greeted by a splendid audience at the First M. E. church last night. The people came in carriages, on foot, in groups, in pairs, and singly, until at 8 o'clock nearly every seat in the edifice was occupied. The audience represented a great deal of culture, and that everyone was delighted, goes without saying. Many Pittsburghers, who had seen Mrs. Siddons when she was in the city some years ago, before she deserted the stage, were noted in the company. At 8:20, Erasmus Wilson, the "Quiet Observer," escorted Mrs. Siddons to the rostrum. She was welcomed with a generous round of applause, and bowed her acknowledgments with stately grace. She laid aside a delicate wrap, revealing more clearly her magnificent form, and stood for a moment surveying her audience. What a delightful picture she presented. A wealth of jet black hair, bestudded with sparkling diamonds, crowning a face full of beauty and character, she looked a queen among womankind. The selections were diversified enough in character to show the wide range of Mrs. Siddons genius, and everyone who heard her could not help but feel that the stage had suffered an almost irreparable loss since her retirement. In addition to being an actress of rare greatness, Mrs. Siddons at once impresses all who hear her retaths he is a woman of the highest culture, and her readings afford the most enjoyable source of entertainment.

THE CARS COLLIDE

AND ONE MAN IS KILLED AND SEV. ERAL WOUNDED.

A Tool Car Collides with a Pole Car on the East Tennessee Road, and a Frightful Scene Takes Place.

Macon, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-This MACON, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock a terrible accident happened to the East Tennessee road between Bullard's and Westlake, about twenty-three miles below Macon. A tool car—half flat and half box—pulled by an engine, left Bullard's for Westlanke, and on the car were Conductor W. B. Lorden the rile driver engine. Conductor W. R. Jordan, the pile driver en-gineer, Wade Harrell, and C. C. Clancy, all white men, and the following negroes: Lewis Brantly, Lewis Green, Green Brewer, Aleck Copeland, Kail Norris. P. D. Burgoy, of Brunswick, was the engineer.

THE COLLISION TAKES PLACE. The car was en route to Westlake to pile drive, and was backing towards Westlake. The morning was very foggy and the engineer did not see the pole car on the track. The hands on the pole car, when it was almost upon them, jumped off and no one was hurt. The tool and pole cars came together with great force. The pole car was literally splintered by the collision and thrown in every di-rection. The tool car was thrown off the track

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The eight men in the car were thrown out and the car fell on them. At the time of the collision Wade Harrell was in the front end of

the tool car. His dead body was found, face lown, under the engine, near the driver. He was badly mangled. His clothes were cut and pieces of his lacerated body were found a little distance from him. Harrell was a young white man, aged twenty-five years. He lived near Stockbridge.
Conductor W. R. Jordan, of Monroe county,

was severely cut on the head, and sustained body hurts. His injuries are not considered fatal. He was caught under the car

Lewis Green, colored; of Reids, had his right leg broken.
Green Brewer, colored, of Atlanta, was badly hurt on the neck and mouth. His back

is injured. Lewis Brantley, colored, of Macon, was painfully mashed and bruised.

LOCATION OF THE ACCIDENT. The accident happened some distance from the telegraph office, and it was late in the day before the news reached Macon. Surgeons McHatten and Williams went to the scene of the accident this afternoon in a special car. Owing to the wreck, the north bound passenger train did not reach Macon until 8 o'clock

tonight.

The dead and wounded were brought to Macon at that hour. -Harrell's body was taken to Undertaker Keating's, to be prepared for interment, and will be shipped to Stockbridge for burial. The wounded were carried to a house near the depot, where surgical attention was given them

AUGUSTA'S NEW OFFICERS.

The Council Meets and Several Changes are AUGUSTA, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-

There was a meeting of the council tonight to elect a number of city officers. The elections were made necessary by changes in existing ordinances of the city which reduced the number of officials, and by the resignation of Re-corder W. M. Dunbar, because of the reduction of his salary. Under the ordinance reducing the ladder men from six to five in the hook and ladder company, and hose men from five to four in the engine and reel companies, one man was dropped from each company and the remainder of the departcompany and the remainder of the department was re-elected just as before, with these five omissions. In the election for recorder, R. L. Pierce was chosen to succeed Recorder Dunbar. He assumes the duties of the office on Monday. In the election for city printer the Augusta Chronicle was elected. There, have been three city physicians heretofore. The ordinance provides for only two. Dr. W. H. Foster, Dr. J. B. Morgan, Dr. C. A. Morgan, present incumbents, were candidates for H. Foster, Dr. J. B. Sangan, present incumbents, were candidates for ran, present incumbents, were candidates for the places. On the first ballot Dr. Foster rethe places. On the first ballot Dr. Foster re-ceived twelve; Dr. Morgan seven, and Dr. Mo-ran one vote. Dr. Foster was elected, but neither of the others received the necessary majority. The second ballot resulted, Morgan nine and Moran seven; so Foster and Morgan were

Against the Consolidation

while at Pittsburg Mrs. Siddons read for the benefit of the First M. E. church, and the next morning the Pittsburg Post printed the following:

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The Progressive Endowment Guild.

RICHMOND, Va., January 11.—The supreme chapter of the world of the new order styled "The Progressive Endowment Guild of America" was organized tonight. The following officers were elected: Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, mayor of the city, supreme governor; William Ryan, supreme vice-governor; Dr. J. A. White, supreme medical examiner; S. Galeski, supreme secretary; W. L. Waring, Jr., supreme treasurer; Rev. J. Yates Downman, supreme chaplain; George Bryan, supreme chaptain; George Bryan, supreme legal adviser. The guild is chartered by the legislature of Virginia.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

br. A. W. Caihoom.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Howell asked time of the source of entertainments.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Howell asked time to consider, saying that they would give as liber all yea any one that they would give as liber all yea any one that they would give as liber all yea any one that they would give as liber all yea any one as liber and the form at least the would adopt the world and the form at \$12,500, threatest of the world and the form at \$12,500, threatest of the world and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the form at \$12,500, the list now reaches and the world the most part to the part of the part of the most part to the part of the part of the most part to the part of the most part to the part of t

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Began-Chasing Criminals Into Prison and Seeing Them Punished.



Pioneer of detectives in the south! Bill Jones, of At-

Criminals throughout the country hunt their hiding places when he begins to move. And well they may use for thirty years he has been a sleut end upon the track of every sneak thief,

rglar, bank robber, highwayman and assassin And during that time he has built a monu

ment to his name.

Seven hundred and eleven convictions with tentiary sentences.

Nine executions by law. Two executions by mob.
To say nothing about the many, many combrought about between the prosecu

ion and the prisoner after the Swamp Fox had placed the crime where it belonged, and brought the criminal face to face with his For twenty-five years he has been a resident

of Atlanta and from Atlanta has done some of his hardest, most brilliant work—work which hands of one of Beadle'ss writers.

Roughly dressed, ugly and unclean he would

pass a thousand men without attracting at-

tramp.

Neatly dressed with his hair and beard properly attended he would pass the same crowd attracting the attention of all.

In his rough condition he would be ejected from a gentleman's barn yard. In his dress suit he would grace that same

gentleman's parlor. His career as a detective has been a remarkable one, and from it story after story could be

When the war began Jones was living in Nashville attending school, and before the echo of the guns at Fort Sumpter had died away he had exchanged his knickerbockers for the regulation grey and gone to the front as a drummer boy.

But beating a drum was too tame for him.

He wanted to beat the yankees. Throwing away his drum before the cam-

paign was half over, he gathered a musket,

men twice fought the cause he loved so that winter and between when his' command wasin quart tinguished fere the en himfelf beand laid the for the ca requiring courage, bold and for that ene of his nessee boys camp. The went, but ed and met

not tell rest meant. the death of Jones vol-services, but

a spy. Then unteered his

Finally the officer gave his consent, and young Jones entered Kentucky with no baggage but his clothing and no arms, except a brave heart. Frankfort was his objective point, and near the town he found a warm confederate sympathizer, to whom he made ronfederate sympathizer, to whom he made himself known. Then from that farmhouse he began work, and in a few days learned nearly all he wanted. Among other things, he ascertained that the commander of the army had at his headquarters maps and papers, showing the contemplated work. These Jones determined to have, and one day he succeeded in entering the house and scenning them. in entering the house and securing them.
With waluable information in his posses-

determined to have, and one day he succeeded in entering the house and securing them. With A valuable information in his possession, he returned to the farm and the next day started on his return. When he reached his camp and surrendered the papers he became the hero of the army.

The work, though dangerous, was fascinating, and from that time until the war closed he continued to serve his government as a spy. Three times he was captured, and twice he was sentenced to death. But he never gave up, and today tells the stories of his escapes with great delight.

And interesting stories they are.

When the war closed he came to Atlanta, and opened a small candy stand in front of the old American hotel. Candy selling was not to his taste, and one day he gave his stock to a one armed confederate soldier, and began skirmishing about. In a short time he secured a position with the city detective force, and soon exhibited great skill in his work. From the detective force he went to the regular police force, where he remained until he made up his mind to work for himself. Soon after he established an agency and within a very short time found his hands full. About that time there was considerable crookedness among the railroads, and the detectives were flying about promiscuously. But they seemed unable to succeed, and one of the roads called in Mr. Jones. In a very short time his work began to cast its shadow and the other roads called upon him. The work was profitable, and for the past seven years he has been confining himself to it almost exclusively.

In that time he has found crookedness from the brakeman to the high official, and in this, as in all other work, he has kept a complete

the brakeman to the high official, and in this, as in all other work, he has kept a complete

A few days ago. I called to see him about a case he was working, and found him sitting on his front porch studying a book—a book of his own making, in which are written the vecords of men. Closing the book he said:

"If you only had that you could write a paper full."

"Of what?"

"Sensations. Why in that book are single.

"Go what?"

"Sensations. Why in that book are single pages for which I could get thousands of dollars—for which I could get my own price."

"What are they?"

"Things crooked I know about men away in G. Why, in there is something about a railroad magnate worth a million or two for which he'd give a big check if he thought my memory would go with the page."

"Then why don't you sell it to him?"

"Cause I was paid my money to find it out and to give it to others. I have done my part and have got my money, and that ends it."

"Let me see it?"

"Not today. This is the only thing on earth I don't let my wife see. When I began making this book I made her promise to burn it when I die without reading a page of it. My eye is the only one which has ever seen it."

"It ought to be interesting?"

"It ought to be interesting?"
"It is. I have been making it for thirty rears. In it is every case I ever touched. The ses are given in detail, and the result is

cases are given in detail, and the result here."

"How many cases are there?"

The detective opened the book, and, turning to the last page, said:

"The last case is twenty-three hundred; of these, I have sent seven bundred and eleven parties to the chaingang, have seen seven hung by law and two by mob. Those two were

"What of the others?" me have never been solved, and others been compromised." have been compromised."
Turning over a page, the detective said:
"Here's the case that gave me my title
Swamp Fox of Georgia."
"When's takes."

"What is it?"
"In '68 a safe was blown open in Macon and about \$11,000 were taken out. The case was put in my hands, and I followed the man into the swamps near where Lumber City now is. I found him there working at the mill, and got work too. In a shorttime he and I were quite friends, and were sleeping together. He had a habit of leaving the bed about day every morning, and I began to follow him. It was slow work, and required several weeks. One morning I'd go a certain distance, and then back, and the next morning a little further. Finally I went to the end of his rope. I followed him into the heart of the swamp and saw him take a package from a stump. He handled it awhile and then put it back. I guessed what it was, and I guessed well. That night I went to the stump and pulled out the package, and found over \$10,000 in it. That night we went to bed together, but about midnight I got up, and securing an officer, for whom I sent, went to that stump. The next morning he came at the usual hour, and as he stooped to reach for the package we sprang upon him and he was ours."

'What became of him?" "He got twenty years, and I got \$2,500. That was a nice fee, but not the biggest pay l

"What was a lice lee, but how any ever got."

"What was the biggest?"

"Thirty-five hundred and all expenses for forty-five days work. But wait."

And the detective began turning pages.

"Ah, here it is. A wealthy gentlemen here in Atlanta lost \$10,000 in bonds and a promising son of eighteen at the same time. The boy went off with a pretty blonde and the old want came to me.

man came to me.
"'Get back my boy and I'll pay you well,"

"Get back my boy and I'll pay you well,' he said.
"I started, and finally found the pair in Washington territory. They had been living high, and more than half the money was gone. The boy kicked, and swore he wouldn't come if I didn't bring the girl home. Of course I left her, but when we got here and I rendered my bill of expenses, there was just \$3,482.15 of that \$10,000 left. They had been living high, I promise you. Why, he even hired a special car from Denver to Salt Lake. The old man looked over my bill, and paid it. Then he said:

Then he said:

"'Take what that scamp has spent, and your bill out of the \$10,000, and I have just \$3,482.15 left. I ain't objecting to your bill, because syou have done good work, so I'll just charge his expantancy up with \$10,000 even, and give you this.'

"And he pushed the \$3,482.15 at me, and I took it and called myself well raid."

"And he pushed the \$3,482.10 at me, and I took it, and called myself well paid."

"What became of the boy?"

"In less than thirty days he went back west, found that girl and married her, and today he is one of Atlanta's successful, popular and prominent men, while his wife is a great

prominent men, while his wife is a great favorite. You see, people have forgotten all about the trouble. In fact, it was kept very quiet and few knew it."

"Do you know," he went on, "that this is a funny world. President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, sent for me once. I knew what was up, and when I left for Baltimore I was dressed like you see me every day—no extra flounces or flourishes. Well, when I got to Baltimore I went to a second-class In got to Baltimore I went to a second-class boarding house and they wanted pay in advance. But when I pulled a roll as big as your arm they became awful polite. The next morning I bought a mean nickel cigar and went to Mr. Garrett's, office. His clerks wouldn't take a waysers to him and ordered and went to Mr. Garrett's office. His clerks wouldn't take a message to him, and ordered me out. While we were parlying Garrett came out of his private office, and, seeing me, hurried across the floor, saying:

""Oh, Jones, I'm awful glad to see you.

Come in. "He grabbed me by the hand and led me "He grabbed me by the hand and led me into his private office. You ought to have seen them clerks open their eyes. Soon after we got in Garrett said: "Jones, that's a mighty mean cigar you are

smoking."

"Part of the play, Mr. Garrett,' I answered.
"He smiled and handed me a good one. He had his fine shoes on the desk and I threw my rough boots there too and we went to talking. Soon one of the clerks came in and when he went back I heard him say:
"Boys, he's got his feet on the general manager's desk."
"I nevalyzed them chars before I got away."

ager's desk.'

"I paralyzed them chaps before I got away from Baltimore and one of them is now in the pen where I put him."

"Do you know," he went en, "that I followed one man twenty-one thousand miles and then came home to find that he had beat me here. But the day I got here he skipped out and I chased him into Canada and then to Mexico and got him. I brought him home and his people repaid the money he had stolen and he walks the streets today with honest men."

Than the Swamp Fox, no man cares less for personal appearance, and none can work harder. He walks the streets looking like a tramp, but the instant he reaches home he changes his attire for a pleasant one. Without a heart in him when at work, he is at home the tenderest of men. It is a revelation to those who know him on the streets only, to visit his home. It is tastefully, almost exquisitely furnished, and in it he is the central figure. A devoted wife and loving children gather around him to receive loving words and gentle caresses, and for each he has a happy

blacksmith shop, and yet at home he touches the piano keys with the delicacy and grace of woman. As I have seen it a prettier picture was never made than that of the Swamp Fox was never made than that of the Swamp Fox at the plano with his happy family around him. As he brings harmony from the keys with his fingers, his heavy perfect bass mingles gently with the voices about him. Facing the piano, he sits with his pretty daughter, a child of ten, upon his left, his boy on his right and his wife behind him. Each child with an arm upon his shoulder and his wife with both hands resting there, too, let their hearts pay its depest devotion on him who works for them so well.

No one to see him there, as I have seen him, would take him to be the rough, heartless pursuer of thieves he appears.

suer of thieves he appears.

E. C. BRUFFEY.

A Train Strikes a Hack. A Train Strikes a Hack.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 11.—At Oxford last night, at 6 o'clock, a special train on the East Pennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, backed into a hack load of four persons who were trying to cross the track. William R. Pearee's neck was broken, his right arm cut off, and one leg crushed off near the body and the other below the knee. He is dead, and Hill Morrison had his right leg cut off near the body, and his back was dislocated. He will die. Miss Morrison was seriously hurt. The other occupants of the hack, and the horse, were uninjured.

Our admirable reproduction of "Judge's" double age cartoon on the death of Mr. Grady is the cived numbers of telegrams ordering smaller re-productions than ours. He has made one equal in width to four columns of THE CONSTITUTION and offers to send it for §5. For every one he sells he will donate one dollar to the Grady monument fund. We have seen one of the cuts and it is an excellent piece of work.

MEETINGS.

MEETINGS.

The Atlanta Glass Company.

By order of the board of directors a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Glass Company is called at the company's office for 10a. m., Tuesday, January 21st, to consider plans for increasing the stock or funding the debt, and increasing capacity of the business.

J. W. RANKIN,
President.

Notice, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. The regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held on Tuesday, January 14th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. All members are requested to be present.

H. G. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

J. G. OGLESBY,
President.
sun mon tues

Temperance Meeting. Come this 3 p. m. to the temperance meeting in Good Templar's hall, 9½ E. Alabama street. Gospel song service, reading of Scriptnres, short talks from good speakers.

J. B. Stewart, Esq., of Atlanta, will lead the meeting.

meeting.
These Sunday afternoon meetings are increasing in manifest interest, both for numbers, and in advancing the principles of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate among the old and the young.

DR. HARRY HUZZA,
A. A. DELOACH,
J. R. ALBERT,
AZMON MURPHEY,
Committee.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

West End, Fort McPherson, and East Point Probably to Have Quick Bail Transit. It is very probable that the Central road will

Central system, was in the city yesterday, and while here inquired particularly about the establishment of such a schedule. He became thing to do, and that it would not only be a great accomodation to the people along the road, but that it would be a paying invest-

RAPID TRANSPT.

It is likely that such a train will be soon put on, and will start promptly every hour from a station between Whitehall street and the Broad street bridge. It will go to East Point in about twenty minutes, so that the people of West End are promised a ten minute schedule in the course of a short while.

No better news could be given the people of this section than this, and it is sincerely that the project will be carried out.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Services that Will Be Conducted Today in the Various Temples.

BAPTIST. Central Baptist church, corner West Peters and West Pair streets—Rev. William Henry Strick-land, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock by Rev. J. B. S. Davis, of Newman. No services at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially in-vited to attend.

Landrum, superintendent. Public cordially invited to attend.

Third Baptist church, 31 Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. No preaching at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., William H. Bell, superintendent. Sixth Baptist church, West Hunter street—Rev. J. H. Weaver, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Wilson, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Frank P. Gardner, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Matchell streets—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., paston. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. Hatcher, D.D. No preaching at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Poys' meeting at 3:30 p. m. Chinese class at 3:30 p. m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton

Wednesday.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton Streets-Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Future Punishment Eternal." No service at night on account of mass meeting at opera house in the Interest of the house of refuge. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Young men's meeting at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening.

o'clock Wednesday evening.
Seventh Baptist church—W. H. H. Dorsey will preach at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Robbords, superintendent. . METHODIST.

St. Paul's church, South, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. B. Johnstone, of the North Georgia conference, and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Grace M. E. church, cover Houston.

Grace M. E. church, South, corner Houston street and Boulevard—Sev. B. H. Sasnett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. C. Hendrix, superintendent. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Asbury Mission church, corner Davis and Foundry streets—Rev. W. P. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by R. D. Woodall, and at 7.15 p.m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:39 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are cordially in-vited.

Trinity church, corner Whitehall and East Peters streets—John W. Heidt, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hemphill, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. A. Hemphill, Superintendent. Class meeting Monday at 7:30 p. m. Trinity League Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Seats free. All invited. No night service on account of a meeting to be held at the opera house in behalf of a reformatory for juvenile offenders. Trinity mission school at barracks at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Walker-street Methodist church, junction of Walker and Nelson streets—Rev. J. R. King, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., W. A. King, superintendent. Strangers are invited to attend. Merritts Avenue Methodist church—Revs. C. A. Evans and I. S. Hopkins, D.D., pastors. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Dr. Hopkins. Sunday sehool at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. The public invited to all the services.

Park-street Methodist church, West End-Rev. J. W. Lee, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Holiness." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednes-day at 7 p. m.

First Methodist church—Rev. H. C. Morrison, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. All are invited. Seats free. PRESBYTERIAN.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Central Presbyterial church, Washington street

Rev. G. B. Strickier, D.D., pastor. Preaching
at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No services at night.
Will attend services at opera house at 7:30 p. m.
Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at
7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on
Friday at 7:30 p. m. The Mission Sunday school
of the Central Presbyterian church will meet at
2:30 p. m., pear the glass works. All are cordially
invited to attend. Dr. T. F. Brewster, superintendent.

Rankin chapel, on Georgia avenue—Religious services at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All are welcome. Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Fourth Presbyterian church—Rev. T. P. Cleve-land, pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are cordially invited.

Marietta-street Mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old Exposition hotel at 3 o'clock p. m. All are EPISCOPAL.

St. Philip's church—Rev. George M. Funsten, rector. First Sunday after Epiphany. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer, with sermon, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Litany on Wednesday in the chapel at 10 a. m. In consequence of the citizens' meeting in the opera house, there will be no evening service.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets. Rev. George Leonard Chancy will preach at 11 a.m. Sunday school and minister's Bible class at 12:15. Lesson on credibility of the Gospel. No evening service.

service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis, near Peachtree street—Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

Until 12 m., Friday, January 17th, I will receive bids for the entire stock of J. A. Jacobus, 148 Decatur street, consisting of ready-made clothing, hats, boots and shoes, dry goods and notions.

WALTER H. RHETT, Rec'r., 3½ Whitehall street.

Cash paid for second-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, feathers, and other household and office goods.

L. M. IVES, 33 Marietta street, Opera House Block.

THE MOST NOVEL AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISE ON EARTH

'STOWE BRO.'S Colossal Railroad Shows and Great

Wild West.

-ATLANTA TWO DAYS ONLY-Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18

On the Show Grounds, Wheat and Jackson Streets. THE BIGGEST AND BEST SHOW ON EARTH

Admission 10 and 20 Cents.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS!

20 elegant lots, two fronting the Decatur wagon road and the Georgia railroad, each \$2½,300 feet, and eighteen, each 100x165 feet, all high, level, beautiful, with east front, in charming neighborhood—all for \$6,500; half cash, remainder in one, two and three years, with eight per cent interest. They are directly in front and south of the "Hopkins syndicate property," and between the Edgewood depot and Mason's crossing. Come and see us now.

\$6,000 for the handsomest lot on West Peachtree. It is \$7x200 feet; is on top of the hill, fronts east, and has belgian blocks, water, gas, electric light and sewer in front of it, and the electric car line is half block distant; lies high and level, and has on it moderate improvements, renting for \$18 a month. The vacant ground is cleap at \$75 per front foot. Terms one-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, 8 per cent interest.

\$5,220 will buy 41 large, high and shady lots on Pryor and other streets, very convenient to glass works and in less than five minutes' walk of the dummy line. A rare chance for speculation in the spring. Yery liberal terms.

\$3,200 for new 3-room cottage on corner lot on. Crew street: two car lines within a block; no better neighborhood in the city. Must be sold by January 1st. Owned by non-residents who need the money. Come quick. Imma park lots are on our books for sale, and we would be pleased to show them to all who wish a home in this beautiful suburb.

\$2,500 for choice cottage home in West End, just half block from Gordon steet and car line, and in excellent locality and neighborhood. House new, 6 rooms, wide hall and verands; all nicely finished. Lot 60x270 feet; one of the neatest homes in West End. Terms will be made very liberal—a small cash payment monthly, or will exchange for property on the North Side.

\$1,200 for 24 acres on the Georgia railroad, just 7 miles from the city and 1 mile below Decatur. Trains stop at the place. All lies well, and the Decatur wagon road cuts it in two, thus making two road fronts and a front on th

and on very easy payments, or will exchange for vacant or improved place closer in. Act promptly and you can secure a bargain in this place.

\$1,500 for two new 4-r cottages, central, now rent-

\$1,500 for two new 4-r cottages, central, now renting at \$20 monthly.
\$8,000 on liberal terms for a Peachtree corner lot, 100x200 feet; east front on car line, this side Bleckley street.
2 Crew street lots, 48x60 feet each, near Georgia avenue, \$1,700.
\$1,500 for Edgewood property, renting at \$20 per month, about one acre of ground and five houses, near Edgewood avenue and Georgia railroad.

houses, near Edgewood avenue and Georgia railroad.

\$2,000 for two new central 3 r Filmore street cottages, renting for \$18 per month.

7-r Whitehall street residence, complete, with water, gas, stable, shade, fruit, lot 76x200 feet, only \$6,000.

6-r Whitehall street residence, new, modern, water, gas, lot 55x160 feet, on car line, \$5,500.

New, 2-story, 10-r brick residence, complete, water, gas, chandeliers, piapered, street and walks paved, neighborhood first-class, elevated lot, side and roar alley, 150 feet from West Peachtree, \$6,000.

Cathonn street, new 5-r cottage, water, gas, half block from electric line, good neighborhood, \$2,500, payable \$500 cash and \$50 per month.

Central 9 r lvy street home, new, with all modern conveniences, first-class in all particulars, only \$8,000, and will exchange for vacant or renting property.

only \$8,000, and will exchange for vacant or renting property.

10 race: Washington street residence, east front, on car line, lot 50x190 feet to alley, water, gas, \$5,500; will exchange for good renting or vacant property.

Capitol avenue 3 r cottage, on lot 51x190 feet, north of Georgia avenue, on car line, and about 150 from Georgia avenue dummy line, only \$1,800. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

WARE & OWENS. 21 Marietta St., Cor. N. Broad. REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

ELEGANT TEN-ROOM RESIDENCE IN EDGEwood ;very large lot; fine fruit; splendid gar-den; pure water; near railroad station; com-bines the pleasure of the country with the convenience of the city; cheap. Five-room cottage, a few feet of dummy line and convenient to glassworks and railroad shops;

Seven-room house, Luckie street, stable, garden, large front yard, in two minutes' walk of post-office; fine locality; central and cheap; \$5,000. \$500 gets a bargain; Bellwood lot, 107x100, with one-room house on it.

Four-room cottage on Formwalt street, new, lies well; 50x160 to alley; can sell for \$1,600.

Five-room cottage; kitchen and servant's house, 50x150 to alley; Ellis street, in good vicinity; price cheap and easy terms.

\$1,400-Handsome, elevated, commanding, on Houston street. Come early if you want a plum.

plum.
\$1,900-We have a bargain in a store for this amount; for renting property and safe investment it can't be beat.
\$2,250-69x260, Boulevard, eastern exposure, on the brow of the hill; the most desirable lot on this popular and rapidly advancing thoroughfare.

Highland avenue, corner Hilliard street, 521/4x200.

This is strictly first-class, overlooks the city,

This is strictly first-class, overlooks the city, is elevated and in fine neighborhood, and on electric car line. Call and get price.

Williams street, 56½x150, near West Baker; \$27 per front foot.

50x127 feet—Pine street; fine view of city; belgian blocks, g as and water; at a bargain.

54x160—Spring-street lots; very desirable, \$1,500 to \$1,700.

54x160—Spring-street lots; very desirable, \$1,500 to \$1,700.

Five-room cottage, corner Cherry street and North avenue, within speaking distance of Technological college; fine place for boarders* or a quiet home; terms easy.

105x100, railroad front, that we can sell cheap, if taken within the next week; \$1,500.

\$500—50x157 feet, Robbins street; "dirt cheap."

We have a little investment on Johnson avenue that you can make your pocket change for several months by an outlay of \$100.

Five acres on Green's Ferry road, three miles from union depot, for \$750. If you look at this you will buy it.

Fourteen lots near Boyd & Baxter's factory that we can sell for \$1,300 if taken by Wednesday noon. If we can't raise the money by that time we don't want to sell.

\$600—50x15, near Fair-street school; good threeroom house; lot large enough for another house. This is the best renting part of the

St.000—Four-room house, just finished, on Mag-nolla, corner Lowe street; terms easy.

Fourteen lots, near Georgia avenue, that we can sell for \$500 and give you a guarantee that you will double your money in two years.

If you don't see what you want come and let us show you what we have on our books.

& OWENS. WARE

Stock in the new issue of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. is going right along. It's an excellent investment. First installment will not be called

DEAF NESS CURED by Poet's Partie TEBULAS EAR COSMICE
Millioners beard distinctly. Constitutable

The directors of the Merch-

ants' Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. are delighted with the rapidity with which stock in the new issue is being taken. The first installment will not be called for till March.

DRY GOODS.

BIG DRY GOODS SAI \$100,000

Worth of Beautiful Goods to be Slaughtered regardless of value. This stock is full of choice things.

Lovely Silk, Woolen Dress Goods, Wash Dress Goods, Blankets, Cloaks, Table Linens, Towel, sNapkins, Tray Cloths. Large assortment of elegant Hosiery. Ladies', Men's and Children's Knit Underwear. Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear, Flannels, Domestics.

The prices on any class of goods in our Mammoth House are cut so low that they will go like greased lightning. So don't you wait, but

come at once. We wish to remind you of one fact in your favor. That is, we will not pack Winter Goods, and the bargains are too numerous to mention in detail. Yet we give you a few prices to give you an idea how they go. Handsome line of

Brillianteen! Catherine

At 5c. This is no price for these lovely dress goods, but

We Mean All We Say. No packing of Winter Goods with us. If you want to make a nice sum

Cloak and Blanket Departments

And you shall take choice of anything you want

For Half - Price!

No packing goods with us: \$12 Cloaks and Jackets for \$5.80. We

That we invite every lady in this country to come and see these beautiful goods. It is a little early for these goods, but it is to your interest to

They Will be Sold Cheap.

\$10.00 Blankets for \$5,15. \$4 Comforts for \$1.98. Double width Tricots, 15½c. Handsome Jerseys, 36c. Beautiful line French Kid Gloves, at 25c. Good Calico, 3½c. Cotton Flannel, 3½c. Henriettas, side bands and stripes, 15c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Black and Colored Dress Goods go at 50, 60 and 75c.

LOVELY GOODS.

Beautifully finished-nothing trashy about them BUT THE PRICE. 26-inch all wool Henriettas, 26c. One big lot of wool Undervests and Drawers, value, \$1.25 up to \$2.50; you can take choice for 75c. Just opened a big lot of Ginghams that will go for a trifle. Our trade for January has been magnificent, and we are going to do better than ever

in the way of prices. We will open this week a lovely line of new Ruchings and Collars. Don't forget our new Laces and Embroideries. We have made some prices on Umbrellas and Gossamers that will pay you to see: \$2 Um. brellas for \$1.30. \$1.50 Gossamers for 95c. \$3 Umbrellas for \$1.95-

\$4.50 Umbrellas for \$2.90. \$5 Gossamers for \$3.15.

We have made some extra cuts in Pants Goods, and they will be put out as SPECIAL LEADS for this week.

We ask a careful look through Our Bargain Palace,

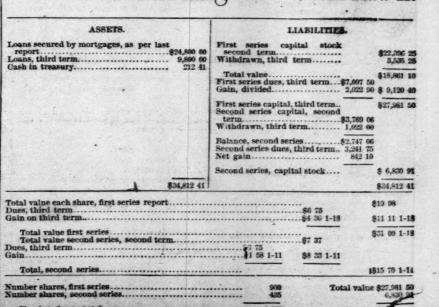
And if you don't agree with the public that we are selling goods cheaper than any house in this country, we will throw up the "sponge," and say nichts ver stehe. Remember, this is Bargain week; winter goods must go; so, they will be sold cheap. 50c Drawers for 17c. 4 papers Pins for 4. 10c, 15c and 25c, all silk Ribbons all at 4c per yard. Nice Ruching, 4c. 15c Collars 10c, 3 for 25c. 10c Hair Pins, 4c. Nice Tooth Brush, 4c. Sox, 4c. Turkish Soap, 4c. 15c French Face Powder, 4c.

Jerseys, 36c. Prices in our Linen department are so low that they are away down in the cellar. You see, the Linens are on the first floor, but the price has been lowered until they are below the bottom. We want you to come, and if prices are any inducement you will surely come.

The Disorganizers of High Prcies, 39 and 41 PEACHTREE ST.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

ATLANTA, GA., JAN. 1, 1890. THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT The Union Building and Loan Ass'n.



OL. XX

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